THE NEW ERA

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THE NEW ERA.

DO RIGHT AND LET THE CONS[illegible] TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

VOL. 1. AUBURN, DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, AUG. 22, 1860. No. 38.

THE NEW ERA;

Published every Wednesday Morning BY JOS. E. LOVELAND, Pub. & Proprietor.

Office—On Main street, west side, Auburn, De Kalb county, Indiana.

Terms:—One Dollar per year, in advance.—Twenty-five cts will be added to each subscription for every three months remaining unpaid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	3 mo's.	6 mo's.	9 mo's.	1 y'r
One square	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00	$7 00
Two "	5 00	7 00	8 00	9 00
Three "	6 00	8 00	9 00	11 00
Fourth Col'mn	7 00	9 00	11 00	[illegible] 00
Half "	10 00	12 00	[illegible]	20 00
One "	15 00	[illegible] 00	[illegible] 00	[illegible] 00

One square, each insertion $1,00; each additional insertion, under three months, twenty-five cents.

The space of 10 lines of this type make a square. Business Cards, with a copy of the paper, $5,00.

ADVERTISING.

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the great medium of success in business and the prelude to wealth.—And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the [illegible] a long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; [illegible] STEPHEN GIRARD.

"My motto through life has been—work and Advertise. In business, Advertising is the true Philosopher's stone, that turns whatever it touches into gold. I have advertised much both in the weekly as well as in the daily papers; nor have I found that those of the largest circulation—of either class—benefitted me the most." JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

"Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bushel. Whatever your calling or occupation may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently in some shape or other, that will arrest public attention. I freely confess that what success I have had in life, may be fairly attributed more to the press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising, but I cannot well conceive what they are." P. T. BARNUM.

Business Directory.

Official Dignitaries of De Kalb County.

Judge Circuit Court,	E. R. WILSON.
" Com. Pleas "	E. B. MOTT.
Cir. Prosecutor	M. JENKINSON.
Dis. " "	A. F. PINCHIN.
Clerk of Court,	JNO. RALSTON.
Auditor,	M. F. PIERCE.
Sheriff,	S. W. RALSTON.
Coroner,	JEREMIAH PLUM
Treasurer,	R. B. CATLIN.
Recorder,	S. W. WIDNEY.
AMZI SEELY, ALEX. PROVINES, DAVID BUCHANAN.	Commissioners.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

G. B. Huffman, E. S. Hanson,	Butler Township.
H. Brown, Jacob Maurer,	Jackson Township.
B. Culbertson, George Barney, J. Wilmot,	Concord Township.
[illegible]	Newville Township.
James A. Ross, J. J. Imhoof,	Stafford Township.
William Mathews, J. R. Lanning, G. N. Smurr,	Wilmington Township.
J. W. Case, J. D. Davis, Geo. Wolf, William Lessig,	Union Township.
Henry Sherlock, L. D. Britton,	Richland Township.
D. Baker,	Fairfield Township.
Jno. Schrontz, J. A. Rutan,	Smithfield Township.
Geo. Beard, Thomas Mitchell,	Franklin Township.
G. D. Everetts, Jno. McDonald.	Troy Township.

THE ERA JOB OFFICE.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work; our materials are new, and direct from manufactory, which enables us to do work with neatness and despatch.

A. GOERIZ,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN—Office corner of Main and Third streets, Auburn, Indiana. 1

J. N. CHAMBERLAIN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana. Office—Corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets, 1.

WEAVER HOUSE,

V. WEAVER, PROPRIETOR.—Corner Main and Eight Streets, Auburn, De Kalb County, Ind. 1-tf

AUBURN HOUSE,

S. D. LONG, PROPRIETOR.—Corner Main and Sixth Streets, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. 1-tf

J. D. DAVIS,

DEALER IN Stoves, Tin Ware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., &c., Opposite the Court House, Auburn Ind. 1

DR. W. M. MERCER & BRO.,

GENERAL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Glass, Glass Ware, &c., &c., at Wholesale and Retail. Corner Main and Seventh Streets, Auburn, Indiana. 1-tf.

J. B. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. Office. With the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y

DR. LYTTLE,

PRACTISING PHYSICIAN.—Will give his attention to the practice of Medicine, in De-Kalb Co., and vicinity. Having a thorough knowledge of Medicine, he respectfully informs the community that he can be found at all hours at Lawrence, De Kalb Co. Ind., to attend to calls. 2-tf.

MORRIS & DILS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of Kalb and adjoining counties.

JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. WM. H. DILLS, Auburn.

-1y

I. O. O. F.

THE AUBURN LODGE, No. 116, I. O. O. F., meet every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in their Hall over the Auburn Drug Store. The degree of the Daughters of Rebecca meet at 7 o'clock on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month, at the same place.

All Odd Fellows in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

T. D. GROSS, N. G.

J. L. Lassod, Sec'y. 18

UP AND DOING.

'Up and doing' never weary
Be thy motto on thro' life,
Though the path be dark and dreary,
Fear not, faint not 'mid the strife.

Doubt not, wait not, while ye tarry,
Other hands the prize may gain,
From the well known path ne'er vary
Lest ye seek the goal in vain.

Time and tide ne'er wait for idlers,
What thou doest, do it well—
Leave thy mark upon time's record—
Let thy deeds the future tell.

In the cause of right—pursue it
And truth's sacred banner guard—
[illegible]
In thy [illegible] reward.

Though the present ne'er requite you,
Though you reap not from the soil,
Though life's waves dash wildly round you,
Nobler, braver is thy toil!

Though earth's prospects are all blighted,
Though with grief the heart be cold,
Way worn, weary and benighted,
Seeking rest without the fold?

Look not back, nor sigh in sadness
For the joys whose light is fled,
Golden promises of gladness
Which perchance now too are dead!

'Up and doing,' on and ever.
Hope shall waft the o'er the tide,
Faith's pure light will beam forever,
Trust and gain the other side.

Profession and Manhood.

The first thing for a man in entering upon active life is to choose his profession; and the next is, for him to hold that profession in its true relations to himself as a man. There are often erroneous views on this last point which are fatal to all true success in life, because they leave the standard which men should ever strive to reach. A man should remember that, whatever be his business or profession, this is not all nor the chief end of life; but that *character* is worth infinitely more than his *profession*. Manhood is first, and profession is next in order of the divine arrangements, as well as in the relative order of their value; and therefore this should have the highest place in our thoughts.

To illustrate our meaning, let us take a familiar example. A man chooses a trade or a kind of business for his occupation, and to this gives all his thoughts. He finds by his trade he can become rich, and bends all his energies to accomplish this object. Day and night, summer and winter, year after year, he follows it without relaxing his exertions. He studies the principles of his business just so far as he can render it profitable. In time he becomes skillful in business, and skill procures him wealth, and wealth is regarded as the evidence of success. Successful he has indeed been as a merchant, a mechanic, or a farmer, but as a *man* he has made a most woful failure. He is a good tradesman, perhaps, and nothing more. His manhood has shrunk down to the limits of his business; the man is lost in the mere mechanic.

Now against this view we must earnestly protest, as against one that is false in theory and fatal in practice. We are not placed in this world to be merely farmers, or lawyers, or physicians, but *men*—men in the highest and best sense of that term. And every young man should remember that it is a nobler achievement to build up a good character than it is to amass a large fortune. We do not undervalue wealth, nor despise success, nor discourage enterprise; on the other hand we say it is a man's duty to succeed, in whatever business he undertakes.

It is an honor to a man to choose a profession adapted to him, and to master that profession so as to make it a source of wealth. But the man himself is worth more than his business or his money; and should ever be regarded as something higher than all employment and professions.—We have seen men who were good in their business, but outside of it knew nothing and were nothing; instead of making their profession a *part*, it was the *whole* of them; the *artizan* included the *man*.—But the true view is just the reverse of this. The term *man* should include all the elements of character—all the trades and profession; just as a *tree* embraces the trunk and branches, the blossoms and golden fruit.

Now this mistake results from the fact, oftentimes, that business is permitted to absorb all one's time and thought. When the routine of business is completed, the great work of life is done. Men seek nothing beyond their daily employment, and thus it absorbs, confines, narrows them down to that one thing, and hinders a broader intelligence and more enlarged cultivation of their mental powers. And the great blessing of the Associations and Societies for mutual improvement among young men is that they tend to break up this exclusive devotion to one thing, or to one profession, and thus cultivate and discipline him as a man. It directs his mind to objects outside of his own employment; outside the course of his daily thought; outside the sphere in which the toil of life compels him to move, and thus enlarges his range and variety of information.

We commend these suggestions to all young men, as worthy of their most candid and serious reflection. Seek by all means to master your profession; seek to excel in whatever line of business you have chosen as your life employment; but be not content simply with that. Remember that there is something higher and nobler than all employments and professions, and that is not wealth, nor skill, nor knowledge merely, but *manhood*—the qualities and attributes of a genuine man. Do not permit your business to drag you down to its level or even below it; but elevate and dignify business by carrying into it intelligence, principle, nobleness of aim and largeness of soul, until you make it worthy of your nature and destiny.

Anecdote of Rev. Dr. Cartwright.

The following anecdote is related by Dr. Cartwright, the pioneer Methodist clergyman of the West:

"The first time I ran for office in Sangamon county, I was on the North side of the Sangamon River as we say in the West, electioneering, or, rather, trying to get acquainted with the people, for I was at that early day a great stranger to many of them. Passing through a bushy point of undergrowth, near a ferry, where I intended to cross the river, I heard just before me, some one talking very loud. I reigned my horse to listen. I heard some one say that Peter Cartwright was a d—d rascal; and so were all Methodist preachers; they would all steal horses, and that it was a scandal to the country that such a man as Cartwright should offer to represent the county; and that the first time he saw him he intended to whip him for his impudence. This surprised me a little, and I looked around for some way to pass without coming in contact with the company; but there was no path that I could see and the brush was so thick that I could not get through. So I summoned all my courage and rode boldly up and spoke to the men. There were six of them, and as I learned, but one of them had ever seen me. So I said:

"Gentlemen, who is it among you that is going to whip Cartwright the first time you see him?"

The man who had threatened, spoke out and said: "I am the lark that's going to thrash him well."

Said I: "Cartwright is known to be much of a man, and it will take a man to whip him, mind you."

"Oh, no!" said the fellow, "I can whip any Methodist preacher the Lord ever made."

"Well, sir," said I, "you cannot do it; and now, I tell you, my name is Cartwright, and I never like to live in dread; if you really intend to whip me come and do it now."

He looked a little confused and said:

"Oh! you can't fool me that way; you are not Cartwright."

"Well," said I, "that is my name, and I am a candidate for the Legislature, and now is your time; if you must whip me, do it now."

He said, "No, no, you are not Peter Cartwright at all, you only want to fool me."

By this time we had moved slowly to the boat, and when we got on it, he broke out in a fresh volly of curses on Cartwright. I said to a gentleman on the boat, "Here, hold my horse;" and stepping up to this cursing disciple, I said, sternly, to him "Now, sir, you have to whip me, as you threatened, or quit cursing me, or I will put you in the river and baptize you in the name of devil, for surely you belong to him?"

This settled him, and strange to say, when the election came off, he went to the polls and voted for me, and remained ever afterwards my warm and constant friend."

The fact which makes this story worthy of repetition is, that the man who ran against Mr. Cartwright, for Representative of Sangamon County, and was beaten, was Abe Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Cartwright is a staunch Democrat, and has been from his boyhood.

VALUABLE REMEDY FOR A FELON.—We find the following in the Auburn Daily Union:

A lady who had been troubled for some time by a fellon on her finger, gives a simple remedy, from which she experienced a great relief, and which enabled her to obtain sleep for the first time in many nights. It was to cut a hole in a lemon, and wear it on the finger like a thimble—the felon being encased in the fruit. Persons afflicted with these painful and, occasionally dangerous visitors, would do well to give this remedial agent a trial.

—If you fall into misfortune disengage yourself as well as you can. Creep through those bushes which have the fewest briars.

[illegible]cracy.

One of the devi[illegible] which the Republicans use to indu[illegible] young men to [illegible] with that party, [illegible] represent to them that Democracy [illegible] what it formerly was, or rather, that [illegible] Democratic party has abandoned the [illegible] formerly occupied, and that the [illegible] where the Dem[illegible] stood.—Nothing could [illegible]. The Democratic party [illegible] the same ground it always occup[illegible] to the great principles that u[illegible] system of government. In a [illegible] great a variety [illegible] occupations [illegible] ly be differences of opinion, and, to insure harmony, it follows that there must be concessions. Now questions are continually rising which require to be met and acted upon. In the details of legislation necessary to meen the exegencies of those questions as they arise, where every man's left free to think for himself, there will always be honest differences of opinion. But in regard to the great principles of government, and the end to be obtained, the Democracy has always been consistent with principle and with itself.

The object of all government is the welfare of the governed. The greatest good to the greatest number, and the general welfare and prosperity of the whole community, are the objects for which the Democracy have ever labored, and now labor.

To make the government prosperous at home, respected abroad, and its subjects happy and contented, has ever been the aim of the Democracy. How far they have been successful is sufficiently answered by referring to our nation's history. Successfully and triumphantly we have been through two wars, our commerce whitens every sea, our nation is rich and prosperous, our people enjoy the largest liberty that can be required; a free press diffuses information upon every subject through every walk of life; our territory extends through every variety of climate and embraces every variety of soil. Wherever our flag floats, on land or sea, it is respected, and all who claim its protection are safe from the tyranny of despots or the exactions of kings. And for all this prosperity, happiness and nationality of character, we are indebted to Democratic national policy and Democratic legislation. Forty-seven years of the time since Jefferson's administration, the government has been in the hands of the Democracy, while but twelve years have been allotted to the opposition. Every great measure that has ennobled us as a nation, every inch of territory that has been acquired, and every legislative act for the advancement and prosperity of our people, has been originated, sustained and consumated by the Democracy. And this too, against the same bitter opposition and predictions of Democratic ruin, which we now meet. For all that is glorious in our past history, for the hope of our future prosperity, and for the preservation of our institutions—the upholding of our constitution, and the safety of our Union, we must look to the Democracy, and the triumph of Democratic principles.—*Dover (N. H.) Sentinel.*

THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS.—The most common error of men and women is that in looking for happiness somewhere outside of useful work. It has never been found when thus sought, and the sooner this truth is learned the better for every one. If you doubt the proposition glance around among your acquaintances, and select those who appear to have the most enjoyment of life. Are they idlers and pleasure-seekers, or earnest workers? We know what your answer will be. Of all the miserable human beings it has been our misfortune to know, they were the most wretched who had retired from useful employments in order to enjoy themselves. Why, the slave, at his enforced labor, or the hungry toiler for bread were supremely happy in comparison. Earnestly would we impress on your minds the truth we have stated. It lies at the foundation of all well-doing. It gives tranquility and pleasure to the youth, just stepping across the threshhold of rational life, as well as the man whose years are beginning to rest upon his stoop shoulders. Be ever engaged in useful work, if you would be happy. This is the great secret.

MAKE A BEGINNIG.—Remember in all things, if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled in a garden, the first seed set in the ground, the first shilling put in a savings bank, and the first mile traveled on a journey are all important things, they make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance, that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling his way through the world who might have held up his head and prospered, if instead of putting off his resolutions of industry and amendment, he had made a beginning.

Light.

Light, beautiful light! Whence comest thou, fair queen of beauty? [illegible] her [illegible] in thy fount; [illegible] her golden mantle; Eve [illegible] Thou givest the lilly its [illegible]; the [illegible] blushes at thy [illegible] [illegible] purples at thy glance. Thou [illegible] thy golden fingers in the dewy mists of morn, and liftest the gauzy veil from off the mountain's brow. Thou givest the lake its silver purity, and tingest with emerald the lovely valley. Morn, at thy bidding, flingest pearls and diamonds from the royal casket, over hilltop and vale; [illegible] and Eve wreatheth them about thy vanishing form. Thou ridest high in the vaulted sky in thy golden car, yet thou stoopest low to kiss the tender floweret. "In thy fount Venus dips her queenly robes anew, and pale Luna fills her silver horn."

At night thou hangest the blue dome of thy palace full of twinkling stars and shining lamps. When thou veilest thy face the clouds weep, then thou comest with smiles and changest their falling teardrops into jewels. It is then thou stretchest the arch above thy throne, and tingest with fairest colors the bow of promise!

How oft doest the weary, fever-tossed sufferer watch for thy coming! Ofttimes hast thou wrapped thy mantle about the care-worn, earth-weary soul, and taken it to thy house in the far skies! One bright spirit hast thou which is no more pure, more beautiful than thou. This holy angel is thy offspring. It maketh light the darkest recesses of the sin-stained soul.—Its robe is purity; its mantle Holiness; its crown Glory; its only gift to mortals is Eternal Life through Faith in Jesus Christ our Lord. She is the light of Life.

This sweet spirit tells me whence thou art. Thou comest from thy home in the far skies; God is thy Father, for He is light, and in Him is no darkness at all.—*Waverly Magazine.*

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND HIS "NEW SCIENCE."—Archbishop Hughes delivered an address at the recent anniversary exercises of the Mount St. Vincent Academy, New York, from which we extract the following:

A NEW SCIENCE.—Now, my children, it is necessary that you should have a good education, and that, also, you should have those accomplishments which beautify and adorn life. Next year, however, I mean to introduce here—and I wish that I had propounded it before in all the schools under my care—a new science. Do you know what it is? Well, there is no word in this weak English language which expresses it. (The Archbishop here repeated some Irish phrases which provoked great laughter.) I mean the science of keeping the house. [Applause.] Every young lady ought to understand this science, whether she practices it or not. If she is obliged by circumstances to use this knowledge, what an invaluable blessing it is for her—If not, she may have a servant whom she calls a cook; but even cooks need a little overseeing. [Laughter.] And then what if some one should come in for "pot luck" during the cook's absence? or what if the cook should dismiss her? [Great laughter and applause.] I shall arrange, then, with the Sisters; and I hope too see the idea adopted throughout my diocese, that every young lady over the age of thirteen years, shall have the privilige, if she desires it, during the next year, of spending three or four days, say every month, in the kitchen. [Sensation and Laughter.] We shall then have theory, science, and a little practice combined, and, not to be wearisome, for I see that our friends are anxious for the "grand march," I shall have, next year, a gold medal, worth fifty dollars, for that young lady who shall write the best desertation, not exceeding five pages of foolscap, upon that new science which I have introduced. [Great applause.]

THE SIMPLE SECRET.—Twenty clerks in a store. Twenty hands in a printing office. Twenty young men in a village.—All want to get along in the world, and all expect to do so. *One* of the clerks will rise to be a partner and make a fortune. *One* of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential and prosperous citizen. *One* of the apprentices will come to be a master builder. *One* of the villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? Lucky? There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the rule of three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives clearly and purely, who never gets in debt, who gains freinds by deserving them, and puts his money into a savings bank. There are some ways to fortune that *look* shorter than this old dusty highway. But the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune good name, and a serene old age, all go this road.

PURITY OF CHARACTER.—Over the beauty of the plum and the appricot there grows a bloom and beauty more exquisite than the fruit itself—a soft delicate flush that overspreads its blushing cheek. Now, if you strike your hand over that, and it is once gone, it is gone forever; for it never grows but once. The flower that hangs in the morning, impearled with dew—arrayed as no queenly woman ever was arrayed with jewels, once shake it so that the beads roll off and you may sprinkle water over it as you please, yet it can never be made again what it was when the dew fell silently upon it from heaven. On a frosty morning you may see panes of glass covered with [illegible] and trees blended in a beautiful, fantastic picture. Now, lay your hand upon the glass and by a scratch of your finger, or by the warmth of your palm, all the delicate tracery will be obliterated. So there is in youth a beauty and purity of character, which when once touched and defiled, can never be restored—a fringe more delicate than frostwork, and which, when torn and broken, will never be re-embroidered. He who has spotted and soiled his garments in youth, though he may seek to make white again, can never wholy do it, even were he to wash them with his tears. When a young man leaves his father's house, with the blessing of a mother's tears still wet upon his brow, if he once lose that early purity of character, it is a loss that he can never make whole again. Such is the consequences of crime. Its effect cannot be eradicated; it can only be forgiven.

TOBACCO USERS.—It has beeme very common to invest chewing-tobacco and snuff in lead-foil. Herr Hockel examined some snuff from a quantity, part of which had been used by a patient who was laboring under a severe attack of lead poisoning, and found that it contained two and a half per cent of metallic lead. The tobacco near the corners of the package, being more perfectly inclosed by the foil, contained the most lead, which is decomposed by dampness and remains in the tobacco or snuff in the form of carbonate of lead, which is the white lead paint of commerce, which inflicts such horrible suffering on many of those whose business compels them to work in it. The slave of the disgusting "weed" would do well to make a note of this, and either abandon the inexcusable filthiness or avoid using any that is enveloped with lead-foil.—*Dr. Hall.*

A WESTERN SUMMER COMPLAINT.—The Pipsywipsy is the name of a Western summer complaint, and which is now raging in Cleveland with the utmost violence It is attended with a sudden depression of the colipsus lindix, a caving in of the spinality or back bonobus, and a feeling of slimness in the immediate vicinity of the cateroid canibus, may be regarded as proper indication that the complaint is coming on. The following prescription is said to afford instant relief:

Spiritus Vini Otardi, ʒ i.
Spiritus Vini Jamici, ʒ. Ss.
Sugarum Whitum, qs.
Sheeum Pineapplei.
Strawberrii.
Shakistis violenter. Suckite dulcitee cuustrawum.

PRESERVING INDIAN CORN.—The prairie farmers of the West preserve their Indian corn in the ear, without the loss of a single grain from heat and moisture, by piling it up in common fence-rail cribs about 11 feet square and 9 feet high, the mass being rounded off at the top and exposed to the weather. Covered cribs are found to be ruinous to the grain, as experience has amply proved. So what would seem to be a shiftless style of husbanbry, is of skillful experiment.

FABLE.—A gourd had wound itself around a lofty palm, and in a few weeks climbed to its very top. "How old mayest thou be?" asked the newcomer. "About a hundred years." "About a hundred years; and no taller? Only look; I have grown as tall as you in fewer days than you can count years?" "I know that well," replied the palm.—"Every year of my life a gourd has climed up round me, as proud as thou art, and as short lived as thou wilt be."

MORALS OF SORROW.—But for the sorrows of the heart, where would the affections find their strength? Our virtues, like the aromatic shrubs of the forest, only give out their sweets when their leaves are bruised and trampled. He who has not sorrow, may be scarcely said to have known love; since the most precious joys of the soul arises from sympathies that are seldom known till they are sought, and never sought till they are necessary to soothe an infirmity or satisfy a need.

—Vice and folly may feel the edge of wit, but virtue is invulnerable; aquafortis dissolves the base metals, but has no power to dissolve or corrode gold.

Douglas [illegible]

If there is any one [illegible] life of a [illegible] to the [illegible] frank, [illegible] the tricking [illegible] politicians. In this respect [illegible] of Stephen A. Douglas, [illegible] to bear his [illegible] have stood by his side from early [illegible] to the present time, bearing evidence of such traits of character. In a speech at Boston last week, Colonel [illegible] Illinois, in speaking of Mr. Douglas, remarked:

I have known him from my earliest manhood to this hour [illegible] I can say of him what I [illegible] men on earth—we have [illegible] together with interests sometimes [illegible] views sometimes opposed, but in all my life he has never deceived me. It is not remarkable, fellow-citizens, that I am pledged to his fortunes. I [illegible] commit this Government to him safely.—He has the head to discern the right, and the courage to march to it, whatever danger may threaten. If there is [illegible] that we owe to the past, to the [illegible] to God, it is that we transmit this Government, with all its blessings, to our children as our fathers bequeathed it to [illegible] Stephen A. Douglas [illegible]

Hot Times.

This is the warm season. This is the season which brings the superfluous lard in fat men's bodies to the surface and bathes their skins in liquid grease. It is the season when lank persons drag wearily about, when courting (for obvious reasons) is suspnded; when perspiring men grasp at straws, and look for an imaginary (and sometimes get a real) eclipse through glasses; when people rather envy the style of dress which was adopted in the Garden of Eden by Mr. and Mrs. Adam; when it is too warm too walk, too warm to work and to warm to ride when stony hearted men are in the melting mood; when sausages are out of the question and fried salt pork is terrible to think of; when everybody gets hotter in trying to get cooler; when people are reduced to the consistency of old rags; when the sun blazes fiercely all day long—In short, this is Summer.

It is pleasant to believe that we can stand it as long as Summer can.

—Artemus Ward furnishes the following very lucid explanation of the theory of the eclipses: "The eclipse is formed by a total darkness of the sun. Thus when the sun is beclouded the wheather is not so light as when the sun is uncovered.—In the winter the sun does not shine so fiercely as it does in the summer, and hence the weather is not so warm in December as it is in July. If the reader will, by way of experiment, take the trouble to crawl between two feather beds, with his face downward, he will perceive that he cannot see as well as he could before he thus obstructed his vision. It is true that Gallileo fancied that the world turned round, but as other persons have fancied the same things in regard to houses, tables, trees, but little credence can be placed in the statement of 'Old Gal.' (as the boys used to familiarly call him,) especially if the liquor was as bad in his day as it is in this."

—The following is related as the origin of the use of the thistle as the national emblem of Scotland:—"When the Danes invaded Scotland, they availed themselves of the pitch darkness of night to attack the Scottish forces unawares. In approaching them unobserved, and marching barefooted to prevent their tramp being heard, one of the Danes tred upon a large prickly thistle, and the sharp cry of pain which he instantly uttered suddenly apprised the Scotts of their danger, who immediately ran to their arms, and defeated the foe with great slaughter. The thistle was thenceforwarad dopted as the national insignia of Scotland."

A RACE OF GIANTS.—In a lot of Peruvian Guano received at Norfolk, lately, have been found the remains of a human frame, being about twice the size of that portion of the human frame to be found in those now living, which shows that a race of men of extraordinary size once inhabited that part of the world.

Nor are these deposits unusual; we lately heard of a human hand being found in a lot that went to Norfolk, and frequently of various bones of ordinary size, which have in all cases been pronounced human. The presumption is that the workmen have struck a burial ground of some race of giants, and are exhuming them for the benefit of agriculture.

The Sisters of Charity have a house in Buffalo for reclaiming fallen women.—Fifty-four penitent Magdalenes have been received and kept for an average of three years, until good habits had been fully established. Then they found places where they might maintain themselves in respectability. One hundred and twelve have been received in the class of "preservation."—

—A genuine 'Yankee gal' advertises herself as follows: "Am 28 years of age, neither handsome nor a 'singing angel,' but understand the music of the pudding slice. Am in no hurry about marrying, but think I should like to find my partner as soon as thirty-one."

—Good dinners have a harmonizing influence. Few disputes are so large that they cannot be covered by a table [illegible]

—We may owe it to our [illegible] to forgive; we may owe it to [illegible] forget.

—There is no mind that [illegible] some scraps of intellectual [illegible]

—Do good to [illegible] and by this [illegible] tery.

—A [illegible] discovery of a [illegible] State, and [illegible]

THE NEW ERA.

AUBURN:

WEDNESDAY . . . AUG. 22, 1860.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

Of Illinois;

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON,

Of Georgia.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

Hon. **THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,**

OF SHELBY COUNTY.

Lieut. Governor,
DAVID TURPIE, of White.

Secretary of State,
WM. A. SCHLATER, of Wayne.

Auditor of State,
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountaine.

Treasurer of State,
N. B. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

Attorney General,
O. H. HURD, of Decatur.

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

Clerk of Supreme Court,
CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.

Reporter of Supreme Court,
M. C. KERR, of Clark.

Democratic District Ticket.

For Congress—10th District,
PHILIP M. HENKEL, of Elkhart.

For State Senator,
ROBERT PATTERSON, of Steuben.

For Prosecutor—10th Circuit,
WILLIAM S. SMITH, of Allen.

For Common Pleas Judge,
A. W. MYERS, of Whitley.

For Common Pleas Prosecutor,
RICHMOND, of Noble.

Democratic Meeting in Jackson.

There will be a meeting of the Democracy of Jackson Township, at the Centre School House, on Friday, Aug. 24th, at 1 o'clock P. M. The notice given to meet on Saturday, has been arranged for Friday, owing to a religious meeting appointed previous to this. It is requested that all attend.

Democratic Co. Convention.

On the 18th inst, agreeably to the appointment of the Central Committee, the delegates from the different townships met at Auburn to put in nomination, a Democratic County ticket, and with them came such masses of the sturdy Democracy that amazed and astonished the natives. Richland and Fairfield townships alone sent in one delegation that numbered over 1000. The whole town was literally crowded with men, women and children (all live democrats,) the Democratic voters alone numbering from 3 to 4000. The Republicans were perfectly astonished at the immense crowd, coming out on such an occasion as this. We did not expect over one-tenth part of the people who were here on that day. It can only be accounted for on the ground that the people are heartily sick of Negro Equality, Republicanism and Corruption, and that there is an enthusiasm for the "Little Giant," never before felt since the days of Jackson. In the morning, the Republicans were radiant with forced smiles, thinking there would be no crowd out, but ere long their faces were stretched out as long as your arm, and the most dismal frowns beclouded their countenances, and a general tremor took possession of their limbs, and they shook as if they had all got a fit of the ague. We pitied them but their days are numbered.

The Convention was one of the most harmonious we ever saw, and with a unanimity unparalelled, put in nomination one of the best tickets that has ever been offered for the suffrages of the votes of DeKalb County.

After the Convention adjourned, the crowd marched in procession to the grove and listened to the best speech of the Campaign, delivered by W. S. Smith of Fort Wayne. 'Pop Gun Smith' is one of the ablest speakers of the State of Indiana, and on this occasion, by his glowing oratory, logical reasoning, and unrefutable statement of facts, surpassed the expectations of his most sanguine friends, and elicited praise from even his political opponents. We heard two men declare at the conclusion of the speech, that they had not decided till then how their votes should be cast next Fall, but now they were for Douglas, Johnson, and the Union, and the right of the people to govern themselves. When the principles of the Democracy are fairly discussed before the people, but one effect can follow, and that is, that all will be convinced that we are right, and the happiness and prosperity of the people and safety of the Union, depend upon our success.

Speech in Butler Township.

On last Saturday evening, "Pop Gun Smith" made one of his excellent speeches to the Democracy of Butler Township.—As usual, some of the republicans who were either drunk, or fools, had to try to create a disturbance. During the Convention at Auburn, on the same day, a prominent republican of this town got drunk and tried to create a disturbance in front of the Court House. If such nuisances cannot attend to their own business, or their friends cannot take care of them, when they get too much "blue ruin" aboard, they ought to have an application of cowhide, or a dose of shoe-leather, in order to force them some common sense.

Democratic Rally at Waterloo.

On last Thursday, as was announced, the Democracy had a great Rally at Waterloo. The object was two-fold. First, to nominate candidates to fill the places of Mr. Williams of Noble county, the nominee for Senator, and J. B. Morrison of this county, the nominee for prosecutor; these gentlemen having both declined to be candidates; and second, to hear the political issues of the present Campaign fully and fairly discussed. The demonstration was grand and imposing. The Democracy were there in thousands from all parts of the county, and made one of the grandest displays that has been made in this county since the days of '56. The ladies were there in great numbers and showed by their presence their approval and their smiles, how willingly they would assist in any manner they could, in elevating the "Little Giant" to the Presidency. At 11 o'clock there was a beautiful hickory pole erected on the public ground, in front of the American House, on which was run up the flag of our country, with the glo-stars and stripes, and the names of Douglas and Johnson. After dinner a procession was formed, headed by the largest delegation of ladies that ever attended a political meeting in DeKalb county. This imposing procession, with martial music, flags and banners, marched to the grove where, after Mr. Patterson was nominated for Senator, and Mr. Richmond for Prosecutor, the crowd listened to one of the most stirring and eloquent orations of the Campaign, delivered by Judge Lowery. The Judge treated of political issues, and men, with fairness and candor, and the telling power of his reasoning and oratory kept Black-Republican Abolitionists writhing in torment. Long before he had concluded, Timothy the 1st saw he could not make 'an adhesive response,' and relapsed into the 'embryo state,' and Timothy the 2d fainted, and was carried home on one of Lincoln's rails. After Mr. Lowery had concluded, Mr. Henkle, our worthy candidate for Congress addressed the large assembly in a very appropriate speech. He is one of the best men in Indiana, and although not a flash orator, he possesses those great powers of reasoning which has made him so popular where he is known, are invaluable to a Congressman. Everything passed off enthusiastically, harmoniously and peaceably. DeKalb is sure for three hundred Democratic majority for Douglas.

MURRAY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This Institution, located at Maumee, O., possesses the best facilities for preparing the Student for entering into any kind of business, of any other in the North west. The Faculty employed is the best in the country, and the pains taken to make one fully acquainted with the branches taught, is such that you will realize your time and money. It is permanently located in a fine section of country, and its Principal JEROME MURRAY, Esq., is making it one of the first in the country. Instructions in Penmanship, by Mr. M., Practical and Ornamental, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner. Instructions in Book Keeping, Commercial Calculation and Accounts, conducted upon the Counting Room system, the object of which is to render them purely practical. Lectures on Commercial Law, are delivered regularly every Thursday evening, by a prominent practitioner, giving to the Student the most thorough instructions in this important branch.

☞ Perry Randolph, the man that was sent to the Penitentiary from an adjoining county, and pardoned by his Excellency, Governor Willard, has again been arrested and is now confined in the Lagrange Co. Jail, awaiting the fall term of the Circuit Court. We are rather inclined to think that the Democracy will not be able to count very much upon his influence at the coming elections.—*Steuben Republican.*

If T. R. Dickinson is elected to the Senate, and Randolph is again sent to the Penitentiary, Timothy will have a fine opportunity again to help Perry to get out. Tim told so many stiff stories to get Perry out before, that it may very doubtful whether he will ever get to the Senate, but if he had petitioned to have the devil released from chains, the editor of the *Republican* would have no hesitation in supporting him.—Mr. Day, you are a very consistent man. You condemn Willard, who knew nothing of the circumstances, and support Tim, who was the mover in the whole matter. Perry and Tim will both be rewarded.

GODEY for September has made its appearance. This like the rest of the numbers, is a splendid thing. The "Gleaners"—Steel Plate, we unhesitatingly say, is the prettiest plate ever published. The Fashion Plates in this number are decidedly beautiful. Subscribe for Godey, and you will get the worth of your money in this department alone. Address L. A. Godey, 302 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The *Press* sputters considerably, this week, because it can't swindle us out of a portion of the Court notices, and claims that the "Clerk contrary to custom, refuses to allow such to be published in the *Press*." We happen to know that this has *not* been the custom, and you know it, too, Timothy, but you just wan't to "blow" a little.

REMOVAL.—The *Era* office has been removed to the room formerly occupied by J. Butt—two doors South of Steifle & Wolf's Store.

The Ladies' Banner.

At the head of the procession at Waterloo, on last Thursday, was carried the most beautiful banner we have ever seen in this part of the country. It was made and owned by Mrs. M. F. PIERCE—was of the finest material, and of the most exquisite workmanship, and displayed the fine taste of that lady. The ladies are all Douglas democrats this year, and, their influence will have a telling effect on the election in the Fall.

INSURANCE AGENCY.—In to-day's paper will be found the advertisement of the Home Insurance Co., of New York. If you wish to insure property in a safe and reliable Company—one that has a heavy capital, and can and will adjust and pay losses, a concern in which there is no weak points, but sound and substantial, you will find this the exact place to invest. WM. H. DILS, Esq., is Agent at this place, and we assure the public that any business transacted with this gentleman will be promptly and accurately attended to.

Our Merchants are making preparations to go East for their Fall and Winter Stock of Goods. J. STEIFLE, of the firm of STEIFLE & WOLF, took his departure the other day; and will, no doubt, lay in a heavy stock. PARK, RHODES, and others, will be off in a few days. East ho!

The *little dog tin*, who *assumes*, with the dignity of a Webster, the editorialship of the "Skunk's Misery" organ, continues, as usual, to snap and snarl at us. Bark on, little wiffet, *you* won't bite anybody.

Those wishing Medals, Charts, &c., of the different Presidential Candidates, can be supplied by applying to H. KNAPP, Esq., of Corunna.

Flags, Banners and Badges, printed at this office on short notice, and in good style.

Pr. A. LARIMORE has our thanks for a basket of nice melons.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Just arrived, at HARE's, a fine lot of Boots and Shoes.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Democratic County Convention

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic Central Committee, the delegates elected in the different Townships of DeKalb County met in Convention, at Auburn, on Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1860, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different offices to be filled at the next general election.

Miles Waterman, Chairman of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order, when on motion Maj. S. W. Sprott was elected President, and J. G Fuss appointed Secretary.

The Convention having been organized, the President returned thanks for the honor done him, by calling him to preside over their deliberations, in a neat and appropriate speech.

The different Townships in the County were then called over, and it was ascertained that every township was fully represented.

A motion that the names to be balloted for by this Convention, as candidates for the different offices, be announced, and after such announcement that the Convention take a recess—carried.

The following persons were then announced:

Representative—Bushrod Catlin, S. W. Sprott, Jeremiah Hornstreet and Robert Work.

The names of S. W. Sprott and Robert Work were withdrawn immediately after their announcement.

Sheriff.—The names of John N. Miller, Timothy McClure and Wm. K. Straight, were presented.

Auditor.—The names of Miles Waterman, John Grube and L. D. Britton were announced. The names of John Grube and L. D. Britton were withdrawn after their announcement.

Commissioner.—The names of Amzi Scely and John Blair were announced.

Surveyor.—Peter H. Colgrove and Daniel W. Altenburg.

Coroner.—Jeremiah Plum, Lyman Chidsey and Thomas Lock.

A motion was made that the delegates of the different Townships vote through their respective Chairman, *viva voce*, which motion was lost.

On motion the delegates voted by ballot.

On motion a committee of five was appointed by the Chair, as a Committee on Resolutions.

The Chair appointed G. W. Teeters, M. F. Pierce Miles Waterman, John Ralston and Phillip Fluke said committee.

Adjourned for one hour.

Upon re-assembling it was moved that two Tellers be appointed by the Chair.—The Chair appointed Mr. Shaffer, of Jackson, and Dr. Winslow, of Waterloo.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for the different offices, with the following result:

Representative—Catlin 95; Hemstreet, 14; Kelly, 7. Mr. Catlin having received a majority of the whole vote cast, was therefore declared nominated.

Sheriff.—John N. Miller received 99 votes, Timothy McClure 13, and Wm. K. Straight 2. Mr. Miller having received a majority of the whole number of votes was declared nominated.

Miles Waterman was on motion nominated by acclamation for Auditor.

Commissioner.—Amzi Scely 109 votes, and John Blair 11 votes. Mr. Scely was declared nominated.

Surveyor.—Altenburg, 86; Colgrove, 30. Mr. Altenburg was declared nominated.

Coroner.—Plum, 84 Chidsey, 31; Lock, 1. Mr. Plum was declared nominated.

On motion the nominations were all made unanimous.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That there is and can be but *one National Democratic Party* in the United States, and that party is National Delegate Convention assembled, nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency and Herschel V. Johnson for the Vice Presidency, and reaffirmed the Cincinnati Platform of principles.

2. *Resolved*, That in Stephen A. Douglas we have a statesman of marked ability, unflinching Jacksonian firmness, and an undaunted advocate of self government, and that we will use our best endeavors to secure his election to the Presidency. And also that we will give to the candidates on the Democratic State, District and County tickets our undivided and hearty support.

3. *Resolved*, That the arrangement made with the holders of the State bonds, by which the Wabash and Erie Canal was ceeded to them, should not be disturbed.

4. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of an economical administration of the affairs of the County.

5. *Resolved*, That we condemn as a most flagrant violation of official duty, the conduct of our present Treasurer, in loaning out the money of the County, to banking institutions of doubtful reputation, and pocketing the interest derived from the said loan, while the debts of the County remain on interest and unpaid, and our own citizens are thus defrauded out of the use of their own money.

On motion the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Auburn *New Era*, and *Indiana State Sentinel*, at Indianapolis.

On motion the *New Era* was recognized as the organ of the Democracy of DeKalb County.

On motion a new Central Committee was appointed by the Chair, consisting of the following:

John Ralston, Ephraim Berry, Lyman Chidsey, J. C. Winslow and George W. Merrill.

After giving three hearty cheers for the ticket, and three more for Douglas and Johnson, the Convention adjourned.

S. W. SPROTT, Pres.
J. G. FUSS, Sec'y.

Lincoln Proclaims Disunion.

In his speech at Springfield, Ill. Abe Lincoln uttered the following treasonable sentiment. It was the first announcement of the "irrepressible conflict."

"Mr. PRESIDENT:—If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it. We are now far in the fiftieth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object, and confident promise of putting an end to the slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only ceased but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will *not* cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this Government *cannot endure* half free and half slave. I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South."

All Men are Created Free and Equal

A practical illustration of the implicit belief of the Lincolnites in the declaration that all men are created free and equal, is to be seen in the conduct of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Wide Awakes in this city, P. Prentiss, Esq., and that of the Captain of the same illustrious corps, Mr Sturgess. The former has induced two of his colored brethren, not two tones lighter colored than himself, to join the Wide Awakes and pay their two dollars recruiting fee, and drilled with the company once.

Last evening being the first public demonstration since their joining; Capt. Sturges has sicled the colored gentleman out of the corps and even carried his resentment so far as to expel a white man for alleged complicity in obtaining their admission as members. The "nigger" makes a good stepping stone for our Republican politicians, beyond this he is no more use to them than a cast off shoe.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD.—The New York Bank and the Sub-Treasury office in that city warn the public against the ingenious and very dangerous counterfeit of the ten dollar gold pieces which are circulated extensively, and almost defy detection except by an expert. The genuine coin is opened full one half the gold taken out and then filled in with pictina or some other equally heavy substance, and then closed up; the coin itself, to all appearances, remaining the same in all respects, even to the specific weight. Specimens of these spurious coin are exhibited which would seem to defy detection by ordinary skill, nor even the closest observation and handling, and yet the amount of pure gold left in a ten dollor piece is scarcely equal to $5,00.

—A legal point of interest to the business community is now pending before the N. Y. Court of Appeals. It is to the effect whether United States stocks, held by the bank as part of its capital, can be assessed and taxed by the laws of the state.

—It is asserted upon what is stated to be unquestionable authority that the king of Naples has given large pay and promis to a band of about fourteen brigands who have engaged to murder Garibaldi.

—Saxony, not larger than Rhode Island and Connecticut, keeps 3, 00,000 sheep; England and Wales 26,000,000, and the whole United States only 21,000,000.

The Massacre at Syria.

LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT BEIRUT.

The following letter was read at the Monthly Concert of prayer for Missions, in Providence R. I., on the 14th inst.:

BEIRUT, SYRIA, June 28, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—You have doubtless heard of the horrible massacres that have just been perpetrated upon the poor Christians of Mount Lebanon by the Druses, aided in some cases by Turkish soldiery.

A few facts may give you an adequate idea of the present state of things in Syria. The American Missionaries have estimated the loss sustained by the Christians at 18,000, and that of the Druses about 1,200. The inhabitants of the Christian town of Deirel Kamr and Hacciya were brutally slaughtered in cold blood, after a full surrender had been made. Thirty or forty convents have been plundered and burned, and the monks were put to death, some of whom were French.—Nearly one hundred villages have been burned, and the crops of the peasantry destroyed! Many churches also, have burned—among them the American Mission Chapel at Hadeiya, and the school-house at Deirel Kamr.

The facts are enough to strike the civilized world with horror; but there is yet something to be told. It is believed that not less than sixty thousand Christians are now homeless and starving, and no other hope for subsistence than the charity of the Christian world! More than 5,000 fugitives have been supported by the consuls, missionaries, merchants and convents of Beirut; but this is only a temporary arrangement. Something must be done for the starving, homeless thousands who are now hiding in caves and other secret places until peace shall be declared. Beirut is no longer a place of safety for Christians. Moslem fanaticism is fully aroused, and the Turkish Government has found it necessary to station a plantoon of soldiers in every consul's house, for their protection. Thousands of the Christian refugees, and large numbers of the native residents, have fled the country. Indeed, the land is full of misery and the deepest woe.

American missionaries, aided by the guards from the American Consulate have brought away many poor, besieged and persecuted Christians, whose lives have been thus preserved; and the English vessels of war have picked up about 2,000 fugatives, many wounded woman and children, who had escaped to the seacoast—and their is still work for them to do.

What can be done in the United States for these famishing widows and orphans? I will say nothing now of vengeance, for the European Governments will no doubt exact justice for this great crime; but humanity calls upon me not only to distribute bread to the crowds around my house, but to present their cause to my countrymen, and to arouse their sympathies in behalf of this persecuted people.

The King of Greece had sent a sum of money for their present relief, and efforts are being made elsewhere to collect money for that object. America sent for food to Ireland and to Greece, and will not something be done for the Christians of Syria!

Respectfully and truly yours.
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON.
REV. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D.

Downward Tendency of Disunion Stock.

Hear what the New York *Herald* says (paid $25,000 it is said, to support Breckinridge) on the receipt of the news from Kentucky and Missouri:

"The reckless Southern radical disorganizers of the Democratic party at Charleston have more than they bargained for in the revolution of their national organization.

They have not only prostrated the Northern Democracy, but they have precipitated a political reaction in the South which promises, even during this extraordinary campaign, to work out a great political revolution in that section.

From the divisions among the Democracy in Virginia, apparently beyond remedy, from the astonishing forward movement of the new constitutional Union party in North Carolina, from the crushing defeat of the Breckinridge Democracy in the late Kentucky election, from the irreparable split in the Democratic camp in Missouri, it is now highly probable, if not morally certain, that Bell and Everett, in November, will carry Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, a string of conservative Southern States representing sixty-nine electoral votes, or a majority of eighteen of the whole electoral vote of the South."

In this connection, it might be well to add that from present appearance Kentucky will give a majority of 40,000 against Breckinridge and Disunion.

Judge Douglas on Fusion with Secessionists.

In his speech at Rocky Point, Rhode Island Judge Douglas gave his views on fusion with Bolting Disunionists, such as is proposed in this State. He said:

"I am asked why I do not advise my friends to make a union ticket with the Secessionists. Why don't you make oil and water mix? A union ticket between the Interventionists and non-Interventionists! NEVER ON EARTH! I am willing to act with all men who agree with me in principle, and I am determined to act against all men who are in favor of disturbing the peace and harmony of the country by thrusting this negro question into the Congress of the United States." * * *

I stood on the platform of non-intervention, supported by Webster and Clay in 1840; I stood by Fillmore on it in 1852; I sustained Pierce's Administration upon it during its four years. I helped elect Buchanan and Breckinridge on it in 1856; AND SO HELP ME GOD, I INTEND TO STAND BY IT NO MATTER WHO DESERTS!"

Perhaps this will dispose of the question whether Mr. Douglas is a Fusionist.

—It may not be generally known that the highest speed ever attained by horse flesh was four miles in eleven and a half minutes, or at the rate of thirty-three miles an hour. The highest speed of the locomotive, well authenticated was on one of the English lines, at the rate of seventy-eight miles an hour.

—A letter from Beirut, of the 2d, says that in consequence of the disturbance in the Lebanon district, the entire crop of silk had been destroyed, the loss being estimated at 50,000,000 francs, ($40,000,000.)

The meteor has been heard from as far West as Sycamore, De Kalb county, Illinois which is within 10 miles of the Mississippi River.

The Immaculate Jesse.

The virgin Jesse is getting indignant.—With the zeal that distinguishes a new convert after getting the pack of sin off from his back which he has toted for a long while, he pitches into the world's people with a refreshing unction. At Bedford, the other day, he made a speech, and it is reported as follows: "He denounced severely the leading politicians and press of the State, who supported Douglas, as venal and corrupt." That will do. Jesse D. Bright at the head of an "honest" and "virtuous" party. But who does Jesse denounce? McDonald, and Dunham, and Willard, and Hammond, and Perkins, and Voorhees, and a thousand other leading politicians we could name who now support Douglas.—Are they all venal and corrupt? Where would Bright and Fitch have been without the aid of those "venal" and "corrupt" and in the Senatorial contest? Is this the reward that the peaceful Senator metes out to the friends who stood by him and fought that battle through for him? Without the assistance of those men, Bright and Fitch would have sunk so far into retirement that the hands of political resurrectionists could never have reached them. And why does Bright hurl these impotent anathemas?—Because the "leading politicians" and the Democratic press of the State with two or three exceptions, will not permit "personal preferences, private animosities, or disappointed hopes," to control them, but, stand by the usages of the party, abide its decisions, and support its nominees. That, in the eyes of Mr. Bright, is a great political crime. Mr. Bright is not influenced by principle in his fight with Mr. Douglas.—It is purely personal. And in his present warfare upon the Democratic party, he violates the pledge he made to the people of Bartholomew county, August 30, 1857, when he said that "no consideration of that character should influence him," for he said:

"The perpetuation of the Democratic party in power is essential to the progress growth, the welfare and prosperity of this Government, as the Bible is to the moral and religious culture of the human family."

But we turn Jesse over to the tender mercies of the gentlemen whom he denounces with so much bitterness. We fear he has become an infidel, and no longer regards the Bible as necessary "to the moral and religious culture of the human family."

HENRY CLAY'S DOCTRINE.—We extract the following from the report of the committee of thirteen, of which Henry Clay was chosen chairman, made in the United States Senate, May 8, 1850:

"To avoid, *in all future time*, the agitations which must be produced by the conflict of opinion on the slavery question—existing as the institution does, in some of the States, and prohibited as it is in others—the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming territorial governments for each newly acquired domain, is to refrain from all legislation upon the subject in the territory acquired so long as it retains the territorial form of government—leaving it to the people of such territory, when they have attained to a condition which entitle them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic Slavery."

That was Clay's doctrine in 1850, and it was democratic doctrine then, too, and it is democratic doctrine now.

—Of Douglas' prospects in Mississippi, somebody writes the Hon. John Forsyth as follows:

The "Precipitators" also had a meeting, and put flaming announcements that Messrs. Mathews and Barry would be with them. The day came, and with it a large crowd. The National Democrats held their meeting in a warehouse. We had a fine crowd. The "Brocks" met in the Court-House, but our crowd was the largest, and theirs was destitute of enthusiasm. The Convention at Holly Springs will give Mississippi a Douglas and Johnson electoral ticket. We intend to do our duty. We don't intend to be sold out to Disunion, nor to be pulled about by the nose by precipitators. We don't intend that the great and glorious old Democratic party shall go by default of supporters, because a few politicians have taken the right of the people into their custody, and are trying to defeat the election of President by the people. Our cause is gaining, our numbers increasing, and our faith strengthening.

MOVEMENT OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—We learn from a telegraphic despatch sent to this city to his nephew, Cap. Benham, by Judge Douglas, who is now at Newport, that he will arrive in this city in the early part of September. No doubts are entertained that Mr. Douglas can be induced to so arrange his movement as to be present at our grand ratification meeting to be held on the first of September. It is the purpose in that event to show our Republican brethern exactly how a meeting of seventy-five thousand people *does* look.

Pike's Peak Express.

ST. JOE, Aug. 18.—Denver City advices to Aug. 11th, says the quartz mills are becoming more successful in saving; the gold mines are yielding from $25 to $500 a day in the Gregory diggings. The consolidated drench Co. are turning their water at night, through the spring and roads and gulches, and overflowing a ucher, filling up pits and doing thousands of dollars damage to the mines and quartz mill; the Blackhawk mills alone, has suffered to the amount of over $500. Suit has been brought against the Co. in the Miner's Court.

The first U. S. mail to this region arrived last night causing much rejoicing. General dissatisfaction prevails at its being withheld after the commencement of the contract. A general belief existed that the contract with the overland Mail and Pike's Peak Express which received 25 cents on each letter to and from the States had in some way prevented his arrival. Business continues dull in all the towns.

—Those men talk like frogs who are in the greatest mental darkness. Frogs cease their croaking when light is brought to the water.

A Card to Ladies & Gentlemen.

The subscriber will send (*free of charge*) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple *Vegetable Balm*, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, *Tan, Freckles*, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—*soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful*. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions, and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage.)

JAS. T. MARSHALL,
PRACTICAL CHEMIST,
No. 32 Buildings, New York City.

Arrival of the Steamer Glasgow.

ST. JOHN, N. F., August 18th.—The steamship Glasgow, Liverpool 8th, via Queenstown 9th, passed Cape Race Friday night at 11 o'clock. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from N. Y., arrived at Queenstown on the 7th.

The news by the Glasgow is quite unimportant.

Naples was tranquil and there is nothing later of the movements of Garibaldi.

The British House of Commons had passed a bill amalgamating the European and native armies in India.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm on the 7th.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Provisions were very dull.

Consols closed on the 7th at 93¼ for money and account.

Latest markets by telegraph to Queenstown:

Liverpool, 9th.—Cotton firm.

London, 9th.—Consols 93¼@93¾ for money and account.

Latest news via Queenstown has not yet reached N. Y.

Every member of Congress, but one, from Mo., is said to have declared for Douglas and Johnson. The two Democratic candidates for Governor, in the same State, are also stumping the State in his favor.

DR. HOBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.—Are you sick, no matter what organ is affected, depend upon it the *blood*, which is the food and sustenance of every organ, is full of corruption! My Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier, break up the source of disease in the fluidr of the body. They purge and purify the elements of the blood. Hence their quick and complete cures in dyspepsia, scrofula, eruptions, fits, tumors, nervousness, kidney complaints, piles, low fevers, debility, rheumatism, headache, want of sexual vigor, etc., etc.—These remedies are astonishing the whole medical world. See advertisement.

EVEN THOSE who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventatives of disease.—We are never too well armored against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to." Such an invigorator they may find in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malaria, in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague, the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of billious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER BITTERS professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the Bitters, whenever they are stricken by diseases of the digestive organs.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally every where.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements, to insure publication in this paper, should be delivered to this office on Monday morning.*

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

T. BALDOCK, Proprietor—Corner Main & Second Sts., Auburn, Indiana. Good accommodations, and at reasonable rates. 38-tf.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

A House and Ten Acres of Land for Sale, near the town of Kendallville. Also, one House and Two Lots in the town of Corruna. Apply to H. KNAPP, Corruna, Ind. Aug. 22, 1860. 38-w3-$1,50.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs and distributees of the Estate of Mary Miller, deceased, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, that Henry Feagler, Administrator of said Estate, has filed in my Office, his Final Settlement Report, which will be heard at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas of said County.

JOHN RALTSON, Clerk DK. C. C. P.
Aug. 22d-1860-3t—$1,00.

COMPLAINT.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
De Kalb County, ss. }

In De Kalb Circuit Court October T. A. D. '60.

Elizabeth C. Thompson, }
vs. } Com. Divorce.
George Thompson. }

It appearing by affidavit on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court, that George Thompson the defendant in the above entitled cause, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendancy of said complaint, and that unless he appears at the next term of said Court and answer to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

JNO. RALSTAN, Clerk
D. K. C. C.

L. J. BEALS, Pffs. Atty.
Aug. 22d, 1860. 38-w3-$8,00.

Auburn Union School.

THE Fall Term of this School will commence August 27th, 1860, and continue twelve weeks

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Department	- -	$2 00
Secondary "	- -	2 50
Grammar School	- -	3 00
HIGH "	- -	4 00

W. PARK,
J. N. MILLER,
E. B. MOTT. } Directors.

Auburn, Aug., 22d, 1860 [38

HOME INS. COMPANY, OF NEW YORK

Cash Capital, $1,000,000.

ASSETS 1ST JULY 1860,.....$1,481,819 27
" " JAN. " 1,458,890 28

Increase of Assets in Six Months,... $22,422 99.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY continue to insure against loss or damage by Fire and the dangers of Inland Navigation and Transportation, on terms as favorable as the nature of the risks and the real security of the insured and of the Company will warrant.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, *President*,
A. F. WILMARTH, *Vice-President*.
J. MILTON SMITH, *Secretary*.
JOHN McGEE, *Ass't Sec'y*.

Wm. H. DILS, *Agent*, Auburn, Ind.
Aug. 22, 1860. 38-6m.

THE NEW ERA.

AUBURN, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, 1860.

Mich. Southern and Northern Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1860. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1860.

On and after Monday June 4th, until further notice, passenger trains will leave Waterloo station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Mail leaves 9.20 A. M. | Arrives Toledo [illegible]

GOING WEST.

[illegible] 4:35 P. M. | Arrives Mich'n City [illegible]
Chicago, 8,00 [illegible]

CONNECTIONS.

At Toledo with Detroit, Monroe and [illegible] Railroad; [illegible] with Dayton and Michigan Railroad, and with Wabash Valley Road.

At Detroit with Grand Trunk Railway; with Great Western Railway; and with Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.

At Adrian with trains for Monroe, Detroit and Jackson.

At White Pigeon with trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

At N. A. & S. R. R. Crossing with trains for Lafayette.

At Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville. [illegible] Chicago, with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena, Milwaukee, Burlington and Quincy, Northwestern Railway, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, Illinois Central, and to all points West and South.

Trains are run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo time. Woodruff's Patent sleeping cars accompany all night trains on this route. Patent ventilators and dusters are used on all summer trains. Time and fare the same as by any other rail road route.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt.
H. A. SMITH, Agent, Waterloo.

The Election of President.

Under our system of electing a President, the voice of the people may be nullified and disregarded to a great extent. It is very possible for a man receiving but half a million of *popular votes* in the Union to have more *electoral votes* than a candidate who received *one million and a half* of votes. In the House of Representatives the President is elected by States—seventeen States, a majority of the whole number, being required for a choice. A majority of the Congressmen in each State give that vote. Thirty-seven Congressmen in the smaller States can control the seventeen votes required, and elect a President who may be voted against by two hundred members of the House! Our Presidential electoral system needs reforming, or abolishing altogether, for it is a libel on Democracy.—*Cincinnati Enq.*

John C. Breckenridge.

Under the caption of "A Fool for Luck," the Southern Democrat says:

John was once a resident of the State of Iowa. He came to the city of Burlington soon after the organization of the territory, and entered the list of attorneys at law at the Des Moines bar, and was in fact but a third rate lawyer among the men of his own age; whilst Judge Rorer, H. W. Starr, J. C. Hall, Judge Knapp, etc., were engaged upon one side of nearly every case this District. Mr. Breckinridge, in point of practice, was a low third rate lawyer on the list of practice, was a low third rate lawyer on the list of practitioners and during his stay in this State he failed to engage in a a single suit to which he can refer as the source of any distinction whatever. And although John staid in Iowa for a goodly time, he was forced to the conclusion that if that old adage was true, that "the world owes every man a living," he failed to find it Iowa in the legitimate practice of the law.

UNION UPON DOUGLAS.—We have been informed by good authority, that the late Union Convention, held at Utica, was a unit for Douglas, after Bell. The committee of thirty-two, which has been appointed—four from each judicial district—has full power to form an electoral ticket, but the understanding is that this shall not be done, until after a full and free conference with the Douglas men. Whenever the "Little Giant's" name was mentioned in the Convention, there would be a hearty, briefly applause, which spoke more [illegible] words.—*N. Y. Sentinel.*

[illegible] Zouaves it is said, was TRIP.—The Chicago $1,000 in the treasury turn home with about exhibitions they gave in [illegible] the profits of the Philadelphia. [illegible], Boston, and

—The first shipment of wool was made from San Francisco California, to the Atlantic States in 1854, and amounted to only 3,500 pounds the shipments this year will exceed 3,000,000 pounds.

—The Republicans of Fayette, county Ohio, renominated Tom Corwin for Congress by acclamation, at their County Convention.

AUBURN MARKETS.

OFFICE OF "THE NEW ERA," Aug. 22, 1860.

Wheat, white,	90
red	86
[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats,	25
Rye,	52
Barley,	50
Beans,	75
Potatoes,	25
Flour, ₽ 100 lbs,	3 00
Hides, green, ₽ lb	4½
" dry,	12
Butter,	10
Lard,	10
Feathers,	40
Tallow,	10
Beeswax,	28
Pork,	5@6,50
Clover Seed, ₽ bu.	
Timothy Seed,	1 50
Flaxseed,	87
Apples, dried,	1 00
green,	

COMPLAINT.

STATE OF INDIANA, De Kalb County, ss.
In Common Pleas Court, August Term 1860.

George Slayer vs James H. Harper & Charles McCool — Foreclosure of Mortgage demand $150,00

IT APPEARING by affidavit on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court that James H. Harper one of the defendents in the above entitled cause is not a resident of the State of Indiana, Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court and plead, answer or demur thereto the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

JOHN RALTSON, *Clerk* C. C. Pl
[illegible] & BEERS, Pl'ffs Att'y.
Aug. 13-60

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

N. P. STOCKBRIDGE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in School and Miscellaneous Books,

STATIONERY,

Wall Paper, Music, and Musical Instruments, Gold Pens, Toys, &c.

Sign of the Book, 101 Columbia-st. *Fort Wayne, Ind.*

30ly

NOTICE OF DISOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between J. Steifle, A. Wolf and Simon Steifle, known as the firm of Steifle, Wolf, & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All the Notes due said firm, are in the hands of Steifle & Wolf, Auburn, and all the unsettled accounts, [illegible] in the hands of Simon Steifle, Norristown, and all debts due and owing by said firm will be paid by the said Simon Steifle. The business will be continued by Simon Steifle, at the old stand.

J. STEIFLE,
A. WOLF,
SIMON STEIFLE.

36-3

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County.

NOTICE is herby given, that John Diller, Administrator of the Estate of John A. Diller, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said County.

JNO. RALSTON, Clerk, D. K. C. C. P.
Aug. 8th, 1860. 36-3-$2,25.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the heirs and distributees of the estate of Martin Boley late of DeKalb County Ind, deceased, that Sarah Boley executrix, and Cyrus Bowman executor of the last will and testament of the decedent, have filed their final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said County.

JNO. RALSTON, Clerk. D. K. C. C. P.
August 8th, 1860. 36-3 $2,25.

MAIN STREET EXCHANGE,

J. LESMAN, Proprietor.—Main St., West of the Public Square, Fort Wayne, Ind, Good accommodations at reasonable rates.

Stage Office for Bluffton, Decatur, St. Mary's Kendalville, Sturgis and Auburn.

36ly

NORRISTOWN ALIVE

J. R. LANNING.

(Cor. Broadway and Maine Street.)

IS now closing out the remainder of his Spring and Summer stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
&c., &c., &c.

The remainder of this Stock will be sold at the lowest figures, in order to prepare for the New Fall & Winter supply.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also the highest market price paid in Cash for Wool.

July 18, 1860—33ly

To All Whom It May Concern:

I, O. M. CLARK, hereby give notice that the Power of Attorney heretofore given to John G. Clark, authorizing him to transact business for me, and in my name, has been revoked, and that I will not ratify or confirm any contract hereafter made for me, and in my name, by the said agent, O. M. CLARK.
Aug. 1, 1860. 35-3.

R. CUYLER & CO

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Iron, Nails, Glass, [illegible]ware, Paints, Oils, Liquors, &c., &c.

Norristown, : : : : Indiana.
July, 18, 1860. 34-tf.

DENTIST.

DR. G. T. DEWEY.

HAVING permanently located at Jarvis, De-Kalb County, would announce to the citizens of this and adjoining counties that he will visit the Villages in the above capacity. He is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental profession according to the latest improvements in the art.

33ly

Cabinet Manufactory!

FISHER & MILLER.

ARE now prepared to accommodate the public with Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Bedsteads, Light Stands, Cupboads, Bureaus, Coffins, and all other articles belonging to our line of business, which we can get up on short order and in fine style, cheaper than ever heretofore sold in the County. Lumber and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange, cash not refused.

Norristown, Ind., July 18, 1860—33ly

GRINDING and CARDING

MILLS!!

JESSE MAZE, Proprietor.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage heretofore given him, he solicits a continuance of the same. Grinding and Carding done on short notice and in the best manner.

Norristown, Ind., July 18, 1860—33ly.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

GRAND

OPENING

IN AUBURN, OF

NEW GOODS!

BY

W. PARK & SON.

WE are now receiving from the City, every day, as large and well selected stock of Goods as ever before came to this market. The stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

Such as

BERAGE DELAINES,
CHALLIS,
FONLARD SILKS,
BALZARINE TISSUE,
PRINTED ORGANDIES
AND LAWNS,
PLAIN BERAGES, &c.

Also a big stock of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING,
AND

YANKEE NOTIONS!

And other things in stock too tedious to mention, which we offer to the trade at reduced prices. We offer

GOOD GOODS,

And at prices to suit customers. Believing that the salt of the earth comes from the tilling of the soil, we offer to that class particular inducements.

Thankful for the patronage already extended to us, for which we return thanks, and ask but to show our Goods to satisfy the most fastidious. Cash paid for

All Kinds of Produce.

Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. PARK & SON.
April 18th, 1860. 22

DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

AN aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexion indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of General Debility, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In Nervous Affections of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or indicating a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent cure for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In Dyspepsia, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the the attendant *Costiveness.*

In unchecked Diarrœa, even when advanced to Dysentary, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malifinant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittant hectic, which generally indicates Incipient Consumption, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In Scrofulous Turberculosis, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this *remedy* and *restorative*, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In Rheumatism, both chronic and inflamatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In Intermittent Fevers it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has been discovered in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid requisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent to any address on receipt of price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & Co., General Agents,
26-1y. 339 Broadway, N. Y.

Terrible Accident!!

(IN A HORN.)

A Rush at Head Quarters!

STEIFLE & WOLF

Are opening out

FRESH STOCK O[F]

SPRING GOODS

Which are being received daily from the Eastern Cities.

SILKS,
Of every description.

CRAPE
AND BROSIA
Shawls.

We will sell Shawls at from 50 cents to 20 Dollars!

A WNS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,

And all kinds of

DRESS GOODS!

Of every variety of style and prices to suit customers!

A full assortment of

Bonnets,
including
Shakers, &c.

We have a fine lot of

Coverlids!

Which are the best ever brought to this Market.

STEIFLE & WOLF have decidedly the largest and most Complete Stock of

GOODS!

Ever brought to Auburn, and are selling the same at prices to suit customers.

Clothing,
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats & Caps,
Queensware,
Yankee Motions, &c.

Selected with care, and expressly for this community!

THEIR STOCK OF

Ready Made Clothing

IS COMPLETE. They have also a TAILOR in their employ, who will be found in readiness at all times to

CUT AND MAKE TO ORDER

Any garment that may be called for.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET
BARGAINS
THEY WILL SEL
THEIR GOODS AT
REDUCED PRICES.

Call Immediately, and make Selections.

Auburn, April 11th, 1860

FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE

STORE!

C. S. HARE.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Boots & Shoes formerly owned by S. S. Ford, and in addition to which having brought on a new supply, he offers the same cheap for cash or produce, at his

EXTRA FINE

Boot and Shoe Store!

Call and examine his great variety of BOOTS & SHOES, made expressly for the Western trade, consisting in part of

LADIES' HEELED GAITERS,
" BUSKINS AND BOOTS,
GENTS' KIP AND CALF BOOTS,
" OXFORD TIES,
CONGRESS GLOVE-TIP GAITERS,
YOUTH'S KIP AND CALF BOOTS,
LADIES' WALKING SHOES,
MISSES' SHOES of every description
RUBBERS OF ALL KINDS, for

Ladies and Gentlemen. I am also prepared to work to order at the shortest notice.

He also keeps on hand

All Kinds of Leather!

Of the very best quality, which he offers at reasonable figures.

Having employed the best of workmen, I flatter myself that I

CAN GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

to all those who may give me a call.

All Kinds of Produce taken in exchange For Boots & Shoes, &c.

C. S HARE.

Auburn, May 2 1859.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Sixty-Eighth Year!

CINCINNATI DAILY AND WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOR 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS now made to the Weekly Gazette will extend over the Presidential Campaign of 1860, which promises to be one of the most momentous and exciting in our history. The vital issues of the times will be subjected to an amount of research and investigation—an array of facts and argument—by the Press of the country, never before brought to bear upon them, and no man can afford to deprive himself of the means (which only a reliable newspaper can furnish him) of viewing intelligently and discriminatingly the stirring scenes and events of that great Canvass. To be able to do this, he commence at once, while the initiatory steps are being taken, the note of preparation being sounded, and the forces being marshaled, for the impending struggle.

We need not assure the readers of the Gazette, [illegible] subscribe for it, that it will be found the consistent advocate and supporter of the cause in which it has heretofore been engaged, and the firm friend of all true Progress and Reform—of all the humanitary movements of the age—having for their object our intellectual, moral, social, or material advancement.

We are determined to make it a paper which will meet the wants of Western readers more fully than can be done by any journal issued at the East. How far we have succeeded in doing so hitherto, we are willing to leave to the verdict of our readers.

Among the features of special interest to Western readers, will be verbatim reports, by skillful stenographers, of the most important Speeches and Debates upon the issues of the Presidential Canvass, by the most distinguished speakers of the west; a plan which we adopted during the recent Gubernatorial election in Ohio, to an extent unattempted by any other paper, and which proved so eminently satisfactory to our readers.

In enterprise and the facilities for procuring the earliest intelligence in the variety and completeness of its news columns—its large size enabling us to compress into them whatever is of current interest upon every subject—we believe the Gazette may challenge comparison with any of its cotemporaries. In point of cheapness to clubs it has the advantage of all large Eastern Weeklies, being equal to any of them in size and amount of reading matter, while the price is not only less to small clubs, but no charge is made on large ones for addressing the papers to each single subscriber. Under our new mailing system, subscribers' names, with the dates of their expiration of subscriptions, are stamped upon the papers by means of printed labels, being a great convenience to subscribers, agents, and postmasters. Subscribers may rely upon receiving the general news through the Gazette from one to two days in advance of its arrival by the Eastern papers.

In order to encourage to the starting of clubs at new points, it will be seen that for a list of only Ten subscribers the papers can be had at One Dollar per copy. This brings the minimum price within the reach of clubs at the smallest Post Offices, and is a facility afforded by no other paper of so large a size.

To our many friends to whose disinterested labors as agents in getting up clubs we are so much indebted, we beg leave to return our sincere thanks, and trust we shall be favored with a continuance of their kindness.

Terms for the Weekly:
(PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING)

Single copy, one year,	$2 00
Two to Five copies,	1 50 each
Five to Ten copies,	1 25 "
Ten to Twenty copies (without any extra copy)	1 00 "
Twenty copies and upwards (and one to getter up of club)	1 00 "

And an additional extra copy for every additional 20 subscribers.

No extra copy for less than 20 subscribers.

To the getter-up of each club of 40 or more, a copy of the Daily will be sent, if preferred, instead of the extra Weeklies.

Subscriptions, in all cases, payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

Additions to clubs can be made at all times during the year, at proportional rates, the time to expire with the club.

We shall be happy, at any time, to send as many specimen copies as may be desired, upon application.

The paper will be sent to Clergymen at $1.

Or to agents who will supply subscribers by the week, at 10 cents per copy per week, they charging their subscribers 15 cents.

All letters containing remittances, if registered, will be at our risk. Drafts preferred, when conveniently obtainable. Address

Gazette Company,
11 CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

Spring & Sum'er Patterns,

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!.

G. W. STAHL,

HAS just received from the East a choice lot of patterns, of the very latest styles, and of the best quality, which he will make up to order, or sell in piece goods. He will warrant his work to give satisfrction. He has adopted the

CASH SYSTEM,

And will dispose of his goods at low figures for Cash or prouce. Call and examine specimens. G. W. STAHL.
April 25th, 1860.

CONNERS'

UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY,

Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Beekman Street,

NEW YORK.

To Printers and Publishers.—The undersigned beg to inform the Trade that they have issued their New Quarto Specimen Book of Printing Types, Bordering, &c., and that it is now ready for delivery to their old patrons, and to all who patronize their foundry. In it will be found a new series of Faces, from Pearl to Pica, surpassing, if possible, their celebrated SCRIPT or SCOTCH CUT FACES.

The Fancy Type Department exhibits an unsurpassable variety of beautiful styles, selected from France, Germany, and England.

The Scripts and Borderings are now, for the first time, presented to the Printing Public, and are the productions of the best American and European Artists.

An entire new series of German Faces, both for Newspaper and Job Printing, of a very superior style, is now completed and ready for sale.

Every article necessary to a perfect Printing Establishment furnished to order.

The metal from which the type is made will be found peculiarly adapted to the severe usage of machine press printing.

We have added to our establishment everything necessary for Electrotyping, or Stereotyping in Copper, all Cuts, Job or Fancy Type, and all such other matter as may offer,—embracing within the compass of 10 x 20 inches; as well as for Copper-facing all type manufactured by us—if desired.

JAMES CONNER & SONS.
S. P. ROUNDS, General Western Agent,
June 20, 1860. 81

WANTED!

10,000 BUSHELS OF ASHES, by W. PARK & SON.
Dec. 14th, '59.

What Every body Wants.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

IT TELLS YOU How to draw up Partnership Papers, and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

IT TELLS YOU How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

IT TELLS YOU The Laws for the Collection of Debts, with the Statues of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

IT TELLS YOU How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

IT TELLS YOU The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

IT TELLS YOU What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.

IT TELLS YOU The law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

IT TELLS YOU The law concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.

IT TELLS YOU The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

IT TELLS YOU How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

IT TELLS YOU The meaning of Law Terms, in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Power of both the General and State Government.

IT TELLS YOU How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY in EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1,00, or in law style of binding at $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made

by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
December 28th, 1859. 6-6m

Chicago Journal;

FOR 1860.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY.

A NEW YEAR of time and of events is about opening. With another Congress, a new Political Era in our country is being inaugurated, an Era which is fraught with interest and pregnant with great events, first and chief among which is the election of a President of the United States, and a probable change of men and the policy of the National Government. But aside from political questions, the next year will undoubtedly be full of interest to the people.

Such stirring times are the times for the Newspaper—and all who desire to keep up with the spirit of the age, and be informed on topics and questions of public interest, must read the Newspapers.

The Chicago *Journal*, which has, for sixteen eventful years, enjoyed the good will, and, it is believed, the confidence, of hosts of readers in the west, solicits a continuance of the generous patronage hitherto bestowed, and an increase of the number of its patrons. First established to advocate the election of Henry Clay, it has followed the vital principles of the old Whig party into the Republican ranks, and in its political conduct has ever cherished and maintained them. Advocating with unflagging zeal whatever seemed most conducive to the honor and well-being of the Union, it has ever opposed public fraud, demagogueism and misgovernment, and favored a judicious system of public economy, encouraged home enterprise and the developement of the country's material and general resources.

As a Newspaper, the *Journal* gives each day the telegraphic news from all sections of the country—home and eastern market and financial reports—local matters of public interest—a comprehensive summary of general news,—while its literary department is under the control of B. F. Taylor, Esq., widely known as one of the most polished writers of the day.—It has also regular correspondents at Washington and New York, and an efficient corps of reporters and traveling correspondents.

Of those who have so nobly extended their aid in times past, the proprietors of the *Journal* trust that may ask the favor of further friendly efforts to increase its circulation. To such as do not agree with its political tenets, they promise a good *Newspaper*—to such as do, an ardent support of the principles which underlie the Republican organization.

The daily evening *Journal*, containing full telegraphic reports of news and markets up to 2½ o'clock, P. M. each day, will be sent to subscribers as follows:

1 copy, $7; 5 or more copies to one address, $6 each.

The tri-weekly *Journal* embraces the inside pages of the daily, each number containing the impression, without change of matter, of the forms of two daily papers. This is furnished as follows: 1 copy, $4; 3 or more copies to one address, $3 each.

The weekly *Journal* is printed on a mammoth sheet, containing thirty-six closely printed columns, embracing most of the interesting matter of the daily *Journal*. It has a weekly report of the grain and produce markets of Chicago, carefully prepared by the *Journal* reporter, and a statement of monetary affairs, revised by an experienced banker.—It is mailed every Thursday in time for it to reach subscribers by the close of the week.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One copy,	$1 50
Ten or more copies, each,	1 00

And an extra number to the person getting the club.

At these low prices, every family can afford to take a paper. The commencement of the year is a good time to begin a subscription. Postmasters and others are invited to form clubs; a little effort on the part of some in every town which desires a Chicago paper, would largely increase the circulation of the *Journal*, thereby spreading much useful knowledge among the families of the people.

C. L. WILSON & Co., *Publishers*,
50 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK EXECUTED with neatness and dispatch at the "ERA" OFFICE.

WOOLY HEADS, LOOK HERE!!

50,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED, for which we will pay the highest price in Cash.
May 30, 1860. W. PARK & SON.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but [illegible] efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhœa, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by [illegible]
J. C. SMITH, Auburn,
And all dealers throughout the country.

What Everybody Wants.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

CONTAINING SIMPLE REMEDIES, EASILY OBTAINED, FOR THE CURE OF DISEASES IN ALL FORMS.

BY

PROF. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

IT TELLS YOU How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infections from Contagious Diseases.

IT TELLS YOU Of the various diseases of Children, and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions Vaccination, Whooping-cough, Measles, &c.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa Worms, Scalded Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c. and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Small-pox, Dysentery, Cramp, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various Diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Veneral Diseases, and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and scrofula.

IT TELLS YOU Of the various diseases of Woman, of Child-birth, and of Menstruation, Whites, Barrenness, &c., &c., and simplest remedies for their cure.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the Book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on receipt of $1.00.

$100 A YEAR can be made

by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
December 28th, 1859 6-6m

S A F E T Y

... LOWRY, [illegible] ... Auburn, DeKalb ... With Judge ... 23

F. & A. M.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214, F. & A. M. hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon.
M. F. PIERCE, W. M.
John Wall, Secretary.

GEO. WAGGONER.

FAMILY GROCER AND

Dealer in Refreshments.

FISH, FLOUR, AND ALL KINDS OF FAMILY GROCERIES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

[illegible] ... 1860. 1-tf.

PIANO FORTES & MELODIANS.

C. L. HILL, Dealer in

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF ALL KINDS—AND GENERAL—

Music Merchandise.

Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 18

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE

HACK LINE.

THE Auburn and Fort Wayne Hack will run regularly as follows:
Leaves Auburn every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Fort Wayne so as to connect with the cars going East and West on both roads.
Returning—leaves Fort Wayne at 8 o'clock and arrives in Auburn so as to connect with the Hack for Waterloo. J. DARROW, Proprietor.
Jan. 25th, 1860. 10

DAILY HACK LINE.

JAMES GRISWOLD

HAS ESTABLISHED A DAILY HACK Line between this place and Waterloo, and carries passengers and light freight on the most reasonable terms.
His Hack leaves Auburn for Waterloo every day, in time for passengers to take the trains going East, and returns upon the arrival of the trains going West.
In connection with the Hack Line he has a

First Class Livery Stable,

and is prepared to furnish horses and carriages on all occasions. OFFICE—Opposite the Auburn House, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. tf.

AUBURN, ANGOLA AND COLDWATER

HACK LINE.

[SEMI-WEEKLY.]

LEAVES Coldwater for Auburn, via Angola and Waterloo, every Tuesday and Saturday mornings.
Leaves Auburn for Coldwater, via Waterloo and Angola, every Monday and Wednesday mornings.
In connection with the above Line the undersigned is proprietor of the

ANGOLA LIVERY STABLE.

And has first-class horses and carriages always on hand to let on reasonable terms. He conveys passengers to all parts of the country.
July 18, 1860—33 R. SQUIRES.

J. L. Isherwood & Co.,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Groceries Hardware, Notions, &c., &c.

BUTLER, IND.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN FOR GOODS.

J. R. LANNING,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS

BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c.

BLACKSMITHING.

J. A. Moore & Co.

ALL kinds of Blacksmithing done to order and cheaper and than can be done in Waterloo.
Norristown, July 18, 1860—33ly

BLAKER HOUSE.

Norristown, DeKalb County, Ind.

A liberal share of the public patronage is solicited.
33ly A. BLAKER, Proprietor.

DeKalb Saloon!

MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,"
Auburn, Indiana.
JOHN BUTT, PROPRIETOR.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all times find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen.

2,000

Acres of Land for Sale!

THE undersigned offers to sell from 15,00 to 2,000 acres of land situated in different townships in DeKalb County, Indiana.
These lands will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.
He also offers for sale, two Lots, in the village of Lawrence, on which there is a large dwelling house, and also a barn. This property will be sold very cheap, and on reasonable terms. EGBERT B. MOTT, *Agent.*
June 20, 1860. 31-tf

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers for sale a Two Story building, on reasonable terms; situated nearly on the corner of the Public Square. For further particulars inquire at this office, or E. C. B. REYE
Auburn, May 9, 1860. 25-tf.R.

160 Acres of Land FOR SALE.

LYING in the Eastern part of the County—well timbered—good soil—title warranted. Terms easy. WM. H. DILS, Auburn, Ind.
June [illegible], 1860. 32-4

HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED.—A small lot for sale at retail by W. PARK & SON.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL - - 1000.000.

ASSETS, Jan. 1st, 1860, - 1,458,536,28.
LIABILITIES " " - 42,580,48

By authority of the State of Indiana, to take risks and transact business of Insurance in said State. WM. H. DILS, Agent, Auburn, Indiana.
March 7th, 1860.

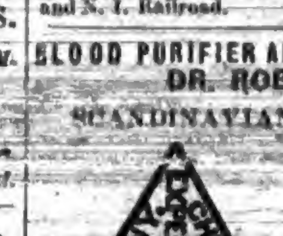
L. A. ROYCE,

GENERAL Agent for the buying of Staves, at the respective stations of Edgerton, Butler, Waterloo and Lawrence, on the M. S. and N. I. Railroad. 33ly

BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD PILLS

DR. ROBACK'S

SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.



WHEN Dr. Roback, the celebrated Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States he set forth in plain language their curative properties.—This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been *taken out of his hands.* Enlightened men whose character for sound judgment and philosophy give their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who chose to investigate for themselves, are now of *one mind* on this important subject.

Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the

ORIGINAL LETTERS,

from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and Ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which cures they themselves were

EYE WITNESSES.

These parties may be consulted personally or by letter, by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following

FACTS:

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

CONTAIN NO MINERAL;

That they cure the almost universal complaint,

DYSPEPSIA

with *unerring certainty,* and in a very short time. That after all other medicines have proved useless, they relieve

LIVER COMPLAINT,

and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. That

SICK FEMALES,

who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with great rapidity under their invigorating operation.—That all sexual disabilities are removed by their cordial and gently stimulating properties.—That they recruit

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS,

however they may have been trifled with and abused; that their direct tendency is to lengthen life, and render it enjoyable. That operating directly upon the *poison of disease in the blood,* they

CAUSE SOON TO HEAL,

and discharge from the system, every tint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise.—That they

RECRUIT THE DEBILITATED,

and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels, the liver, the nervous system, the skin, glands or muscles,

ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OR OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE BLOOD OR SECRETIONS,

in which they do not give *prompt relief,* and, (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) *effect a painless and perfect cure.*

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the very best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They hunt disease through every avenue and organ of the system, and to expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better, but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates, published in a conspicuous part of this paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser, containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated Cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing one stamp for the reply.

From Rev. McMULLEN, Past. of Rob'ts. Chap'l.
INDIANAPOLIS, October 6, 1857.
DR. C. W. ROBACK—Dear Sir: I have used your Blood Purifier for a nervous affection, from which I have suffered much at times.—While it is pleasant to the taste, it certainly has a happy effect upon the nerves. Please accept my thanks for your kind regards, and believe me Yours, J. W. T. McMULLEN.

Principal Office and Sales Room, No. 6, East Fourth Street, 3d Building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in Hammond st.

For sale

in De Kalb Co. Ind., by J. C. SMITH, Auburn; N. L. THOMAS Newville; T. J. & J. T. SHELDON, Norristown; J. E. SAWTELL, Spencerville; R. J. LENT, Waterloo, and by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the Union.
April 18, 1860. 22

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Jan. 11th, 1860. 8-ly

SKELETON SKIRTS, at the low price of 75 cents, at PARK & SON.

LINSEED OIL.—The best quality, for 75 cents per gallon, at L. BOWERS'.

Red, White And Blue.
Red, White And Blue.
Red, White And Blue.

THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Is one of the largest and best ILLUSTRATED LITERARY PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.
An Imperial Quarto, containing 8 pages; or 40 columns original, interesting and fascinating reading matter from the pens of the best American

AUTHORS!

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1 Copy for 2 years,	3 00 and 4	"
1 Copy for 3 years,	5 00 and 6	"
1 Copy for 5 years,	8 00 and 10	"

AND TO CLUBS,

3 Copies, 1 year,	$5 00 and 6 Premiums.	
5 Copies, 1 year,	8 00 and 10	"
11 Copies, 1 year,	15 00 and 20	"
21 Copies, 1 year,	8 00 and 42	"

Those getting up a Club of Ten Subscribers, and remitting $15, will be entitled to an extra copy, free.

THE PREMIUMS.

Every Subscriber to the WEEKLY RED WHITE AND BLUE, will be entitled to 2 Premiums, worth from 50 cents to $5 00, by the payment of 25 cents on each. As soon as the subscription money is received, the subscriber will be informed by letter what Premiums he is entitled to and then it is optional whether he remits the 25 cents on each, and takes his premiums, or not.

THE PREMIUMS

Which we sell to our Subscribers for 25 cents each, are comprised in the following

LIST.

10	Piano Fortes,	$300 00 each.
8	U. S. Treasury Notes,	500 00 "
20	Gold hunting c'st. watch's	75 00 "
100	" "	75 00 "
300	Gold Watches,	50 50 "
100	Sewing Machines,	75 00 "
500	Silver Watches,	$20 to $30.
500	Gold guard & vest chains	$20 to $30
1600	" "	$15 to $20

Gold Lockets, Cameo Setts, Gold Bracelets, Armlets, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Rings, Ear Drops and various other articles worth from 50 cents to $10 each.
Address all communications to
A. M. BROWN & CO.,
No. 123 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canadas, to sell Books, Music, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Pencils, &c., and receive subscriptions for the RED, WHITE AND BLUE.
Catalogues and Numbered Certificates will be sent to those wishing to act as agents. No capital required.
N. B.—Gold Pens repointed in a superior manner, and made as good as new. By enclosing the Pen and 40 cents in Post Office stamps, the pen will be repointed and returned, post paid. Address,
A. M. BROWN & CO.
123 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa
eb-28-'60-tf.

SYRACUSE

MEDICAL DISPENSARY!

Established for the relief of the mis-guided and imprudent votary of false pleasure, who, finding that he has imbibed the seeds of a certain loathsome disease, is, from an ill-timed sense of shame, deterred from applying to a physician whose knowledge and experience can alone befriend him in his distress.

Persons calling see no one but the Doctor.

Office No. 10 Wisting Hall Bl'k, up Stairs, Opposite (west) the Syracuse House, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE FOUNDER OF THIS CELEBRATED INSTITUTION, offers the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for

SECRET DISEASES.

Much attention has been given to the treatment of Seminal Weakness, a difficulty produced by early abuse of the system. Persons afflicted with the difficulty can be readily cured by local applications, which has been clearly demonstrated by eminent surgeons, both of this and the old countries. No person can ever expect to be cured by taking medicine without these applications, which are perfectly harmless in their nature, but all powerful in removing said difficulty.

CURES GUARANTIED.

These applications can be easily made, and any one can make them himself, without the knowledge of his most intimate friend. No emissions occur after the first applications, and they cause no pain.

There are persons who indulge in the fond yet irrational belief that nature is capable of resuming, without assistance, her lost power. To such I can only say that the time which is wasted in this delay is precious and irretrievable, and can only tend to perpetuate the habits of hopeless imbecility and render impotency permanent.

Notice to All.

These applications can be sent by mail to any address, secure from danger or observation. One package is generally sufficient to effect a permanent cure. Price $5 per package, sent to any address, and a cure *warranted* in all cases.

Persons afflicted with any form of *Private disease,* will be cured at home on receipt of a letter describing symptoms, and enclosing $3, for which their medicine will be sent to them, secure from observation, with full and explicit directions for use.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES

JUST PUBLISHED!

TWO BOOKS IN ONE!

on Private Diseases & Diseases of Females

PART FIRST,

Is devoted to the treatment of the different forms of Private Diseases in both male and female, their Prevention and cure.

PART SECOND.

Is devoted to the treatment of diseases peculiar to Females, Obstructions, Irregularities, &c. The prevention of Conception, and the practice of *Abortion or Miss-carriage,* considered in all their bearings. Ladies who are compelled to avoid conception should not fail to send for a copy of this work. It is no humbug, but it is the result of an extensive practice in these difficulties.

The knowledge contained therein is not to be found in any other work ever published, nor obtainable from any other source whatever.

Price, 25 cents, sent to any address on receipt of price, or its value in stamps. *Persons who after reading this work are not satisfied it is worth at least four times its price, can have their money refunded.* Address as below,

GOLDEN FEMALE POWDERS.

One of the best medicines for obstructions, &c., ever used, warranted to produce the desired effect, if used according to directions. Price, $2 per package, sent to any address.
Address, S. M. DISPENSARY,
Drawer 100, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New Meat Market!

FORD & FORSYTH,

HAVE opened a new meat Meat Market, next room South of Dr. Goeriz's office. Market days, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those having fat cattle to sell, will please call on the above firm.
July 18, 1860. 34tf

BURNAM HOUSE.

KENDALLVILLE, : : : : INDIANA.
J. R. GRUBB, Proprietor. 33ly

Chicago Press & Tribune,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Art, Science and Literature.

THE WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE is a large first class western newspaper, published every Thursday Morning. It is filled with valuable and entertaining matter prepared especially for Western readers. Its Editorials treat vigorously with all the topics of the times, and it boldly advocates those measures and principles deemed most calculated to promote the general welfare. In price and size of sheet, amount and freshness of intelligence, variety and value of information, fullness and accuracy of Commercial matter, and whatever else goes to make up a first class Newspaper, we challenge comparison with any other journal east or west.

POLITICAL ISSUES.

We are entering upon a year that will be memorable in the annals of American politics—the year that will witness, we trust, the election of a Republican President and the national triumph of Republican principles. The great issues to be submitted to a jury of the whole people are these: Shall slavery be extended and protected by the Federal Government? Shall the public domain—the Free Territories of the Nation—be surrendered to the blighting intension of slavery? Shall the Constitution be constructed to recognise and support slavery as a National Institution? Shall a slave-code for the Territories be enacted?—Shall the African slave-trade be re-opened?—In short, shall the doctrines of Calhoun, Judge Taney and Buchanan supersede the principles of Free Government taught by Jefferson, Madison and Clay? These questions will demand a verdict at the hands of the American people.

And there are other important considerations to be decided by the next campaign.—Among these are, Free Homesteads for the landless, improvements of rivers and harbors, a railroad to the Pacific on a central route, encouragement of the manufacturing and farming industry of the country, retrenchment and reform in the federal expenses; a restoration, in fact, of the spirit, simplicity and policy of the earlier and purer days of the Republic.

On all these questions and issues the Press & Tribune will occupy no neutral ground, but will ever be found an earnest champion on the side that will promote Freedom, Progress and Prosperity.

GENERAL CONTENTS.

The Literary and Miscellaneous matter is prepared with a view to making the paper a welcome family visitor, combined the agreeable and useful.

A considerable amount of space is devoted to matters pertaining to Agriculture, such as publishing reports of fairs, farmers' and fruit growers' conventions, crop prospects and statistics, improved implements for farm use, and all other things of general use to farmers.

Every issue of this paper contains a condensed review of the week, including the leading events happening in Europe and the United States, and the rest of the world.

Great labor and care are expended on the Market Reports. The quotations of grain, cattle, hogs, poultry, vegetables, lumber, etc., will far more than repay the reader the subscription price.

A satisfactory summary of the proceedings of Congress will appear weekly, and the more important speeches will be published in full. The doings of the coming Congress will be read with great interest by the whole country.

The Press and Tribune is a live newspaper and keeps fully up with the progress of the times and its publishers are resolved to make it so instructive and valuable, that no 'well regulated' western family can afford to be without it.

A VALUABLE FEATURE.

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Money in Registered Letters may b sent at our risk. Address,
PRESS & TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

THE

Springfield Republican,

(WEEKLY)

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND ("TIMOTHY TITCOMB,") is one of the proprietors, and a constant contributor to its Editorial columns. He writes for no other paper.

The *Republican* is mailed to subscribers every Friday, and is printed on a very large sheet of eight pages, with 48 columns of matter.

It is the only paper in the country that gives a full and thorough summary of all the New England news. From 4 to 6 columns are given up each week to this department. Among its leading features are—an Editorial review of the week, discussing all its leading occurrences; from 1 to 2 columns of "farm and garden," prepared by a Connecticut valley farmer; an equal amount of religious intelligence, embracing the history of all denominations and the progress of Christian effort and thought at home and abroad; letters from special correspondents at Boston, New York and Washington; 6 to 10 columns of fresh Editorial discussions of the current topics, and of social, political, literary, and religious questions; a frequent chapter of science and invention, recording all new discoveries and valuable theories; reviews of new books, with quotations from their contents; a summary of what is new among books, authors, and art; original stories, novels, sketches, poetry, and a large variety of choice selected miscellany; the latest New York, Boston, Hartford, and Springfield markets, with full summaries of all the current foreign and domestic news, Congress, Legislature, personal and political, all up to the latest moment by telegraph, and rewritten and condensed expressly for the columns of *The Republican.*

On the 1st of January, *The Republican* will commence the publication of an original novel of American social life and character, which will be continued weekly, and completed in about six months. It is written expressly for its columns by an eminent literary lady of New York, whose contributions to the *Republican* and the New York *Ledger,* have won for her an enviable reputation among the women and writers of America.

The New York *Tribune* says: "The *Republican* is the best and ablest country journal ever published on this continent." The New York *Evening Post* says: "The *Republican* has won a wide reputation as a readable and complete New England newspaper." The Cleveland *Herald* and the Grand Rapids *Eagle* say it is "the best paper in New England." The Chicago *Tribune* says: "There is no more readable or able journal in New England; we recommend it to Yankees in the west in preference to any Boston paper." The Dubuque *Tribune* says: "It approaches as near perfection as the imperfections of human nature and power-presses will permit." The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "It is a sort of news reservoir for New England."

TERMS—One copy one year, $2; two copies to one address, $3; five copies, $7; ten, $12; twenty, $20, and one to the getter-up of the club. Where papers in clubs are directed to each subscriber, 20 cents extra is charged.—The Daily *Republican* at $5, and the Tri-Weekly at $3, are published by the same proprietors. Specimen copies sent. Address,
SAMUEL BOWLES & Co.,
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"THE NEW ERA"

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This institution is now complete with a full assortment of Job material of the latest styles, and entirely new, which enables us to do work neat, rapid, and at a fair price. Such as

Hand Bills,	Deeds,
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We invite the attention of the business community and "mankind generally," who want printing, to give the 'ERA' a call.

"It is not a Luxury, but a Necessity."

FOR THIRTY YEARS THE STANDARD.

1860.

The unanimous voice of the Ladies of America, and the public press throughout the United States, have pronounced

GODEY'S

LADYS' BOOK

"not a luxury, but a necessity," in every well-regulated household.

60th and 61st Volumes.

AND THE 30th YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION BY THE SAME PUBLISHER.

Will contain **1200** *Pages of Reading Matter,* **24** *Pages of Music,* **12** *Colored Steel Plates, containing at least* **50** *figures,* **14** *Steel Engravings,* **720** *Wood Engravings,* **780** *Articles by the best authors of America. And all these will be given in* 1860.

THE OLDEST, THE BEST, & THE CHEAPEST MAGAZINE IN AMERICA.

USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL, AND INSTRUCTIVE.

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It is as necessary in the kitchen as the parlor, in the boudoir, in the sick-room, in the nursery, in the garden, in the school-room.—Its literature, fashions, music, millinery, mantua-making, drawing lessons, medical department, its gardening information, its receipts, its illustrated useful articles, all render it an indispensable work to every household. The young acquire habits of industry from its work-table; heads of families can manufacture articles at about one quarter the price of the cost of purchasing them; the music, also, could not be had for less than Three Dollars, as many receipts are given in a year as can be found in any of the $1,25 cent books; and the inimitable colored fashions, the dress patterns, and the embroideries, are worth more than the price of the Book.

Among the novelties for the next year will be a series of articles entitled—Dress. How to Adorn the Person. Blunders in Behavior Corrected. A Whisper to a Newly Married Pair. (From a Widowed Wife.) The Crochet Flower Book. The Art of Knitting Imitations of Natural Flowers. The Art of Knitting Imitations of Natural Berries and Fruit.

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Nov. 23d, 1859.

Rail Road

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L. BOWERS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED the largest and best selected stock of

GROCERIES,

OILS,
PAINTS,
VARNISHES,
TURPENTINE,
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DYE STUFFS,
PUTTY,
GLASS,

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Ever offered offered in this market, In short, the best assortment of

Family Groceries

Ever brought in this country, which will be sold

Cheaper Than Ever Offered Before.

L. BOWERS.
Nov. 23d, 1859. 1-tf.

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At Cost!

STEIFLE & WOLF

ARE CLOSING OUT THE REMANDER OF THEIR SUMMER GOODS

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In order to make room for a New Stock.

Now is a good opportunity to get goods at lo figures. jy11tf.

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THE Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.
Address, Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
30

DeKALB COUNTY

EMPORIUM!!

Opposite the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

J. D. DAVIS,

BEGS TO INFORM his patrons that he has received and offers for sale the Largest and Most Comple Stock of

Stoves and Hardware

To be found in this section of the Country, and pledges himself to supply his customers at

LOWER PRICES

Than can be found in any other establishment in Northern Indiana. His Stock of

STOVES

Comprises a GREAT VARIETY

OF ALL PATTERNS, KINDS & SIZES,

Some of which are

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Consisting in part of

ROYAL OAK,
CLIPPER,
NEW EAGLE,
FORTUNE,
AMERICAN,
KING, Improved,
MAY QUEEN, Im.,
HIAWATHA,
CORAL PARLOR,
COTTAGE LOCKET,
" PARLOR,
LILLY,
CASKET,
JEM, &c., &c.

His stock of HARDWARE is the LARGEST EVER BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTY, and comprises EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE TO BE FOUND IN THE TRADE, such as

Builders,
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

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JAPANNED WARE,
NAILS,
GLASS,
IRON,
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&c., &c.

TIN WARE

Of every description kept on hand and made to order. Also,

Copper Kettles,
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Tin Cutters & Conductors

FURNISHED AT LOW PRICES.

CALL AND SEE!

J. DUTCHER DAVIS.
Nob. 23d, 1859. 1-tf.

New Firm!

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DRUG STORE!

DR. W. M. MERCER & BRO.,

(Successors to J. C. SMITH,)

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS,
WINDOW GLASS,
GLASSWARE,
&c., &c.,

At REDUCED PRICES, they are prepared to sell the same at

Fort Wayne Prices.

Below we enumerate a few of the many articles kept constantly on hand,

PERFUMERY

AND

YANKEE NOTIONS!

At Wholesale and Retail.

Also a well selected stock of

TOILET SOAPS,

CARMINE,
LILLY WHITE,
HAIR BRUSHES,
COSMETICS, &c.

Also a large lot of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Constantly on hand, and which will be sold cheap for

CASH OR PRODUCE!

Physicians are requested to call and examine his stock of Pure Drugs and Medicines before buying elsewhere; as his motto is "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Store, Cor. Main & Seventh Sts.

Physicians prescriptions filled at all hours, either day or night.
Aug 1, 1860. 35-tf.

Wool! Wool! Wool!!!

5,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED, at Steifle & Wolf's Store, for which the highest price will be piad.

BLANK DEEDS!

A SUPPLY of Short Form Deeds.—For Sale at this Office.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

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PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

MERCER & BRO., Auburn, Ind.,
And by all Druggists, and dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

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Smith & Ingraham

HAVE just opened a new stock of Stoves, Hardware and Tinware, which they offer at unusually low prices. Their stock consists of the latest, heaviest, and most approved kinds of cooking

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Now in use. Such as

COMMODORE,
AMAZON,
DISPATCH,
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BALTIC,
BLACK ROVER,
MAMMOTH, (imp.)
WIDE WORLD, &c.

IRON,

Of every description;

Shelf Hardware,
Scythes & Snaths,
Rakes,
Glass,
Sash,
Putty,
Shovels,
Hoes,
Forks,
Kettles, Nails,
&c., &c.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE

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Job Work, & Spouting,

executed on the shortest notice.
SMITH & INGRAHAM.
June 20, 1860. 31-tf.

THE NEW ERA.

DO RIGHT AND LET [illegible] TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

VOL. 2. AUBURN, DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, DEC. 11, 1860. No. 3.

THE NEW ERA;
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
BY
JOS. C. LOVELAND,
Editor & Proprietor.

OFFICE—On Main street, east side, Auburn, De Kalb county, Indiana.

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Fourth column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half	10 00	[illegible]	15 00	[illegible]
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"I have always considered Advertising—liberal and long—to be the great medium of success in business, and the prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, a long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I otherwise would have lost."
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"My motto through life has been—work and Advertise. In business, Advertising is the true Philosopher's stone, that turns whatever it touches into gold. I have advertised much both in the weekly as well as in the daily papers; and have found that those of the largest circulation—of either class—benefitted me the most."
JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

"Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bushel. Whatever your calling or occupation may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently in some shape or other, that will arrest public attention. I freely confess that what success I have had in life, may be fairly attributed more to the press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising, but I cannot well conceive what they are."
P. T. BARNUM.

Business Directory.

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CIR. PROSECUTOR,	M. JENKINSON.
DIS. "	A. F. PINCHIN.
CLERK OF COURT,	JNO. RALSTON.
AUDITOR,	M. F. PIERCE.
SHERIFF,	S. W. RALSTON.
CORONER,	JEREMIAH PLUM.
TREASURER,	E. B. CATLIN.
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AMZI SEELY, ALEX. PROVINES, DAVID BUCHANAN.	COMMISSIONERS.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

G. R. HUFFMAN, E. S. RANSOM, [illegible]	Butler Township.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Newville Township.
JAMES A. ROSS, J. J. IMBODY,	Stafford Township.
WILLIAM MATHEWS, J. R. LANNING, G. N. SHUBE,	Wilmington Township
J. W. CASE, J. T. BEYER, GEO. WEIR, WILLIAM LESSIG.	Union Township.
HENRY ENSLEY, L. D. BRITTON,	Richland Township.
D. HAGER,	Fairfield Township.
JNO. SCHROCK, J. A. RUTAN,	Smithfield Township.
GEO. BEARD, THOMAS MITCHELL,	Franklin Township.
G. C. EVERETT, JNO. MCDONALD.	Troy Township.

THE ERA JOB OFFICE.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work; our materials are new, and direct from manufactory, which enables us to do work with neatness and despatch.

J. D. DAVIS,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin Ware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., &c., Opposite the Court House, Auburn Ind. 1

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PRACTICING PHYSICIAN—Office corner of Main and Third streets, Auburn, Indiana. 1

J. N. CHAMBERLAIN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. OFFICE Corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets. 1.

DR. LYTTLE,
PRACTISING PHYSICIAN.—Will give his attention to the practice of Medicine, in De Kalb Co., and vicinity. Having a thorough knowledge of Medicine, he respectfully informs the community that he can be found at all hours at Lawrence, De Kalb Co. Ind., to attend to calls. 2-tf.

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Norristown, DeKalb County, Ind.
A liberal share of the public patronage is solicited.
33ly A. BLAKER, Proprietor.

WEAVER HOUSE,
V. WEAVER, PROPRIETOR.—Corner Main and Eight Streets, Auburn, De Kalb County, Ind. 1-tf

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S. D. LONG, PROPRIETOR.—Corner Main and Sixth Streets, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. 1-tf

MAYER HOUSE,
Corner of Wayne and Calhoun Streets.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.
H. C. FOX & CO., Proprietors.
Sept. 25, 1860. 43.

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T. BALDOCK, Proprietor—Corner Main & Second Sts., Auburn, Indiana. Good accommodations, and at reasonable rates. 28-tf.

MAIN STREET EXCHANGE,
J. LESMAN, Proprietor.—Main St., West of the Public Square, Fort Wayne, Ind. Good accommodations at reasonable rates. Stage Office for Bluffton, Decatur, St. Mary's Kendalville, Sturgis and Auburn. 66ly

DR. W. M. MERCER & BRO.,
GENERAL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Glass, Glass Ware, &c., &c., at Wholesale and Retail. Corner Main and [illegible] Streets, Auburn, Indiana. 1-tf

T. LOWRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. Office with Judge [illegible] 22

J. B. MORRISON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. OFFICE With the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y.

MORRIS & DILS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of [De] Kalb and adjoining counties.
JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. } { WM. H. DILLS' Auburn.
-ly

BLAKE & CROXTON,
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Angola, Indiana.
Office one door east of Clerk's Office.
All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. 40-1y.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAMILTON, STEUBEN COUNTY, INDIANA.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 40-1y.

F. & A. M.
DE KALB LODGE, NO. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon.
M. F. PIERCE, W. M.
John Butt, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
THE AUBURN LODGE, No. 116, I. O. O. F., meet every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in their Hall over the Auburn Drug Store. The degree of the Daughters of Rebecca meet every 3d Thursday of each month, at the same place. All Odd Fellows in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.
W. W. GRISWOLD, N. G.
J. C. SMITH, Sec'y. 13

J. L. Isherwood & Co.,
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Groceries Hardware, Notions, &c., &c.
BUTLER, IND.
ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN FOR GOODS.

GEO. WAGGONER.
FAMILY GROCER AND
[illegible]
FISH, FLOUR, AND ALL KINDS OF FAMILY GROCERIES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Pies, Cakes, Lemonade, Nuts, Candies, &c
Nov 23d, 1859. 1-tf.

N. P. STOCKBRIDGE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
School and Miscellaneous Books,
STATIONERY,
Wall Paper, Music and Musical Instruments,
Gold Pens, Toys, &c.
Sign of the Book, 104 Columbia-St.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
50ly

J. R. LANNING,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS
BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
&c., &c., &c.

DENTIST.
DR. G. T. DEWEY,
HAVING permanently located at Jarvis, De Kalb County, would announce to the citizens of this and adjoining counties that he will visit the Villages in the above capacity. He is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental profession according to the latest improvements in the art. 33ly

R. CUYLER & CO
Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
Iron, Nails, Glass, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Liquors, &c., &c.
Norristown, : : : Indiana.
July, 18, 1860. 34-tf.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - 1000,000.
ASSETS, Jan. 1st, 1860, - - 1,458,896,28.
LIABILITIES " " - - 42,580,43
By authority of the State of Indiana, to take risks and transact business of Insurance in said State. WM. H. DILS, Agent, Auburn, Indiana.
March 7th, 1860.

DeKalb Saloon!
MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,"
Auburn, Indiana.
JOHN BUTT, PROPRIETOR.
CITIZENS and Travelers will at all times find a well-filled Bar—the best of
WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,
Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen.

FRENCH & KEITH,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 143 & 144, Water Street,
LUKE B. FRENCH, FRANCIS C. KEITH. } CLEVELAND, O.
Dec. 4, 1860. 2-2

A LIST OF LANDS & TOWN LOTS,

Situated in De Kalb County and State of Indiana, [illegible] by the Treasurer of said County for the non-payment of the Taxes of the year 1859, together with the Interest [illegible] thereon; to which is added the Tax for the current year.

Butler [Township], No. 1.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	Number.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lands & Improvements.	Amount of Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest.	Amount of Tax for the current year.	Total amount of Taxes due.
Altrop John	18	ne ¼ of ne qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miller Jeremiah	19	ne qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ellis Sarah F	24	w ½ of se qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
same	25	south west [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Jacob G	49	west part of south half [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 52	8 19	18 71
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	106	1 92	1 49	2 41
Klingler Henry	54	part of south east quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	577	10 64	8 30	18 94
same	55	north east 1-4 of sw quarter	[illegible]	do	do	40		165	000	165	3 33	2 50	5 83
Holmes L. J.	56	part of east half of south [illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	60		275	151	426	7 59	5 94	13 56
same	61	west half of south west quarter	[illegible]	do	do	80		367	53	420	7 88	6 12	14 00
Clark O C	70	north east 1-4 of south east	[illegible]	do	do	40		179	105	284	5 88	3 96	9 84
Lahman John	77	nort west quarter	[illegible]	do	do	160		734	157	891	14 57	12 86	27 46
Hornie Frederick	101	north east corner of ne quarter	[illegible]	do	do	20		105	000	105	1 94	1 51	3 45
Bell James	128	north west quarter	[illegible]	do	do	160		744	276	1020	18 48	14 44	32 92
Cary John	135	west half of south west quarter	[illegible]	do	do	78	47	407	150	560	9 06	7 81	17 47
Gragg John	136	east half of north east	[illegible]	do	do	80		375	131	506	9 46	7 18	16 67
same	137	west half of north east quarter	[illegible]	do	do	80		374	105	479	8 77	6 86	15 63
Bell James	141	east half of north east quarter	[illegible]	do	do	80		378	262	640	11 18	8 81	19 99
St. John Isaac	171	north east quarter	[illegible]	do	do	160		883	105	988	19 89	13 44	33 33
same	172	north west quarter	[illegible]	do	do	160		824	000	824	17 83	12 05	29 88
same	182	north west quarter	[illegible]	do	do	160		808	210	1018	18 73	14 41	33 14
Plank Road Ft a S	[illegible]	off west side of south west [illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	4		21	105	126	1 97	1 59	3 56

Jackson Township, No. 2.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	Number.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lands & Improvements.	Amount of Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest.	Amount of Tax for the current year.	Total amount of Taxes due.
Greaves Jedediah	18	south half of north w[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	60		686	000	686	6 96	5 00	11 96
same	14	south half of northeast [illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	50		262	000	262	5 30	4 00	9 30
Feagler Henry	45	east side of southwest [illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	52		367	000	367	6 45	5 02	11 47
same	56	off west side northeast [illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	90		660	461	1180	16 98	14 58	31 49
Orr Charles	124	east half of northeast [illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	80		330	341	671	11 46	8 99	20 45
Hornie Frederick	163	off west side of nw qu[illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	8	2	19	000	19	1 57	31	1 88
Hursh William	217	southeast quarter of sw [illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	40		126	000	126	2 64	2 01	4 65
same	218	southwest quarter of se [illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	40		126	184	310	5 35	4 17	9 52
Porter John	220	northwest quarter	[illegible]	do	do	160		662	000	662	12 95	9 86	22 81
same	221	north half of southwest [illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	80		336	000	336	6 77	5 00	11 77
Culler James	240	northeast quarter of [illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	40		147	000	147	2 95	2 25	5 20
Manning James	261	west half southwest [illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	80		231	184	415	7 70	5 98	13 68
Dunbar William	265	south half of south[illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	80		252	000	252	5 30	4 00	9 30
Hammer Francis	267	west half of southwest [illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	[illegible]		280	000	252	5 30	4 00	9 30

Concord Township, No. 3.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	Number.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lands & Improvements.	Amount of Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest.	Amount of Tax for the current year.	Total amount of Taxes due.
Owen Ransom	9	east half of se qr sw [illegible]	[illegible]	33	14	20		56		56	2 38	90	3 28
Jones John A.	20	northwest qr of south[illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	40		90		90	5 23	1 54	6 77
Lefler David	22	south half of northw[illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	80		182	22	208	4 55	3 38	7 93
Cole Lewis	29	north east quar of [illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	40		114		114	2 45	1 83	4 28
Lefler Daniel	42	south half of northe[illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	80		182	52	234	5 02	3 75	8 77
Shilling Joseph B	40	northeast quarter	[illegible]	do	do	158	15	686	420	1106	19 24	14 97	34 21
Kitzmiller George D	76	east half of northw[illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	80		229	84	313	6 51	4 69	11 20
same	77	southwest qr of north[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	40		138		138	2 76	2 13	4 89
Draggeo Rebecca	85	west half of northeast [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	80		272	52	324	6 29	4 82	11 11
Lawhead Isaac	94	northwest qr of [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	40		225	157	382	6 40	5 00	11 40
Maxwell John	98	north half of southeast [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	80		408	131	539	9 09	7 37	16 86
Hartsock George D	108	in se part of east hf of [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	1		[illegible]	157	[illegible]	2 30	1 97	4 27
Richmond William	111	north pt of west half of se [illegible]	[illegible]	do	do								
same	112	north pt of east half of se [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	66	56	490	446	936	36 88	12 45	48 80
Sprott Samuel	185	east half of north[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	80		298	316	614	10 67	8 23	18 90
Moore Emily	[illegible]	off w[illegible] of quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	30		60		60	1 58	70	2 28
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		174	42	216	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] William	231	north east quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100		463	258	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
same	232	north half of southeast quarter	24	do	do	80		227	194	421	7 75	5 95	13 70
same	234	southwest qr of southeast quar	24	do	do	40		185	181	266	4 60	3 04	8 63
Dils Henry	265	part of north fr of southeast qr	29	do	do	77		517	399	916	14 96	11 86	26 82
Roland Alexander	278	in se cr of west hf of sw quarter	29	do	do	1	50	28	52	80	1 18	96	2 14
Dils Henry	277	southeast qr of southeast quar	29	do	do	40		181	105	286	3 92	3 05	6 97
Horner William	288	east half of northeast quarter	30	do	do	80		348	183	531	9 36	7 28	16 64
Griest Lewis	316	in nw pt of northwest fr quarter	33	do	do	40		46	42	88	1 30	1 05	2 35
Smith James H	347	north half nw quar of sw quarter	[illegible]	do	do	20		92	10	102	1 87	1 44	3 31

Newville Township, No. 4.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	Number.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lands & Improvements.	Amount of Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest.	Amount of Tax for the current year.	Total amount of Taxes due.
Strong Israel D	4	south one third of fractional qr	4	33	15	76		324	94	418	10 61	5 96	16 57
Roberts William C	81	in n w fourth of south west qr	6	do	do		25	6	16	22	5 68	26	5 94
Richmond William	85	west half of north west quarter	19	do	do	80	00	250	131	381	7 81	5 56	13 37
Warner William	92	n w fourth of south west qr	20	do	do	40	00	170	84	254	4 76	3 53	8 29
Cole Joseph	125	n e fourth of north west qurter	32	do	do	40	00	180	52	232	4 56	3 29	7 85

Stafford Township, No. 5.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	Number.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lands & Improvements.	Amount of Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest.	Amount of Tax for the current year.	Total amount of Taxes due.
Smith Peter	15	north half of north east quarter	5	34	15	80	00	410	420	830	14 04	11 08	25 12
Yohe Joseph	68	south east quarter	18	do	do	160	00	497	105	602	3 03	9 21	12 24
Richmond William	99	s e fraction of south east qr	15	do	do	68	00			63	1 22	93	2 15
Same	100	s e corner of s e fractional qr	10	do	do	56	00			56	1 03	78	1 81
Fracut Randall	127	south part of north east quarter	21	do	do	58	00	202	334	536	7 05	7 16	14 21
Finlow Elijah	132	west half of north west quart	21	do	do	80	00	336		336	4 23	5 05	9 28
Riemond William	142	part of north west quarter	22	do	do	139	10	449	262	711	13 35	10 28	23 63
Same	143	north east fractional quarter	32	do	do	138	00	1017	315	1332	22 56	17 72	40 28
Same	145	north west quarter	33	do	do	112	00	4 49	99	548	9 65	7 98	17 63

Wilmington Township, No. 6.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	Number.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lands & Improvements.	Amount of Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest.	Amount of Tax for the current year.	Total amount of Taxes due.
Ocker Benjamin	5	in north east corner of ne quarter	1	34	14	7	00	36	51	87	1 41	1 11	2 52
Haines moses	8	east half south east quarter	1	do	do	77	67	488	315	798	5 39	10 31	15 70
Hare David	11	part west half south west quarter	2	do	do	15	00	98	21	119	10 48	1 59	12 07
Packer A T	12	south east fourth of south w qr	2	do	do	40	00	262	42	304	5 24	4 06	9 30
Cather John	51	e part of n e fourth of n w qr	5	do	do								
Same	52	n w fourth of south east quarter	5	do	do	62	00	260	105	365	6 57	5 04	11 61
Scott Jason	66	part of west half of s w quarter	6	do	do	39	54	185	000	185	3 90	2 66	6 56
Same	70	north west quarter	7	do	do	142	00	447	000	447	9 38	7 00	16 38
Smith Amaska D	132	part of east half north west qr	11	do	do	72	00	452	157	609	1 20	7 99	9 19
R R Company S & N I	134	n east part of north east quarter	11	do	do	122	00	896	256	1152	19 10	14 98	33 99
Bennite John J	149	west half of north west quarter	13	do	do	80	00	588	000	588	15 05	7 88	22 93
Finney Alonzo	158	e half of e half of s w quarter	13	do	do	40	00	210	63	273	1 93	3 69	5 62
Eckright Benjamin	183	n e fourth of north west quarter	16	do	do	40	00	84	84	168	3 28	2 46	5 74
Madden William H	186	south half of north west quarter	16	do	do	80	00	168	000	168	1 87	2 96	4 83
Kester Peter L	189	part of east half of n e quarter	16	do	do	77	00	347	136	483	8 61	6 50	15 11
Sherwood Jameson	197	east half n w quarter	17	do	do	80	00	836	000	836	6 52	4 93	11 45
murphy & Cole	210	south east fourth of s e quarter	19	do	do	40	00	126	47	173	5 98	2 52	8 50
Dickinson T R	215	north west fourth of n w quarter	19	34	14	40		126	000	126	2 65	1 98	4 63
Snyder John	234	n half of e half of n w quarter	21	do	do	80		262	21	283	2 87	4 30	7 17
Kanistruck John	238	s w fourth of north west quarter	22	do	do	40		168	37	205	3 79	2 89	6 68
maxwell William	239	east half of north east quarter	22	do	do	80							
Same	240	part of n w fourth n w quarter	22	do	do	89	50	500	367	867	10 40	11 64	22 04
Hase Solomon	251	part of south half of n e quarter	23	do	do	77	81						
Same	252	part of west end of s half n e qr	23	do	do	2	19	404	168	572	9 80	7 69	17 58
Ludwick Joseph	288	west half of south east quarter	26	do	do	80		168	42	210	4 05	3 43	8 09
Tanner George L	324	s west fourth of n east quarter	28	do	do	40		168	63	231	9 15	3 21	12 36
Lent R J	341	south end of west half of s w qr	30	do	do	35	12	73	25	98	2 23	1 57	3 80
Place Susan	342	east half of south west quarter	30	do	do	80		168	63	231	3 16	3 71	6 87
Brown William	344	west half of north west quarter	31	do	do	76	61	241	78	319	6 20	4 67	10 87
Swartz George W	384	south east fourth of n w quarter	35	do	do	40		126	000	126	2 63	1 98	4 56

Union Township, No. 7.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	Number.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lands & Improvements.	Amount of Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest.	Amount of Tax for the current year.	Total amount of Taxes due.
Colvin Oscar A	25	in mid pt of nw qr of sw quar	3	[illegible]	13		20	21	105	126	1 81	1 42	3 23
Hornberger John	34	in sw cor of w half of sw quar	3	do	do	5	50	41		41	70	52	1 22
R R Air Line	42	north half of east half of se qr	3	do	do	40		239	105	344	5 95	4 86	10 81
McDonald James	108	north half of northwest quarter	12	do	do	80		332	210	542	7 19	7 06	14 25
Rockwell William	111	southwest qr of northwest quar	12	do	do	40		126	52	178	3 45	2 50	5 95
Weimer Jacob	128	northwest qr of southeast quar	13	do	do	40		83	36	119	2 56	1 84	4 40
Smith Simon	141	north west qr of northeast quar	14	do	do	40		193	87	280	3 69	3 06	6 75
Coburn H B	149	southwest quarter	15	do	do	160		752		752	14 46	10 42	24 88
Metcalf D D	222	southeast qr of southeast quar	24	do	do	40		168	168	336	5 82	4 26	10 08
Campbell Michael	223	northwest qr of northeast quar	24	do	do	40		126	26	152	3 08	2 20	5 28
Metcalf D D	237	east side of northeast quarter	25	do	do	120		495	126	621	11 68	8 44	20 12
Long Michael	276	northeast qr of northeast quar	29	do	do	40		164	63	227	4 15	3 05	7 20
Gibson Samuel	294	northwest fractional quarter	31	do	do	118	17	867		867	15 42	11 19	26 61
		southeast qr of southeast quar	32	do	do	40		250	203	453	10 64	5 57	16 21
Cogswell Daniel	319	in mid pt of n half of sw quarter	32	do	do	1		7	210	217	3 24	2 45	5 69
Pollock Mary Ann	354	south third of se qr of se quar	35	do	do	13	33	63		63	1 20	86	2 06
Savage E C	364	west half of southwest quarter	36	do	do	80		878		878	7 24	5 24	12 48
same	365	north third of se qr of se quarter	36	do	do	13	33	63		68	1 20	86	2 06

Richland Township, No. 8.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	Number.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lands & Improvements.	Amount of Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest.	Amount of Tax for the current year.	Total amount of Taxes due.
Hine H S	6	north east quarter	1	[illegible]	12	158		992		992	13 28	12 61	25 89
Dieler John A	12	southwest qr of northwest quar	2	do	do	86	90	210	105	315	4 21	3 84	8 05
Dillman Samuel	13	north half of northwest quarter	2	do	do	78		388	115	503	4 51	6 28	10 79
Bowlsby James	23	west half of southeast quarter	3	do	do	80		420		420	11 37	5 49	16 86
Monroe G B	26	east half of southeast quarter	3	do	do	80		332	31	363	3 47	4 37	8 84
Harper J H	37	in nw corner of northeast quar	4	do	do		25	5	84	89	1 81	90	2 26
Wilson Morgan	50	off s side of s half of nw quarter	5	do	do	80		148	105	248	4 24	3 02	7 26
Heist Henry	56	in ne qr of east half of ne quarter	6	do	do	5		40	1155	1195	17 74	12 85	30 59
Hostler Peter	85	off n end of ne qr of ne quarter	9	do	do	10		51	52	103	1 82	1 28	3 10
Krumlauf Jacob	87	in se corner of s half of sw quar	9	do	do	4	25	24	10	34	1 59	41	1 99

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE)

A Strange Story.

In the St. Louis Republican we find the following:

A somewhat singular occurrence took place a few nights since in one of our insurance offices. A young man—whose name we choose to withhold, employed [illegible] in the office, which is located [illegible] story of the building, [illegible] sitting at the desk, [illegible] o'clock at night. [illegible]

While thus engaged he was suddenly interrupted by a man whose entrance he had not noticed, who inquired if Mr. McCulloch was in. The clerk replied that he was not, and that he knew of no man of that name employed anywhere about the premises. Having made this reply, he commenced writing again. Two or three minutes later he discovered that his strange intruder had not moved from the position which he first assumed, and the inquiry and attendant circumstances then struck him as being somewhat singular. He immediately turned about from the desk at which he was seated, and scanned the strange gentleman's appearance, inquiring at the same time whether he had any further business.

The appearance of the stranger was rather prepossessing. He was tall, dark-featured and well-dressed. He made no response to the clerk's first interrogatory, however, but coolly gazed at him with an air of indifference. This procedure aroused the suspicions of the clerk, as well as his anger and he repeated the same time emphatically informed the strange gentleman that unless he could give a satisfactory account of himself he should be under the necessity of hustling him out of the office. The stranger thereupon placed his hands behind him, and leisurely replied as follows: "I've been sent here, and I shall stay here." Without stoping to parley farther, the clerk opend a safe near at hand, took out a revolver, and levelled it at once at his visitor, at the same time informing him that he would give him 2 minutes to leave the office. The stranger did not move, and did not offer any remark in return, but [illegible] at the clerk. The two minutes passed, and there stood the stranger, in statu quo.—The clerk then took deliberate aim at him and fired. He stood within ten feet of the stranger.

He is known to be a good shot, and his bravery is unquestionable, and were we at liberty to publish his name his numerous acquaintance would not doubt our assertions. But notwithstanding these facts, the stranger, after the discharge of the pistol, remained as immovable as ever. He exhibited no surprise whatever, and offered no remarks. The clerk was of course much astonished, and not a little startled and was at a loss what next to do, as he had discharged the only barrel of his pistol.—After the lapse of about a minute after the discharge of the pistol—during which time no words was uttered—the stranger shook his coat skirts, gave a slight shrug and walked leisurely out of the room and down stairs. The whole affair was so strange unusual and unaccountable, that the clerk was completely nonplussed, and remained stationary for a few moments after the departure of his visitor. Suddenly rousing himself, however, he rushed down stairs into the street, but the stranger had vanished. The clerk has heard nothing from him since. The affair, every one must acknowledge, was very singular, but the circumstances occurred precisely as we have related.

[*Note.*—Probably the ball had been previously drawn from the pistol—*Ed. Sat. Eve. Post.*]

One of Napoleon's Soldiers.

In the town of Ludlow, (Mass) there is living a soldier of Napolean, past eighty years of age, named George Haynes. He entered the French army in 1795, then not quite fifteen, and continued a soldier till near the close of the Russian campaign. He was repeatedly wounded. He fought at Austerlitz, Leipsic, Marengo Borodino. He was present as a cavalry soldier at the terrible crossing of the bridge of Lodi—was wounded in the engagement, and three of his brothers slain. He attended Napoleon in his expedition to Egypt, and with painful interest recalls the seige of Acre—the forced march across the burning sands of the desert—the thirst and hunger experienced, and the skirmishing with the Mamelukes that ever harrassed their flank and rear. He was with the French army upon its entrance into Moscow, but disheartened, and seeing nothing but disaster before him, with thirty five others, left the service, and finally arrived in this country.

Gov. Hicks, of Md., replies to a petition for a special session of the Legislature, declining to convene it. He is unwilling to place Maryland in a position of appearing to join in any treasonable design against the Union, whilst he is ready to go as far as any man in demanding the rights of the South in the Union.

A Remarkable Case.

Milton J. Gatchell, of Sterling, [illegible] county, Pa. writes to the Harrisburg [illegible] giving the particulars of one of the most remarkable cases in the history of [illegible]. We abridge Mr. G.'s narrative. He says:

"In the fall of 1856 I was [illegible] the Ashland, Tell & Co. in [illegible] Co. Pa. and in the month of [illegible] commenced feeling cold [illegible] pleasant feeling in the [illegible] stomach, and when in bed [illegible] right side, I would feel something [illegible] thumping [illegible] would [illegible] Mr. G. [illegible]

[illegible] ber that I felt something crawling in my throat and stomach. Immediately afterwards I felt it coming up my throat. I strained with my breath upward, then reached with my fingers and pulled up a reptile, that is pronounced a living snake, ten inches in length, which has been seen by hundreds of persons up to this time.

I should call it a water-snake, but there are different opinions in regard to what kind of a snake it may be. When it first came from the stomach its color was whitish; but it has now changed to a light brown, with black spots, and is still living in a glass, and feeds on milk. Since it has left my stomach, I have none of those feelings which I have described and suffered for seventeen months. At no time was my weight reduced but fourteen pounds, and most of my time I was able to do business except in February and March, 1859."

INTEREST.—How many people in the country have found out the truth of the following?—

"No blister draws sharper than interest does. Of all industries none is comparable to that of interest. It works day and night, in fair weather and foul. It has no sound in its footsteps, but travels fast. It gnaws a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its film, as a fly is bound upon a spider's web. Debt rolls a man over and over binding him hand and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long-legged interest devours him. There is no crop that can afford to pay interest on money on a farm. There is but one thing raised on a farm like it, and that is the Canadian thistle, which swarms new plants every time you break its roots, whose blossoms are prolific, and every one the father of a million seeds.—Every leaf is an awl, every branch a spear, and every single plant a platoon of bayonets, and a field of them is like an armed host. The whole plant is a vegetable curse. And yet a farmer had better make his bed of Canadian thistles, than attempt to lie at ease upon *interest*."

A BOTTLE ON ITS TRAVELS.—In the month of November, of last year, Mr. Henry Sartain, wrote on the back of his card, bearing his address in Philadelphia, and placed it in a bottle, which, having securely corked, he threw it into the sea in lat. 51 deg. 20 min., long. 29 deg. 32 min.—that is, about fifteen hundred miles northwest from the coast of France. Just eleven months from that period he waited on Mayor Henry in answer to a note from that gentleman, and, to his astonishment, he held the identical card and writing, which he had cast on the waste of waters in the middle of the broad Atlantic. The bottle had been picked up on the French coast, at Tarnos, in the maritime quarter of Bayonne, and its contents sent to the Minister of Marine, at Paris. He transmitted it to the United States Department of State at Washington, whence it was forwarded to the Mayor of Philadelphia, who handed it back to its author a day or two ago.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—A NOBLE PAIR OF HORSES.—Mr. Russell Wood, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, had a very narrow and miraculous escape from death last Tuesday. While coming down a mountain with a load of wood, he fell off, and was so paralized as to be unable to move, and was obliged to remain under the wagon wheels from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 11 o'clock in the evening, when he was found and rescued by his alarmed and searching family. His horses had stood still for eight hours, although so impatient to be gone that they pawed deep holes in the ground beneath them.—If they had moved, Mr. Wood must have been killed.

HOW IT WORKS.—A prominent and well-informed business man of this city estimates that the loss to the people of Indiana by the depreciation in the prices of pork, wheat, corn and produce generally thus far, since the election of Lincoln, is not less than three millions of dollars. This is paying rather dear for a Republican whistle.—*Ind. Sentinel.*

The papers are publishing the following as a dispatch from Gen. Lane [illegible] his defeat:

"Brick and me is [illegible] but I don't like it. If [illegible] [illegible]"

[illegible]

[illegible], Dec. 10.—Mr. Hawkins [illegible] he had asked to [illegible] on the Union Select [Committee]. Florida is a small State, but [illegible] is entitled to all the rights [and im]munities of the other States. She cannot be forced to remain in the Union, and the Southern States are pledged to defend her in the event of attempted coercion. He was satisfied of the unanimity prevailing that State to seek redress of its own grievances in its own way, and by means of other than Congressional compromise, which latter have never accomplished a successful purpose. He [illegible] the [illegible] Committee as peculiarly unfortunate. He [illegible] the composition of the Committee, especially objecting to Mr. Davis of Maryland, [illegible] a fit representative of that State [illegible] all who voted for Mr. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the condition of the [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Dec 6.—The Senators from the slave holding States are in conference to-day at the Capitol, with reference to the political state of the country. The meeting is without respect to party.

Progress of Disunion.

When we wrote our last notice of the progress of disunion we congratulated our readers that appearances warranted us in saying the crisis had been passed, and that the future looked cheerful. We must confess that our feelings had much to do in bringing our mind to that conclusion.—Disunion is of such horrid shape, and the past so full of glory, happiness and prosperity—the offspring of an united and fraternal people—that every indication of Union sentiment at the South appeared to us magnified an hundred-fold. We thought we saw evidences of a disposition on the part of the Conservatives to vindicate their position as the ruling element of the South. With painful reluctance, we confess that we were deceived, and acknowledge that there is little hope of the Union remaining one and indivisible. There is now no doubt that South Carolina will declare herself to be out of the Union before the close of the present month, and that before the 4th of March four or five other States will follow.

Not only does that appear now to be beyond doubt, but the disunion feeling is rapidly increasing in the border slave States; and it will not be long before there is an united South, as the late election showed there is a sectional North. It was hoped that the conservatism of the border slave States would operate as a check on all the cotton States, with perhaps that of South Carolina. But the past few days have satisfied us that the border States will make common cause with the gulf States, and that the whole South will be of one mind in demanding new guarantees in relation to slavery, or in separating from the Northern States. In our opinion, the separation will come first and the negotiations afterward, with a view to the formation of a new Union. Certain it is, that the Union is on the very verge of dissolution, and every one, North and South, may as well set his house in order, for the coming of the great calamity.

What Congress may do to avert the catastrophe, if indeed it can do any-thing, we can not now conjecture. We learn that at the earliest practicable moment propositions will be introduced in the Senate and House looking to a speedy and permanent settlement of the slavery question. Events we fear, are, however, hurrying on so rapidly to dissolution that we much doubt any power in Congress to arrest their march. We shall soon see what the wisdom of that body is able to accomplish. In the mean time, the business relations of the whole country must remain in a disturbed and unsettled condition, to the ruin of thousands and the distress of the whole people. Sectionalism! behold the work of thy hands!—*Cin. Enq.*

LARGE SWINDLE.—A rich planter, named Newcomb, from Tennessee, was swindled out of $20,000 by a "confidence" man in St. Louis last week. Newcomb had come to the city to invest in real estate. The swindler ingratiated himself into his confidence, represented himself as being wealthy, etc., etc., and that he had just obtained a large contract to furnish the city with cellular iron pavement sufficient to pave 600 blocks; he stood in need of the ready cash to execute his contract, and that if he would loan him $20,000, he would give him a share of the profits. Mr. Newcomb gave him $8,000 in cash, and $12,000 in bank certificates, which he aided the swindler to collect. That was the last of the "confidence" man? The police were made acquainted with the transaction, but have not yet arrested the thief. We think Mr. Newcomb's "bump of credulity" is rather largely developed.

HORRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT—FIVE PERSONS KILLED.—The passenger train on the Beaver Railroad, which left Mauch Chunk, Pa., on Thursday morning, was thrown from the track at Bear Creek Dam, by the breaking of a rail, and the passenger car, containing about 28 persons, precipitated into the Lehigh river a distance of 15 feet. Four of the passengers and the conductor were drowned. The water was twenty feet deep and the cars sunk very soon. It was only through the exertions of the hands on the train, who broke through the roof of the car, that the others were rescued.

The live stock of Illinois is estimated at over one hundred millions of dollars.—What State can beat it.

Some of the students of the Kentucky Military Institute, we see it stated, have offered their services to Governor Gist, of South Carolina.

A PROFITABLE ARTICLE.—The income to the French Government from tobacco, [illegible] of which is from the United States and Cuba, was, last year, about $[illegible]

THE NEW ERA.

AUBURN:

WEDNESDAY, ... DEC. [illegible], 1860.

Assessor's Blanks.—The undersigned will contract for supplying De Kalb County with Assessor's Blanks at 15 cents per quire, and furnish his own paper.

J. C. LOVELAND.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—In another part of our paper will be found the telegraphic report of the Presidents Message. The entire document is too lengthy to be [illegible] the exclusion of other matter. The synopsis, however, contains the gist of the whole document.

Washington News.

[illegible] only result of the Southern Senato[rs' caucus was th]e assurance that eight [States] are [ready] to secede, most of the [Senators] [illegible], including Vice-President Breckinridge, were present, and the prospects of the country were freely discussed. A large majority considered it too late to save the present confederacy, but expressed the belief that a new Union would be speedily formed.

Senator Wade is said to be preparing a regular war speech, in which he advocates force in executing the Federal laws in the seceding States.

Senator Pugh of Ohio advocates peace, and denies that the popular sentiment in that State favors hostilities toward the South.

Mr. Corwin has prepared his plan and proposes to push it. It is for a generalization of all the States to settle the existing difficulties. Another proposition is for all the States to meet in Convention, and amend the Constitution so as to allow the Southern States to frame an Independent Confederacy, with a fair settlement by treaty of all future intercourse.

A Mutual Dissolution and new Partnership.

The latest plan suggested, for bringing about a settlement of our existing national troubles, is: That all the States of which the Confederacy is composed should mutually agree to dissolve partnership in an amicable, business-like manner, just as a firm of merchants might do if there were terms of difference between its members; thereupon to elect delegates to a National Convention, in which the terms of a fresh partnership might be discussed and finally arranged so as to bring about a reunion that should last until some fresh cause for disorder like the present might arise.

There are some National features in this scheme that render it worthy of consideration, says the N. Y. *News.*

It offers a peaceful solution of the great difficulty. A tacit acknowledgment by all the States, of dissolution, immediately nullifies individual secession, or sectional disunion on the part of any one or more of the number that may be disaffected. It would vacate the election of Mr. Lincoln, and give the conservative element throughout the country an opportunity to assert its strength with better effect than in the late campaign. It would necessitate an interval of inaction and repose, that could not but act beneficially in quieting the excitement of the South, and in arousing the North to a proper sense of the impropriety and danger of being forced into the aggressive attitude assumed by Black Republicanism.

In a National Convention, to which good men should be specially elected, the balance of power would be with the middle States of the South and West. No extreme party could have preponderating influence.—Each distinct locality would have its own any one obtaining a recognition of its requirements would have to respect the wants or wishes of the others. The West would check the East, the North the South and every State its fellow States. The very complications of accommodation and concession that would be called for would create a just and conciliatory spirit among the entire body of negociators that could not fail to produce the happiest results and bring about an eventual bond of future partnership that would be universally equitable and satisfactory. Extreme demands from any quarter would be disposed of before they had time to work mischief. Violent sectional animosity, as between one or two great partisan organizations, would be swamped in the multitude of local demands that would come up for compromise and adjudication.

The present Constitusion was made for New England and half a dozen Southern States in a condition of comparative infancy. Even had they been confined forever to the boundaries they then occupied, circumstances would have arisen, by this time to call for some amendments to it. But, since 1789, an entirely new country has been added to the nation then formed into union by that compact; a country toward which the empire of the land tends irresistibly; a country that has new interests, sources of wealth, peculiarities of habits and institutions that the much venerated Constitution of our forefathers know not of and made no provision for whatever.—In the contest between North and South, as it is called, this new country—this Great Empire of the West—has been strangely forgotten. To hear the political talk of the day one would imagine that South Carolina and Massachusetts were still the South Carolina and Massachusetts of the Revolution, and that Virginia was to be for all time Mother of Presidents and Dictator General to the Republic. But their day has past—their glory shines upon a page of history over which many new leaves have been turned on which must be inscribed more modern glories. Illinois and Missouri and Ohio are at this moment of more consequence than twelve of the original Thirteen States put together. New York only out of the thirteen, thanks to the metropolitan characteristics of the city which bears her name, now rivaling her accidental sister giants in wealth and the sources of development. By all means let [illegible] Convention, in which this takes West shall speak with voice enough to silence the selfish bickerings of those who have so blindly ignored her, and aid in forming a new Constitution suited to the country's altered times and circumstances, and strong enough to last till increased progress and necessities shall require further change.

PETERSONS' MAGAZINE.—The January number of Peterson has arrived, bringing with it the latest and most beautiful colored Fashion Plates, two splendid Steel Engravings, besides a number of other engravings, a choice lot of reading matter, &c., &c. Everybody should take Peterson's Magazine. The price is much lower than any other magazine, and is as good if not better. Make up your clubs, and commence with this number. Peterson and the *Era* will be furnished for $2,25.

MASONIC LECTURE.—Rev. Mr. HUTCHINSON will deliver a Lecture on the Teachings, Mysteries and Moral Bearings of Free Masonry, at the M. E. Church in this place on the evening of the 27th of the present month. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL.—The December number of the "Cosmopolitan Art Journal," published by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, at 534 Broadway, New York, has been received. The number at hand is a fine specimen, and contains some splendid Engravings, and a choice selection of Reading matter. "Grand Pa's Prodigies," the leading Plate, is the prettiest thing we have seen 'this many a day.' The advertisement for the seventh annual Distribution will be published in our next paper. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by J. B. MORRISON, Agent for this place, and vicinity, where specimen Engravings, and Journal can be seen.

A man named Stygles committed suicide near Clyde, Ohio, on the 4th inst., by blowing his brains out.

The Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, at Hopkinsville, was burned on the 30th ult. It was one of the finest buildings in Kentucky, and cost over $200,000.

ENLARGED.—The Ft. Wayne *Daily Sentinel* has been enlarged to the size of a seven column paper. We are pleased to learn that the *Sentinel* is a paying institution.

PAPER MILLS.—The 'Elkhart Paper Mills manufacture Printing, Wrapping and Note Paper, and give good satisfaction.—Those in the paper trade will find it to their advantage to deal with these mills.—See Card.

PROCEEDINGS OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—This document has been received for publication. We are compelled to throw it out owing to its great length.

Those having business at Goshen, Ind., will find the National Hotel, a desirable place to call. The National is kept by P. MORTON, Esq., under whose proprietorship it is one of the best Hotels in the West.

MESSRS. M. & A. HALE OF WATERLOO. The announcement of this firm will be found in our paper of to-day. They advertise good bargains, and when they promise good bargains you will get them. Purchasers will save money by calling at their store, and making investments. The Farmer will there receive the highest market price for produce. Messrs. HALES' always keep a well selected stock of Goods, and sell at low figures, which they can afford to do, owing to their extensive business. Please refer to Adv., where list of Goods and prices, and information of interest to the reader may be obtained.

☞ MERCER & BRO. are doing a large business regardless of the "smash up" in the banks, the proposed Secession of South Carolina and Georgia, and the general commotion in the country. They are in receipt of another stock of Drugs, Medicines and Groceries, &c. They will take the most of the discounted money at par in payment for goods. Call and see them.

NOT YET HEARD FROM.—The Democratic Messenger, (Fremont, O.) of Saturday, has the following in relation to Mrs. Tyler: Nothing has been heard of this unfortunate woman. It is generally believed that she is in the river, and that being covered with ice, the search for her has been partially suspended.

It is stated that great suffering prevails in New York and Brooklyn among naval officers, sailors, sailors' wives, and others owing to the non-arrival of the usual monthly money from the United States Treasury.

Get the best Detector.

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List for December has been received by us, and is corrected by Drexel & Co., the well-known Bankers and Stockbrokers, and it is the best and most reliable Detector of Counterfeits and Altered Notes published in this country. The number issued this day fully describes Fifty New Counterfeits, and contains full descriptions of all bogus bank notes then are being altered to suit various banks all over the country, and which are being daily put in to circulation. It also contains several other pages of very valuable information of [illegible] already enlarged, having now forty-eight pages in, and contains [illegible] of Three bogus bank plates and the [coats] of arms of all the United States. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most complete, reliable and best publication of the kind in the United States, as [it] is not used to subserve the interest of any banking house as most of the [illegible] are. It should be in the hands of every storekeeper in the whole country [and] we would advise all persons who handle paper money to send One Dollar [illegible] for a year's subscription, to the [publishers], and thus subscribe for the monthly issue of it at once; or Two Dollars for the semi-monthly issue. It is published by T. B. Peterson & Brother, No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to whom all letters should be addressed.

That negro insurrection in Kentucky, of which we heard by telegraph the other day, has subsided. The Louisville Democrat says, no one was hung, and only one white man, Aaron Harlan, was arrested. The proof seems conclusive that he tampered with negroes, and he is held for trial.

The sudden closing of Lake navigation has caught our Chicago and Milwaukee friends almost saltless. It is said there is a deficiency of nearly [illegible]000 bbls. in the two cities named, and [the] dealers in Milwaukee are asking $1[illegible] per bbl. for a common article, and $1[illegible] in Chicago.

There are now 974 convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary—four more than were ever in it at any one time.

Rarey, the celebrated horse-tamer, arrived home in the Asia.

Synopsis of the President's Message.

After alluding to the great commercial, agricultural and other material prosperities of the country, the President asks why it is then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the union of the States which is the source of all these blessings is threatened with destruction. The long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States, has at length produced its natural effects. The different States of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the fathers of the country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of Congress or the territorial legislatures to exclude slavery from the territories, nor from the efforts of the different States the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, but the immediate peril arises from incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century, has produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspires them with vague notions of freedom.—Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrection. Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger exist and intensify itself until it shall prevade the masses of Southern people, then disunion will become inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and no political union however fraught with blessings and benefits, in all other respects, can no longer continue, when the necessary consequence of it render the homes and fire sides of nearly half of the parties habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a Union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived. After referring to the incessant agitation against slavery at the North for the last twenty-five years, both by press and the people, and asserting that Congress is occupied with violent speeches on this never ending subject, he remarks how easy it would be for the American people to settle this slavery question and restore peace and harmony to the distracted country, which can be done by letting them alone, and permitting them to manage their own state affairs, as they are responsible before God for slavery existing among them, and with which the North has no more right to interfere than with the similar institutions in Russia or Brazil, and the President still relies on the good sense and forbearance of the people, alleging it is out of the power of any President to accomplish but little, which leads him to observe that the election of any of our fellow citizens to the office of President does not itself afford just cause for dissolving the Union.

The late election having been held in strict conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, does not justify a resolution to destroy this very Constitution. Reason, justice, and a regard for the Constitution, all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the President elect, before resorting to such a remedy.

Mr. Buchanan refers to the fact that the President's province is not to make but to execute the laws. It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession, that the Southern States are denied equal rights with the other States in the common territory. But by what authority are these denied? Not by Congress; which has never passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery from the territories, and certainly not by the Supreme Court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and, like all other property, their owners have a right to take them into the common territories and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution. The anticipation that Congress may pass some law obnoxious is no good reason for dissolution.

The President re-asserts the power of Congress over property in the Territories, and the sacred rights of property are secured by the Constitution. The most palpable violations of constitutional duty which has yet been committed, consist in the acts of different State Legislatures to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. It ought to be remembered, however, that for these acts neither Congress or any President can justly be held responsible. Having been passed in violation of the Federal Constitution, they are therefore, null and void. It will be the duty of the next President, as it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing the Fugitive Slave Law, against conflicting enactments of State Legislatures. We are not to presume in advance that he will violate his duty, which would be at war with every principle of justice. Let us wait for the over act. The Fugitive Slave Law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present administration. Let us trust that the State Legislature will repeal their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments. Unless this shall be done without unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the Union, and the Southern States have a right to demand this act of Justice from the Northern States.

Should this be refused, the injured State, after having first used all peaceful means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union. The alleged principle that as each State became a party to the Union, but the vote of its own people, assembled in Convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner, by the vote of such a constitution, is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution.

He then rehearses a portion of Gen. Jackson's message of 1833, relative to the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina, and says this Government was intended by its founders to be perpetual and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties.

The President then enumerates the powers conferred on Congress by the Federal Government, and that these powers may be effectual, it also preserves exclusive exclusive right to lay and collect all import duties and other taxes, and has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering.

But the distinction must ever be observed that this is a revolution against an established government and not a voluntary secession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right. In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face. Secession is neither more nor less than revolution. It may or it may not be a justifiable revolution, but still it is a revolution. What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and true position of the Executive? He is bound to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and from his obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty in whole or in part has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such at the present moment is the case throughout S. C., so far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal Judiciary are concerned. All the Federal officers within its limits through whose agency alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a District Judge, District Attorney or a Marshal in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the federal government necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people has been demolished, and it would be difficult if not impossible, to replace it. The only acts of Congress on the statute book bearing on this subject are those of the 28th of February, 1795, and 3d of March 1807. These authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the Marshal with his posse comitatus is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the military and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first by proclamation commanded the insurgents to disperse and retire peacably to their respective abodes within a limited time. This duty cannot by any possibility be performed in a State where no Judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no Marshal to execute it and where even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws can or cannot be amended so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution.

The revenue still continues to be collected as heretofore at the Custom House at Charleston, and should the collector may be appointed to perform this duty. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from its property there by force, but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officers in command of the forts have received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants. In reference to re-organizing a seceding State as an Independent Government, by the President, he says it would be a naked act of usurpation on his part, and it is his duty to submit to Congress the whole question whether it possesses power to compel a State to remain in the Union, authorizes him to express the opinion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, or to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress, and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of these powers.

The President declares that to make war upon a state is at variance with the spirit of the constitution, and after having conquered a State, how are we to govern it? We could not govern it by despotic power nor could we by physical force compel its people to elect Senators and representatives and perform all the duties appertaining to an independent State. The fact is that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people it must one day perish. Congress possesses many means of preserving it by conciliation, but the sword is not placed in their hands to preserve it by force. But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate before they determine to destroy this the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began. It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past, by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every region of the globe, the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect and when pronounced in a foreign land it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely, when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we should recoil with horror from the fatal plunge.—By such a catastrophe the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world, would be destroyed, and long night of despotism would enshroud the nation. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost, but would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government.

The slavery question like everything will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point, but if in the midst of the existing excitement the Union shall perish, the evil may then become inseparable.—Congress can do much to avert it by proposing and recommending to the legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation.

The President proposes that his explanatory amendment to the Constitution be adopted by Congress for the final settlement of the true construction of the Constitution on three special points. An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists, this right in all the common territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery as their Constitutions may proscribe. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave who has escaped from one State to another, restored and delivered up to him, and of the validity of the Fugitive Slave Law, enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that State laws impairing or defeating this right, are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently null and void.

Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissentions, and restore peace and harmony among the States.

The President then discussed our foreign relations. Our relations with Spain have been complicated by the refusal of the Senate to ratify the Convention for the adjustment of the Cuban claim, so-called

He reiterates his recommendation for the acquisition of Cuba by a fair purchase.

With the exception of Mexico our relations are generally of a satisfactory character.

In relation to Kansas, he says the desperate band recently assembled under a notorious outlaw in the southern portion of the Territory to resist the execution of the laws, and to plunder the peaceable citizens will, I doubt not, be speedily subdued and brought to justice.

He recommends a Pacific Railroad, congratulates the country upon the apparent diminution of the slave trade, and the extinction of the fillibustering excitement; and in view of the destitution in Kansas recommends to Congress that if any constitutional measure of relief can be devised the subject should be duly considered.

The RAILWAY REPUBLICAN says that when Senators of the United States and others of the highest standing socially and politically, openly declare that "Wood's Hair Restorative" (sold by all good druggists,) is all, and more than all it pretends to be, we cannot do otherwise than believe them.

We see that the United States has made an appropriation of several hundred scalping knives to one of the Indian tribes as part of its annuity. As it is thus providing for removing the "capillary substance," will it not be well to order several thousand packages of Restorative to restore the beauty to the denuded poll, and not leave nakedness "where the hair ought to grow?"

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and New York) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and patent Medicine dealers. Also by all Fancy and Toilet Goods dealers, in the United States and Canadas.

THE USE OF DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS for Dyspepsia Flatulence, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad.—To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensible for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgements of its superior excellence and beneficial results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the thorough system.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

The following flattering notice is taken from the Portsmouth (Ohio) Scioto Valley Republican, of April 3, 1858:

SCANDINAVIA.—A friend writes to us for our "real opinion" of Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies,—where he can obtain them —and why are called "Scandinavian," and we are frequently asked the same questions.—Scandinavia is the ancient name of Sweden and Norway, and a Scandinavian, that is, a Swede or Norwegian, affectionately calls his country "Scandinavia," in the same sense as we speak of "Columbia," or "The Union."—By the way, there are over nine thousand Scandinavian families in Dane County, Wisconsin. Although a citizen of this country for many years, Dr Roback is a Swede by birth, and compounds his Medicines of Swedish herbs we think the name is very appropriate. We have the very highest opinion of the Medicines and of Dr. Roback himself, who is not only a singularly skillful physician, but a gentleman of the Old School, as we know personally.—Our advertisement columns will answer the rest of our friend's letter. See advertisement.

DEAD.—Mr. T. [illegible] died last night from the effects of the wound received on the head, from the accidental blow of an axe, the particulars of which we gave last week.

The yellow fever at Honduras has swept off the entire European population.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements, to insure publication in this paper, should be delivered to this office on Monday morning.*

NATIONAL HOTEL,
P. Morton, ... Proprietor.
GOSHEN, INDIANA.

BEARDSLEY & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN
PRINTING & WRAPPING PAPERS,
Cap, Letter, and Note Papers,
PLAIN & RULED.
ELKHART, INDIANA.
S. C. GRIGGS & Co., Agents for Chicago and the West.
CHAS. BEARDSLEY. [illegible] BEARDSLEY.
dec11

SURVEYOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby to all persons interested that the County Surveyor will at my request, survey, relocate, establish and perpetuate all lines and corners in and adjoining Sec. thirty-five (35) Town thirty-four, (34) Range fourteen, (14) east, and for that purpose will meet at the house of Wm. H. Thomas Wednesday, January 23, 1861.

WM. H. THOMAS, App.

M. BUCHANAN, Surveyor.

Dec. 11, 1860. 3-3 [$1,50.]

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs and distributees of the Estate of [illegible] Huffman, that Isaac Kutzner, Administrator of said estate, has filed in my office his final settlement report, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

JNO. RALSTON, Clerk.

December, 11th, 1860. $1,50

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Baughman, administrator of the estate of Jacob Wymer late of De Kalb County, deceased, has filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of De Kalb County, Indiana, his petition for the sale of the real estate of said decedent which petition will be heard at the next term of said Court.

JNO. RALSTON, Clerk.

Dec. 11, 1860. 3-3 ($1,50.)

COMPLAINT.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
De Kalb County, ss. }

In the De Kalb Circuit Court, April Term, '61.

David Miller,
vs.
Grant Power,
Lydia A. Bower,
Ezra Marsh, and
Simeon Aldrich.

} Foreclosure of Mortgage, demand $100,00

IT appearing by affidavit now on file in my office, that Ezra Marsh, one of the above named defendants is not a resident of the state of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, (Ezra Marsh,) of the filing and pendancy of said complaint, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court and answers thereto, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

JNO. RALSTON, Clerk D K C C

J. B. MORRISON, Att'y for pl'ff.

December, 11, 1860. $2,75.

WATERLOO.

M. & A. HALE,

WILL SELL

Good Sugar for 8c. pr lb,

BEST COFFEE,	do	16½c	do	do
GROUND do	do	12½c	do	do
ESSENCE, do	do	10 c	do	do
GOOD TEA,	do	50 c	do	do
HEAVY DEMINS,	do	11 c	do	yd
LIGHT do	do	10 c	do	do
HEAVY SHE'TING	do	8 c	do	do
LIGHT do	do	6½ c	do	do
FINE-CUT TOBACCO,		25 c	do	lb
WOMENS SHOES,		75 c	do	pr
SALT,		1,75	do	bbl
NAILS,		3,50	do	kegg
do		4c	do	lb

BOOTS & SHOES,

Dry Goods!

CROCKERY,

Clothing, Hardware,

DOMESTIC & FANCY

GOODS!

&c., &c., &c.

Will all be Sold in proportion to above Prices.

We Want

SHEEP PELTS,
SHEEP PELTS,
TIMOTHY SEED;
TIMOTHY SEED;
CLOVER SEED,
CLOVER SEED,
BLACK SALTS,
BLACK SALTS,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED PEACHES,
ASHES & WOOD,
ASHES & WOOD,
HIDES & FURS,
HIDES & FURS,
BUTTER & BEESWAX,
BUTTER & BEESWAX,
PORK & LARD,
PORK & LARD,
CASH & EGGS,
CASH & EGGS,
EGGS & CASH,
EGGS & CASH.

M. & A. HALE.

Waterloo, Dec. 11, 1860. 3

THE NEW ERA.

AUBURN, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1860.

Mich. Southern and Northern Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1860-1. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1860-1.

On and after Monday, Nov. 28th, 1860, passenger trains will leave Waterloo station as follows, daily except Sunday:

GOING EAST.

Mail leaves 3:50 A. M. | Arrives Toledo 2:45 P. M.

GOING WEST.

" " 2:55 P. M. | Arrives Elkh'rt 6:30 P. M. Chicago, 11:00 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Toledo with Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad; with Cleveland and Toledo Railroad; with Dayton and Michigan Railroad; and with Wabash Valley lines.

At Detroit with Grand Trunk Railway, with Great Western Railway, [illegible] Milwaukee Railroad.

At Adrian with trains for Monroe Detroit and Jackson.

At White Pigeon with trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

At N. A. & S. R. R. Crossing with trains for Lafayette.

At Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

" Chicago, with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena, Milwaukee, Burlington and Quincy, Northwest. Railway, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, Illinois Central, and to all points West and South.

Trains are run by Chicago time.

Woodruff's Patent sleeping cars accompany all night trains on this route. Time & fare the same as by any other rail road route.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt.

D. A. Sarns, Agent, Waterloo.

Daniel Coyne, a native of New York, is said to be the wealthiest merchant of Athens, Greece, having accumulated a fortune of $6,000,000.

The powder used at Old Point, Va., in firing the great Floyd gun, is in lumps as large as hickory nuts and almost as hard as granite.

AUBURN MARKETS.

Office of "The New Era," Dec. 4, 1860.

Wheat, white,	80
" red	60
Corn,	25
Oats,	20
Rye,	40
Barley,	40
Beans,	75
Potatoes,	25
Flour, ₩ 100 lbs.	2 75
Hides, green, ₩ lb	5
" dry	10
Butter,	10
Lard,	8
Feathers,	40
Tallow,	9
Beeswax,	25
Pork,	5@5.50
Clover Seed, ₩ bu.	4 50@4 90
Timothy Seed,	1 50
Flaxseed,	1 00
Apples, dried	1 00
" green,	[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN MEDICINES

THE GREAT

STANDARD REMEDIES

of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

will positively cure

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered liver, or weakness of the Stomach and Digestive Organs,

and will positively prevent

YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, FEVER & AGUE.

See our Almanac for proof.

PRICE..................75 cents per Bottle.

HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL

WILL POSITIVELY CURE

Coughs, Colds, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION.

As a Diarrhoea Cordial it is unequalled. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Hoofland's German Pill,

being well known throughout Europe and America, needs no commendation here. They are purely vegetable, are prepared with great exactness, and are sugar-coated. No better Cathartic Pill can be found. Price, 25cts. per box.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., Philadelphia Pa. and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside of each bottle or box.

In our "Everybody's Almanac," published annually, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country.— These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that you get Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., and that his signature is on the wrapper of each bottle. 1y.

C. E. Manning, Adv'is and Commercial Traveller.

For Sale by MERCER & BROTHER.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Elijah Thompson, administrator de bonis non, of the estate of Israel B Strong, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said County.

JNO. RALSTON, C. C. C. P. De Kalb County.

J. B. Morrison, Atty. for Estate.

Dec. 4, 1860. 2-3-$3,00.

SURVEYOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the County Surveyor will at our request, survey, relocate and establish all lines and corners in and adjoining Section 34, Town 34, north Range 12, east; and for that purpose will meet, Monday, December 17, 1860, at the north-west corner of said Section.

JOHN N. SIMMS, NELSON W. HALL, } Apps.

M. Buchanan, Surveyor.

Dec. 4, 1860. 2-3-$1,50.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of De Kalb Court of Common Pleas, administrator de bonis non, of the estate of Israel B. Strong, deceased, late of De Kalb County, Indiana. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ELIJAH THOMPSON, Adm'r.

Dec. 4, 1860. 2-3-$1,50.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Amalgamation of Languages.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e.— "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand hupon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

Bridget.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

Not one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentary, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage.— From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

Twenty Millions of Dollars saved.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

Cephalic Pills

CURE

Sick Headache

CURE

Nervous Headache

CURE

All kinds of

Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

Price 25 Cents.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New-York.

• ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED, 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Calls the attention of the public to the following facts:

IT HAS A

Cash Capital $1,500,000

WITH ASSETS AMOUNTING TO

OVER $2,000,000.

Has transacted business successfully 38 years.

AND PAID AN AGGREGATE LOSS OF

OVER $13,000,000.

THE Company is organized on a National basis, with local agencies in all principal places, under a Mercantile system, founded on a Cash Basis, with an equitable reputation, alike the same on the Banks of the Hudson, on the Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico on the Northern Lakes, affording facilities security in matters of Insurance—Commercial, Mechanical, Mercantile or Rural—ranking for importance and public service

The First Fire Companies of America.

Losses equitably adjusted, and promptly paid.

Applications solicited and Policies issued by

M. F. PIERCE, *Agent*, Auburn, Ind.

Sept. 25th, 1860. 33

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of De Kalb, in the State of Indiana, at the August Term, A. D. 1860, thereof, I will expose to sale, and sell at private sale, on the

15th day of January, 1861,

at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, in Smithfield Township, DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, the following described Real Estate, situate in said De Kalb County, to-wit: Lot No. 19, in Original Plat of the village of Corunna. The west half of the north-east quarter of Section 18, Township 34, north of Range 12 east. The north-east quarter of the north-west quarter, and the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of Section 27, Township 35, north of Range 13 east, all situate in De Kalb County and State of Indiana, of the estate of James Blake of said County, deceased, and in pursuance of the Statute in such cases made and provided, and the terms of said order, I shall require one-third of the price thereof to be paid in hand, one-third in twelve and one-third in eighteen months.

JESSE BLAKE, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 28, 1860. 1-3-$4,50.

DR. LA CROIX'S

Private Medical Treatise

ON THE

Physiological View of Marriage.

250 Pages and 130 Engravings.—Price only twenty-five cents. Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. On the infirmities of youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginings, involuntary imaginations, blushings, defective memory, indigestion and lassitude, *with confessions of thrilling interest of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a young Married Lady*, &c., &c. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled.

Young Men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing of the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's new PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.

We have, for the greater part of the past year, devoted our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and on the Continent. Those who place themselves under our care will now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore, as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice, for the past twenty-five years.

French Female Pills.—Ladies who wish for Medicine, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but Dr. DeLancy's Female Periodical Pills. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be found on the wrapper accompanying each box,) though always safe and healthy, so gentle, yet so active are they.

Price $1 per box. They can be mailed to any part of the United States.

TO THE LADIES.—Who need a *confidential* medical adviser with regard to any of those interesting complaints to which their delicate organization renders them liable, are particularly invited to consult us.

The "Electro-Galvanic Protective."— For married ladies whose health will not admit or who have no desire to increase their family, may be obtained as above. It is perfectly safe, and has been extensively used during the last eight years. Price reduced to $10.

Attendance daily, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, and on Sundays from 2 till 5 p. m.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Dr. L's Office is still located as established, under the name of DR. LA CROIX, at No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

NORRISTOWN

MARBLE WORKS

MADDEN & BOON respectfully announce to the people that they still hold forth at this point, and will conduct the business in its various branches. They feel confident in saying that their workmanship is fully established both in price and quality of work sent from this place heretofore, and will engage to deliver

TOMB STONES,

MONUMENTS,

Table Tops, Looking Glass Bases;

And all kinds of

MARBLE FURNITURE

Of as good quality and finish as is done anywhere. We have had experience in all branches of the business, having worked in the largest manufactories in the East, and we think can give satisfaction.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

Quick sales and small profits is our motto.

MADDEN & BOON.

Nov. 7, 1860. 49

A Scholarship

IN JEROME MURRAY'S Commercial College, Maumee City, O., for sale at this OFFICE.

M. L. RHODES,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Queensware, Glassware,

HATS and CAPS,

And every thing else needed in this market, and takes every thing for pay that any body has got to sell. *Don't forget to call at*

RHODES'S NEW BRICKSTORE,

AUBURN, IN.

Oct. 17, 1860.

$7,000 WORTH OF

HARDWARE

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION!

FOR SALE AT

Wholesale and Retail,

At the Hardware Store of

SMITH & INGRAHAM,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

THIS stock is composed of every variety of the latest and most approved styles of plain and fancy

STOVES,

From the largest to the smallest sizes, warranted to give satisfaction. A large lot of Stove Furniture. All kinds of

TIN WARE,

of every description, Copper Kettles, all kinds of Cutlery, Japanned Ware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Steel, &c., &c, including every variety of goods kept at Hardware Stores, together with a complete assortment of

Yankee Notions,

of every description. They have also on hand a full assortment of all kinds of STATIONARY. They offer to supply Merchants and Pedlars with these articles at Wholesale and Everybody else at retail at the lowest prices that such goods were ever offered for in the West. ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Call and see

SMITH & INGRAHAM,

First door North of the Auburn Drug Store, before purchasing elsewhere.

November 14, 1860 501y

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by

MERCER & BRO., Auburn.

And all dealers throughout the country.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR!!

CHARLEY KLUTZ,

FORMERLY of a Fashionable house in Philadelphia, but is now located in Auburn, where he is now established. Satisfaction given. He can be found at the Store of Steiffe & Wolf. oct24tm.

DR. W. M. MERCER & BRO.,

GENERAL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Glass, Glass Ware, &c., &c., at Wholesale and Retail. Corner Main and Seventh Streets, Auburn, Ind. 1 tf.

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

WORTHY OF

Universal Confidence and Patronage.

For Statesmen, Judges, Clergymen,

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

47 Wall St., New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.

Gentlemen: Your note of the 15th inst., has been received saying that you had heard that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair is auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn grey, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it.— Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example and use it if growing gray or getting bald. Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, N. Y.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carroll Place.

Slamaston, Ala., July 20th, 1859.

To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir: Your "Hair Restorative" has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it that I wish to make known to the PUBLIC of its effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all!

Yours truly, WM. H. KENNEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronage South. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong Southern paper. W. H. Kenedy.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Professor O. J. Wood:—Dear Sir. Having had the misfortune to loose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietor, 444 Broadway New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. No. 46.

For Sale by MERCER & BROTHER.

2,000

Acres of Land for Sale!

THE undersigned offers to sell from 15,00 to 2,000 acres of land situated in different townships in De Kalb County, Indiana.

These lands will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

He also offers for sale, two Lots, in the village of Lawrence, on which there is a large dwelling house, and also a barn. This property will be sold very cheap, and on reasonable terms.

EGBERT B. MOTT, *Agent.* 31-tf

J. G. FUSS

Attorney at Law,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

OFFICE—with J. B. Morrison. Speaks both the German and English language.

DE KALB COUNTY

HARDWARE AND STOVE

EMPORIUM!!

Opposite the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

J. D. DAVIS,

HAS just received and is adding daily to his already extensive stock, another Mammoth Stock of

Foreign & American

HARDWARE

His stock of HARDWARE is the LARGEST EVER BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTRY, and comprises EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE TO BE FOUND IN THE TRADE, such as

Builders,
House Keepers,
Cabinet and
Saddlery Goods,
Mechanics Tools,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

SSTOVE;

His assortment of Stoves, as a whole, to meet all the varied wants of the country, stand unequalled. He invites your special attention to the class of

Brick Oven Stove,

now presented, a new invention, secured by Patent; which is the most important in Stoves yet made. His Prices and terms guaranteed to be more favorable than any other House in De Kalb County.

ROYAL OAK,		
Elevated Oven,	2	sizes
Statesman,	2	do
New Eagle,	2	do
Clipper,	3	do
Harvest Home,	2	do
Queen of the Lakes	2	do
Prairie Flower,	3	do
Premium Narrow Oven,	4	do
" Hush "	3	do

Elevated Ovens

IMP. BRICK OVEN, (out off flue)	2	sizes
Fortune, " " " "	2	do
Orator, " " Bottom,	2	do
" " " Cast Iron "	2	do
Western Star,	3	do
May Queen, Imp.	3	do
American,	2	do
King Improved,	2	do

Heating Stoves:

CASKET,	4	sizes.
Gem,	2	do
Locket,	4	do
Parlor Oven,	4	do
Oval Six Plate,	4	do
" Ten "	2	do
New Plate Box,	8	do

HIAWATHA,
CORAL PARLOR,
COTTAGE LOCKET,
" PARLOR,
LILLY,

And in fact all the desirable patterns now used.

TABLE & POCKET

CUTLERY;

JAPANNED WARE, NAILS, GLASS, IRON, STEEL, &c., &

TIN WARE

Of every description kept on hand and made to order. Also,

Copper Kettles,
Sugar Pans,
Stove Furniture, &c.
Gutters & Conductors

FURNISHED AT LOW PRICES.

J. DUTCHER DAVIS.

[illegible]

DR. MOTT'S

CHALYBEATE

RESTORATIVE

PILLS OF IRON.

A N aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexion indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

Innocuous in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Menstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of General Debility, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female Sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In Nervous Affections of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or indicating a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent cure for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In Dyspepsia, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the the attendant *Costiveness.*

In unchecked Diarrea, even when advanced to Dysentary, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicates Incipient Consumption, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In Scrofulous Turberculosis, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this *remedy* and *restorative*, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In Rheumatism, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly— it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In Intermittent Fevers it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has been discovered in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent to any address on receipt of price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & Co., General Agents,
20-1y. 339 Broadway, N.Y.

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE

HACK LINE.

THE Auburn and Fort Wayne Hack will run regularly as follows:

Leaves Auburn every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock a. m., and arrives at Fort Wayne so as to connect with the cars going East and West on both roads.

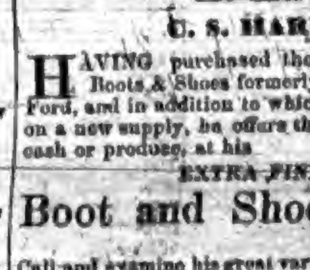
Returning—leaves Fort Wayne at 8 o'clock and arrives in Auburn so as to connect with the Hack for Waterloo.

J. DARROW, Proprietor.

Jan. 25th, 1860. 10

FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE



STORE!

U. S. HARE,

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Boots & Shoes formerly owned by S. S. Ford, and in addition to which having brought on a new supply, he offers the same cheap for cash or produce, at his

EXTRA FINE

Boot and Shoe Store

Call and examine his great variety of BOOTS & SHOES, made expressly for the Western trade consisting in part of

LADIES' HEELED GAITERS, "
BUSKINS AND BOOTS,
GENTS' KIP AND CALF BOOTS
" OXFORD TIES,
CONGRESS GLOVE-TIP GAITERS,
YOUTHS KIP AND CALF BOOTS,
LADIES' WALKING SHOES,
MISSES' SHOES of every description,
RUBBERS OF ALL KINDS, &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen. I am also prepared to do work to order at the shortest notice.

He also keeps on hand

All Kinds of Leather!

Of the very best quality, which he offers at reasonable figures.

Having employed the best of workmen, [illegible] that I

CAN [illegible] ENTIRE SATISFACTION

to all those who [illegible]

12 Kinds of Produce [illegible]

For Boots & S[illegible]

Auburn, May 8, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS!

A [illegible] this Office.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIRST.)

Owner	No.	Description	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	Acres	100ths	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Value of Land and Improvements	Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest	Tax for Current Year	Total
Estey J D	[illegible]	n end of w half of northeast qr	9	do	do	20		108	81	134	2 38	1 68	4 06
McCann James	109	northwest qr of northeast quar	11	do	do	60		231	273	504	6 72	5 78	12 48
same	109	off w side of w half of nw quar	11	do	do	80		246	43	289	6 24	4 90	10 14
Mowell Levi D	109	in sw pt of w half of sw quarter	13	do	do	1		9	159	168	3 45	1 90	4 25
[illegible] Jacob	109	in s end of w half of sw quarter	13	do	do	10		42	31	73	1 04	90	1 94
same	100	southeast qr of southwest quar	14	do	do	40		147		147	2 54	2 07	4 61
Thacker John A	107	off east side of southwest quarter	14	do	do	40		246	262	510	6 67	8 96	[illegible]
Kroh David	158	in sw pt of southwest quarter	15	do	do	65	68	206	136	400	7 35	5 22	12 57
Neff John	190	west half of southeast quarter	16	do	do	76	83	421	147	568	9 91	7 03	16 94
[illegible] David, dec'd	163	in sw cor w half of nw quarter	16	do	do	1		8	52	55	1 60	60	2 20
[illegible] Adam P	184	west part of northwest quarter	17	do	do	48		240	47	287	2 00	3 63	5 63
[illegible]	186	east half of northwest quarter	19	do	do	80		377	226	603	6 65	7 43	18 08
[illegible]	199	northwest qr of southwest quar	21	do	do	40		185	60	251	1 67	3 19	4 86
Peugler John	216	north half of southeast quarter	28	do	do	80		498	294	792	13 29	9 49	22 78
Nickerson Hubert	[illegible]	east half of southwest quarter	32	do	do	80		332	126	458	5 59	6 00	11 59
Railroad Company	[illegible]	[illegible] half of northeast quarter	32	do	do	80		331		331	5 53	4 85	10 38
same	300	[illegible] w half of nw quarter	33	do	do	40		162		162	2 77	2 31	5 08
Hall Erastus	315	[illegible] quarter of sw quarter	34	do	do	40		165	30	195	3 64	2 59	6 13
Shaw David dec'd	321	west half [illegible] nw quarter	34	do	do	20		99	62	161	4 60	1 87	6 47
Sherlock Henry	329	northeast qr of [illegible] quarter	35	do	do	40		221	41	262	1 05	3 80	4 85

Fairfield Township, No. 9.

Owner	No.	Description	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	Acres	100ths	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Value of Land and Improvements	Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest	Tax for Current Year	Total
[illegible] D C	23	south end fourth of ne quarter	3	35	[illegible]	40		196	50	246	4 37	3 38	7 75
Miller Benedict	55	part of south half of nw qr	5	do	do	77		407	150	557	9 61	7 49	17 10
[illegible] Samuel	68	east half of north west quarter	7	do	do								
Same	69	west half of north e quarter	7	do	do	160		[illegible]	000	900	17 14	13 23	31 37
[illegible] David	72	south east quarter	7	do	do	160		800	000	800	14 33	11 86	26 19
Allen Heirs of	108	south end of east half of sw qr	12	do	do	28		116	[illegible]	141	2 08	2 05	4 13
Webb George & T	161	south east quarter	18	do	do	160		874	000	874	7 33	12 21	19 54
McCoy Abraham	227	west half of north east quarter	24	do	do	80		320	85	405	1 95	5 73	7 68
Savage [illegible] Heirs of	248	east side of south east quarter	25	do	do	100		300	000	300	6 36	4 76	11 12
[illegible]	250	south half of w hf of se quarter	26	do	do	40		256	100	356	5 97	11 20	17 17
[illegible] Jedediah	270	south east quarter	29	do	do	160		870	000	870	15 82	12 15	27 97
[illegible] Charles	272	west half of north east quarter	29	do	do	60		320	000	320	6 95	4 74	11 69
[illegible]	275	sw fourth of north west quarter	29	do	do	40		80	40	120	1 58	1 90	3 48
Same	281	off west side of north e quarter	30	do	do	42	50	170	25	195	2 16	2 81	4 97
Wiley William P	298	off west end of south half	31	do	do	213	40	1371	505	1876	20 98	23 62	44 60
[illegible] Christian	314	ne cor of south e fourth of se qr	35	do	do	15		60	12	72	2 18	1 08	3 16
Richards J S	319	south east cor of south east qr	35	do	do	25		96	62	158	2 45	2 16	4 61
Stroh John A	333	se fourth of north east quarter	36	do	do	40		211	126	336	6 20	3 48	9 72

Smithfield Towhship, No. 10.

Owner	No.	Description	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	Acres	100ths	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Value of Land and Improvements	Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest	Tax for Current Year	Total
Longsacker Samuel	11	sw fourth of south east quarter	2	35	13	40		150	000	150	1 15	2 22	3 37
Dillingham Alfred	58	south half of south east quarter	7	do	do	80		470	73	543	9 41	7 29	16 70
Lockhart R N & W C	60	in sw fourth of nw quarter	8	do	do	5	20	26	1233	1259	18 22	14 67	32 89
[illegible] Isaac	74	north east fourth of nw quarter	10	do	do	40		203	21	224	3 99	3 10	7 09
Jenkins Moses	84	north east fourth of sw quarter	11	do	do	40		42	00	42	2 89	1 04	3 93
McBride Richard	157	north west fourth of se quarter	17	do	do	40		218	94	312	3 61	4 11	7 72
Fike William	158	north west fourth of se quarter	19	do	do	40		222	50	272	3 97	3 65	7 62
Daniels George	178	north east fourth of ne quarter	22	do	do	40		179	000	179	1 01	2 59	3 60
R R Company	180	north east fourth of nw quarter	23	do	do	40		82	000	82	1 98	1 44	3 42
Frick David	218	west part of north west quarter	28	do	do	14		656	666	1522	25 89	19 30	44 04
Ellenwood Joseph	237	south west fourth of sw quarter	30	do	do	140		163	78	241	4 26	3 29	7 55
Same	238	west part of north west quarter	31	do	do	74		445	210	655	10 90	8 52	19 42
Kronk Anthony	266	west half of south east quarter	33	do	do	80		360	236	606	2 70	8 01	10 71

Franklin Township, No. 11.

Owner	No.	Description	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	Acres	100ths	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Value of Land and Improvements	Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest	Tax for Current Year	Total
[illegible] William	8	part of south e fourth of s e qr	1	35	14	82		168	141	309	6 06	3 97	9 03
Shook John	11	n w fourth of south e quarter	1	do	do	40		210	42	252	4 42	3 42	7 84
Kepler Abraham	31	s end of w half of s e quarter	3	do	do	80		173	210	383	7 06	4 86	11 92
Same	98	south west fourth of n e quarter	10	do	do	40		168	21	189	3 37	2 69	6 06
Kinsley David	130	off north part of n east quarter	13	do	do	65		315	000	315	5 81	4 36	10 17
Thurston Lorenzo D	134	part of north east quarter	13	do	do	55		255	42	297	5 38	4 15	9 53
Whitman Simon	136	off s side of north east quarter	13	do	do	40		210	37	247	6 31	3 37	9 68
Boyer & Jackman	169	in west side of south w quarter	17	do	do	10		52	1260	1312	19 19	15 38	34 37
[illegible] Ebenezer	206	in north east cor of e hf n e qr	20	do	do	6		25	25	50	1 51	64	2 15
Vance Allen	204	e half of south west quarter	20	do	do	80		168	000	168	7 34	2 95	10 29
Boyer Joseph	206	east half of north east quarter	21	do	do	80		252	168	420	6 43	5 87	12 30
Buck Joseph	217	in s e cor of of e hf of s w qr	22	do	do	1		5	52	57	75	65	1 40
[illegible] Frederick	237	west part of east half of se qr	24	do	do	55		275	236	511	8 64	6 61	15 25
R R Company	250	south west fourth of n w qurter	25	do	do	40		84	000	84	3 39	1 48	4 87
Staley Sarah	269	in ne corner of north w quarter	26	do	do	20		105	63	168	2 82	2 20	5 02
Hart Hiram	336	east half of north east quarter	33	do	do	80		420	52	472	8 63	8 47	17 01
Maxwell William	362	off east side of west half of se qr	36	do	do	20		105	29	134	2 32	1 79	4 11
[illegible] Jacob	364	north half of north east qr	36	do	do	80		336	42	378	7 03	5 74	12 77
[illegible] Daniel	365	part of east half of south e qr	36	do	do	60		252	52	304	5 58	4 28	9 86
Maxwell Katie	367	part of south east fourth of se qr	36	do	do	25		131	52	183	3 13	2 42	5 55

Troy Township, No. 12.

Owner	No.	Description	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	Acres	100ths	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Value of Land and Improvements	Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest	Tax for Current Year	Total
McDonald John	2	north west fractional quarter	4	35	15	143	26	451	000	451	5 75	7 08	12 83
Beverly P F	14	north half of n half of s w qr	6	do	do	40		168	31	199	5 92	2 84	8 76
Eddy Willard	16	west half of s e fourth of s w qr	6	do	do	20		105	108	213	3 03	2 74	5 77
Rosenberry Oliver	36	south west quarter	8	do	do	160		663	380	1043	2 76	14 19	16 95
McDonald John	39	off north side of s east quarter	8	do	do	92		297	198	477	6 08	6 75	12 83
Rosenberry Nicholas	49	south half of north west quarter	16	do	do	85	91	333	000	333	6 57	4 97	11 54
Shumaker S	81	n e fourth of south west quarter	20	do	do	40		126	26	152	2 99	2 28	5 27
Biddle G G	95	south half of north w quarter	21	do	do	84	71	362	50	412	4 20	5 88	10 08
Wallace William	136	part of north east quarter	32	do	do	58		278	000	287	5 08	3 88	8 96

TOWN LOTS.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	Number.	NAMES OF TOWNS.	NO. OF LOTS.	Value of Lots.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lots and Improvements.	Amount of Delinquent Tax, Pen'ty and Interest.	Amount of Tax for the current year.	Total amount of Taxes due.
Bates Mary J	859 to 864	Orangeville	121 122 123 124 125 126	40	35	75	3 34	87	4 21
Barnes David	336 to 370	same	68 64 65 66 67	40	25	65	4 06	76	4 82
Hartsuck George D	385 to 390	same	73 74 75 76 77 78	30	80	110	5 47	1 53	7 00
Richmond William	446 to 457	same	131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141	35	50	86	3 83	1 02	4 85
Santell Joseph E	600 a 601	Spencerville	12 13	50	225	275	3 09	3 23	7 22
Blair Mary	141 a 142	Vienna	2 13	15	85	100	1 49	1 20	2 69
Smith Philander	255 to 257	Vienna	3 71 81	29	127	156	4 69	3 61	8 30
Thompson John F	267 a 268	same	97 108	25	40	65	6 66	77	7 48
Denipe J P	406 a 407	Butler d a	7 8	150	00	150	2 28	1 74	4 02
Funk Henry	419 to 422	same d a	95 96 81 88	60	40	100	3 47	1 13	4 60
Lanning J R	433 to 438	same e a	80 14 13 11 4 pt of	155	350	275	5 86	4 95	10 81
McGaw T N	445	same e a	69	25	75	100	1 47	1 17	2 64
McConnell G W	458	same t a	4	30	75	105	1 51	1 22	2 73
Rippert & Miller	477	same n a	14	50	100	150	4 55	1 73	6 28
Smurr J C	456	same d a	5 part of	10	100	110	2 38	1 26	3 64
Smith A O	497	same d a	5 part of	85	100	185	1 97	1 58	3 55
Verity D O	499	same d a	4 part of	15	125	140	3 64	1 64	5 28
	618	Auburn o p	39 144 west half of	100	700	800	25 66	14 62	40 28
Reid Robert	622 to 622	same o p	267 272 268 307	80	000	80	1 98	1 08	3 06
Bumpus Russel	627	same o p	94 part of	25	105	130	6 42	4 05	10 47
Cook Charles dec'd	651 a 652	same o p	47 48	115	410	525	13 26	6 83	20 09
Campbell Levi	656	same w a	138	15	40	55	3 87	2 61	6 48
Davis Joseph	661 a 662	same o p	8 n half of 33 n half of	40	00	40	3 75	2 35	6 10
George James C dec'd	743 to 745	same o p	97 98	145	5	150	3 59	2 08	5 67
Johnson John	834 a 835	same o p	76 23	55	150	205	10 19	6 40	16 59
Jordan Mary	836 a 837	same o p	3 74	85		85	2 20	1 00	3 20
Ketcham Lena	843	same w a	144	20	50	70	1 81	83	2 64
Lowrey William A	857	same w a	26	40	115	155	8 31	4 34	12 65
[illegible] Eleanor	869 a 870	same w a	78	70	130	200	5 80	2 85	8 65
same	871 a 872	same o p	111 122	80		80	2 07	96	3 03
Mead J J	901	same w a	119	20	130	150	3 87	2 05	5 92
Norton Susan	912 a 912½	same o p	108 and 125	150	317	467	2 74	6 22	8 96
Palmer Catharine	986 to 988	same w a	91 92 90	70	160	230	7 14	3 71	10 85
Smith Jacob	1091	same w a	68	30	70	100	9 08	1 52	10 60
Squires Nehemiah	1105	same o p	806	20		20	9 39	2 08	11 47
Weldin Thomas	1141 a 1146	same o p	72 19 s p 22 s pt 225 160 and 159 s one third	203	410	613	22 32	12 95	45 27
Whetsell Henry	1150	same w a	84	50	175	225	6 08	3 07	9 10
[illegible] Henry	1160 a 1161	same o p	120 and 113	50	180	230	12 59	5 38	17 97
Grain and Moore	1185	waterloo o p	150	40	150	190	60	2 11	2 71
Crawford John	1186	same o p	161	20	100	120	2 15	1 84	3 98
Hornberger John	1251	same o p	128	40	350	390	5 85	4 35	10 20
same	1252	same o p	124	40	260	300	4 45	3 36	7 81
same	1253	same o p	130	80	200	280	3 70	2 56	6 26
same	1255	same o p	111	40	200	240	71	5 62	6 33
Nelson Daniel	1350	same o p	118	40	800	840	5 25	6 08	11 28
Reid Robert	1462	same o p	186	40	310	350	5 23	4 00	9 23
Trout George W	1495	same o p	42	50	350	400	74	4 48	5 22
Weaver Charles	1506	same o p	141	20	50	70	1 03	2 40	3 43
Tuttle Horace	1600	Uniontown o p	5	25	35	60	89	67	1 56
Rice L G	877	Lawrence	48	20	275	295	4 37	3 15	7 52
same	881	same	68	10	60	70	1 02	72	1 74
same	882	same	64	10	60	70	1 02	72	1 74
same	883	same	147	15	200	215	3 17	2 29	5 46
same	884	same	148	15	170	185	2 71	1 98	4 69
McIntyre Nicholas	522	same	5	15	50	65	94	69	1 63
Blake James	542	Corrunna	19	15	150	165	2 42	1 76	4 18
Frothingham & Jarvis	555	same	10	15		15	1 72	15	1 87
same	607	same	66	12		12	2 65	13	2 78
Smith G W A	662	same	6	15	120	135	1 40	1 44	2 84

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DEKALB COUNTY,

I, M. F. PIERCE, Auditor in and for said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots in said County, returned and remaining delinquent for the tax of 1859, and in some cases for previous years, with the amount of Delinquent Tax, penalty and interest, and also the taxes of the current year

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that so much of the foregoing Lands and Town Lots as may be necessary to discharge the Taxes, Interests, penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the owners thereof, at the time of sale, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Door of the Court House in Auburn, in said County, on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1861, (the same being the 7th day of said moth,) unless such Taxes, Penalty and Interest and charges are previously paid.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. M. F. PIERCE, *Auditor of DeKalb County.*

[illegible] OF JOB WORK EXECUTED [illegible] and dispatch at the "ERA" OFFICE.

LINSEED OIL—The best quality, for 75 cents per gallon, at L. BOWERS'.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

DAILY HACK LINE.

JAMES GRISWOLD

HAS ESTABLISHED A DAILY HACK Line between this place and Waterloo, and carries passengers and light freight on the most reasonable terms.

His Hack leaves Auburn for Waterloo every day, in time for passengers to take the trains going East, and returns upon the arrival of the trains going West.

In connection with the Hack Line he has a

First Class Livery Stable,

and is prepared to furnish horses and carriages on all occasions. OFFICE—Opposite the Auburn House, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

AUBURN, ANGOLA AND COLDWATER

HACK LINE.

[SEMI-WEEKLY.]

LEAVES Coldwater for Auburn, via Angola and Waterloo, every Tuesday and Saturday mornings.

Leaves Auburn for Coldwater, via Waterloo and Angola, every Monday and Wednesday mornings.

In connection with the above Line the undersigned is proprietor of the

ANGOLA LIVERY STABLE.

And has first rate horses and carriages always on hand to let on reasonable terms. He conveys passengers to all parts of the country.

July 18, 18[illegible] B. SQUIRES.

[illegible] A. ROYCE,

GENERAL Agent for the buying of Staves, at the respective stations of Edgerton, Butler, Waterloo and Lawrence, on the M. S. and N. S. Rail[illegible]. 38ly.

BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD PILLS

DR. ROBACK'S

SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN Dr. Roback, the celebrated Swedish Physician, introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States he set forth in plain language their curative properties.—This was years ago. The task of [illegible] them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men whose character for sound judgment and philosophy give their opinion weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide, are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and integrity of this class, or who choose to investigate for themselves, are now of one mind on this important subject.

Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the

ORIGINAL LETTERS,

from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which cures they themselves were

EYE WITNESSES.

These parties may be consulted personally or by letter, by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following

FACTS:

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

CONTAIN NO MINERAL;

That they cure the almost universal complaint,

DYSPEPSIA

with *unerring certainty*, and in a very short time.—That after all other medicines have proved useless, they [illegible]

LIVER COMPLAINT,

and restore the [illegible] strength of the sufferer. That

SICK FEMALES,

who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with great rapidity under their invigorating operation.—That all sexual disabilities are removed by their cordial and gently stimulating properties.—That they recruit

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS,

however they may have been trifled with and abused; that their direct tendency is to lengthen life, and render it enjoyable.—That operating directly upon the *poison of disease in the blood*, they

CAUSE SOON TO HEAL,

and discharge from the system, every tint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise.—That they

RECRUIT THE DEBILITATED,

and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels, the liver, the nervous system, the skin, glands or muscles,

ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OR OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE BLOOD OR SECRETIONS,

in which they do not give *prompt relief*, and, (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) *effect a painless and perfect cure.*

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the very best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They hunt disease through every avenue and organ of the system, and expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better, but, in fact, cheaper than any other pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates, published in a conspicuous part of this paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser, containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated Cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing one stamp for the reply.

From Rev. McMULLEN, Past. of Rob'ts. Chap'l. INDIANAPOLIS, October 6, 1857.

DR. C. W. ROBACK—Dear Sir: I have used your Blood Purifier for a nervous affection, from which I have suffered much at times.—While it is pleasant to the taste, it certainly has a happy effect upon the nerves. Please accept my thanks for your kind regards, and believe me Yours, J. W. T. McMULLEN.

Principal Office and Sales Room, No. 6, East Fourth Street, 3d Building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in Hammond st.

For sale

in De Kalb Co. Ind., by MERCER & BRO. Auburn; N. L. THOMAS Newville; T. J. & J. T. SHELDON, Norristown; J. E. SAWTELL, Spencerville; R. J. LENT, Waterloo, and by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the Union.

April 18, 1860. 22

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE NEW ERA

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT!

This institution is now complete with a full assortment of Job material of the latest styles, and entirely new, which enables us to do work neat, rapid, and at a fair price. Such as

Hand Bills,	Deeds,
Posters,	Mortgages,
Cards,	Subpœnas,
Play Cards,	Executions,
Labels,	Notes,
Bills of Lading,	Receipts,
Circulars,	Co. Orders,
Programmes, &c.	&c., &c.

We invite the attention of the business community and "mankind generally," who want printing, to give the "ERA" a call.

GRINDING and CARDING

MILLS!!

JESSE MAZE, Proprietor.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage heretofore given him, he solicits a continuance of the same. Grinding and Carding done on short notice and in the best manner.

Norristown, Ind., July 18, 1860—23ly.

MANHOOD.

How Lost, How Restored.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, producing Impotency, Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility,

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands. Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 480 First Avenue New York, Post Box 4,586.

Sept. 12, 1860. 41-1y.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Jan. 11th, 1860. 8-1y

Rail Road

NEWS!!

L. BOWERS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED the largest and best selected stock of

GROCERIES,

OILS,
PAINTS,
VARNISHES,
TURPENTINE,
BURNING FLUID,
DYE STUFFS,
PUTTY,
GLASS,

NOTIONS, &c.

Ever offered offered in this market. In short, the best assortment of

Family Grceries.

Ever brought in this country, which will be sold

Cheaper Than Ever Offered Before.

L. BOWERS.

Nov. 23d, 1859. 1-tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

Spring & Sum'er Patterns,

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

G. W. STAHL,

HAS just received from the East a choice lot of patterns, of the very latest styles, and of the best quality, which he will make up to order, or sell in piece goods. He will warrant his work to give satisfaction. He has adopted the

CASH SYSTEM,

And will dispose of his goods at low figures for Cash or prouce. Call and examine specimens. G. W. STAHL.

April 25th, 1860. 21-tf

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

20,000 COPIES OF A MEDICAL BOOK FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION—By a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of Consumptive and Nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address, Box 579, P. O., Albany, N. Y.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED!!

AT

Norristown, Indiana.

J. R. LANNING

HAS just returned from the east where he has purchased a large and well selected *stock of Goods for the Winter trade*, comprising every thing usually contained in a first-class *Dry Goods* &c. [illegible] the best houses in the prominent eastern cities of New York and Boston, and from the first houses which will be sold at reasonable prices.

The stock comprises

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

Boots & Shoes, Hats &

CAPS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS,
&c., &c.

All kinds of Country Produce

Taken in exchange for Goods.

Cash Paid For *WHEAT, HIDES and PELTS.* Call and examine my stock.

October 30, 1860. 46

HOME

INS. COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capita l, $1, 00 ,000.

ASSETS 1ST JULY 1860, ...$1,481,819 27
" " JAN. " 1,458,396 28

Increase of Assets in Six Months,... $22,422 99.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY continue to insure against loss or damage by **Fire** and the dangers of **Inland Navigation and Transportation,** on terms as favorable as the nature of the risks and the real security of the insured and of the Company will warrant.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, *President.*
A. F. WILMARTH, *Vice-President.*
J. MILTON SMITH, *Secretary.*
JOHN McGEE, *Ass't Sec'ry.*

Wm. H. DILS, *Agent,* AUBURN, IND.

Aug. 22, 1860. 38-6m.

New Firm!

AUBURN

DRUG STORE!

DR. W. M. MERCER & BRO.,

(Successors to J. C. SMITH,)

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS,
WINDOW GLASS,
GLASSWARE,
&c., &c.,

At REDUCED PRICES, they are prepared to sell the same at

Fort Wayne Prices.

Below we enumerate a few of the many articles kept constantly on hand,

PERFUMERY

AND

YNAKEE NOTIONS!

At Wholesale and Retail.

Also a well selected stock of

TOILET SOAPS,

CARMINE,
LILLY WHITE,
HAIR BRUSHES,
COSMETICS, &c.

Also a large lot of

FAMILY ROCERIES,

Constantly on hand, and which will be sold cheap for

CASH OR ROD UC E!

Physicians are requested to call and examine his stock of Pure Drugs and Medicines before buying elsewhere; as his motto is "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Store, Cor. Main & Seventh Sts.

Physicians prescriptions filled at all hours, either day or night.

Aug 1, 1860. 35-tf.

BLACKSMITHING.

J. A. Moore & Co.

ALL kinds of Blacksmithing done to order and cheaper and than can be done in Waterloo.

Norristown, July 18, 1860—33ly

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

MERCER & BRO., Auburn, Ind.; And by all Druggists, and dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

Hard Times Ended!!

Good Times Coming!

H. KREUGER, Corunna, Ind.,

HAS just received, and is receiving his

Fall & Winter Stock of

GOODS,

And to which he invites the attention of Corunna, and the surrounding country. His Stock consists, in part, of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
IRON,
NAILS,
GLASS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

His Goods having been purchased at reasonable figures, he is prepared to offer

GOOD BARGAINS.

All kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

H. KREUGER.

Corruna, Aug. 29, 1860. 39-tf

A Scholarship

IN JEROME MURRAY'S Commercial College, Maumee City, O., for sale at this Office.

De Kalb County

THE NEW ERA.

[illegible]

Vol. 2. AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 14, 1861. No. 38.

THE NEW ERA, [illegible]

JOS. [illegible], Pub. & Proprietor.

Office—On Main street, [illegible] Auburn, De Kalb county, Indiana.

Terms:—One Dollar per year, in advance,—twenty-five cts. will be added to each subscription for every three months [illegible].

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ROBERT S. MOTT. SHERIDAN E. MOTT.
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Auburn, Jan. 30, 1861. 10

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Physicians & Surgeons, Auburn, Indiana. Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

J. W. LYTTLE. A. S. FARRINGTON.
DRS. LYTTLE & FARRINGTON,
Physicians & Surgeons—Lawrence, De-Kalb County, Indiana. Claim for their firm, Energy, Honesty, Permanency and Ability. 2-tf.

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AMERICAN HOUSE.
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MAIN STREET EXCHANGE,
L. Lesman, Proprietor.—Main St., [illegible] of the Public Square, Fort Wayne, Ind. Accommodations at reasonable rates. [illegible] Stage Office for Bluffton, Decatur, St. [illegible], Kendallville, [illegible] and Auburn. [illegible]

CLARK HOUSE,
E[ndiana], Ind. (opposite the Depot)—[illegible] Proprietor. 12

J. B. LANNING,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c., Jarvis, Indiana. july12

FRENCH & KEITH,
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, Nos. 142 & 144, Water Street, Cleveland Ohio.
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BEARDSLEY BRO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Printing and Wrapping Papers, Cap, Letter, and Note Papers, Plain and Ruled,—Elkhart, Indiana. S. C. Griggs & Co., Agents for Chicago and the West. dec11

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De Kalb Lodge, No. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon.
J. H. FORD, W. M.
John Butt, Secretary.

AUBURN & FT. WAYNE HACK LINE
This Hack leaves Auburn every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Ft. Wayne so as to connect with the cars going east and west on both roads.
Returning—leaves Fort Wayne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Auburn, so as to connect with the Daily Hack for Waterloo, and Tri-Weekly for Angola and Coldwater. Office at the Auburn House.
LONG & McCLELLAN, Proprietors.
July 12th, 1861. 34-tf.

DENTIST.
Dr. G. T. Dewey,
Having permanently located at Waterloo, De-Kalb County, would announce to the citizens of this and adjoining counties that he will visit the Villages in the above capacity. He is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental profession according to the latest improvements in the art. 33ly

HENRY WARTENSLEBEN,
Maker & Repairer of Musical Instruments, would respectfully inform the public that he is now ready to wait on all who may desire Musical Instruments manufactured, or repaired. He mends Gold or Silver, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, and Finger Rings; also repairs Clocks, Parasols and Umbrellas, and attends to home Painting when desired. He may be found at J. Bolinger's Shop. Work warranted. Terms, Cash or Produce. Thankful for past favors he would solicit a liberal share of public patronage. H. WARTENSLEBEN.
June 14, 1861. 20-1y.

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DEALERS IN
Marble, Tomb Stones, And MONUMENTS.
Having established a Marble Manufactory at this place, and being prepared to furnish work in the best order, at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
we ask the people of DeKalb and adjoining counties, to call and see us or our agents, before making applications elsewhere.
Shop on Main St., in the room formerly occupied by W. Talbott as a Harness Shop.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1y

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS & GEEENLEAF,
172 Lake Street, Chicago
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. 21

MEAT! MEAT! MEAT!!
The undersigned has opened a meat market on the north side of the Public Square. Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal constantly on hand and furnished as cheap if not cheaper than any other market in town. Market open every day. E. W. LEWIS.
March 13, 1861. 15-tf.

FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.
Geo. Waggoner dealer in
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the
Standard School Books, & Stationary, Pies, Cakes, Nuts, Lemonade, Candies, &c.
35.

CHAS. MARTIN,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
Has opened out, one door south of Reyer's Jewelry shop, and asks the citizens of Auburn and vicinity to give him a call 38

Eloquent Eulogy [illegible] Douglas.

One of the most [illegible] eulogies [illegible] ster of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas [illegible] delivered at Wash[ington] [illegible] S. Cox, of Ohio, in the [illegible] tative. From beginning to end it [illegible] historic poem. We regret that we [have] not space to publish it entire, [but our rea]ders will fully appreciate the [illegible] marks, which were as follows:

"[illegible] we shall miss him! [illegible] [illegible] sell No longer does the murmur [illegible] that Douglas is speaking in the Senate; no longer does the House become quorumless to listen to his voice! His death is like the dissolution of a political organism. Indeed, we could btter afford to lose a sphere of stars from our flag, for these might wander to return. But Douglas cannot be brought to us. He who had such a defiant power, with the "thews of Anakim and the pulses of a Titan's heart," has gone upon returnless journey. How shall we miss him now! We have so long regarded the political, social, geographical and commercial necessities to which our government was adapted as rendering it eternal, that its present perilous condition calls for new and rare elements of statesmanship. Are we equal to the time and the trust? Oh! for a Clay, a Webster, a Douglas, in this great ordeal of constitutional freedom!—While the country is entangled by these serpents of revolution we shall miss the giant—the Hercules of the West—whose limbs have grown sinewy in strangling the poisonous brook!

Who is left to take his place? Alas! he has no successor. His eclipse is painfully palpable, since it makes more obscure the path by which our brethren may return. Many Union men, friends of Douglas, in the South heard of his demise as the death knell of their loyal hope. Who who can take his place? The great men of 1850, who were his mates in the Senate, are gone, we trust, to the better Union above, where there is no distracting counsels—all, all gone! All? No! thank heaven! Kentucky still spares to us one of kindred patriotism, fashioned in the better mould of an earlier day—the distinguished statesman who has just spoken [Mr. Crittenden] whose praise of Douglas dead to which we have just listened *laus laudari laudatus est*, is praise indeed. Crittenden still stands here, lifting on high his whitened head, like a Pharos to the sea, to guide our storm-tossed and storm tattered vessel to its heaven of rest. His feet tread closely upon the retreating steps of our statesman of the West. In the order of nature we cannot have him long. Already his hand is outstretched to the other world to grasp the hand of Douglas! While we have him, let us heed his warning, learn from his lips the lessons moderation and loyality of the elder days, and do all, and do it nobly for the beloved Republic!

In conclusion, sir, we can only worthily praise Stephen A Douglas by doing something to carry out the will which he left his children and his country:

"Love and uphold the Constitution of the United States."

I speak it all reverently when I say that this was religion. He had faith in that

"creed of creeds,
The loveliness of perfect deeds."

I would not seek to disclose the future to which God has consigned him in the mysterious order of His providence. But such virtues as his cannot die. It begins to live most in death. Of it, it may be said, as the laureate of England song, that transplanted human worth with bloom, to profit, otherwhere. The distingushed gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Crittenden] has alluded to the fact that the mind of Mr. Douglas expanded with his public service. It has been my own humble observation that he was among the few public men who grew in moral height with mental breadth. Year after year inspired him with more reverence and charity; while his "psalm of life" found expression in daily duty done. He never shrank from the dust and heat of active life. He most desired to live when dangers were thickest. He would not ask from us to-day tears and pliants, but words which bear the spirit of great deeds—"tremendous and stupendous" efforts to save the government he loved so well. We may toll the slow bell for his noble spirit; we may crape the arm in token of our woe; we may, while we think of the meanness of our politics and distractions of our country congratulate him that he is wrapped in his shroud, forever safe in the memory of the just; but if we would worthily honor him, let us moderate the heats of party strife; emulate his clear-eyed patriotism, which saw in no section his country, but loved all sections alike; and hold up his life, so fruitful in wisdom beyond his years, for the admiration of the old; and picture him for the imitation of the young, as that

"Divinely gifted man
Whose life in low estate began;
Who grasped the skirts of happy chance,
Breasted the blows of circumstance,
And made by force his merit known,
And lived to clutch the golden keys,
To mould a mighty State's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne;
And, moving up from high to higher,
Becomes on fortune's crowning slope
The pillar of a people's hope,
The center of a world's desire."

But, sir, no language, either in prose or verse, can portray the greatness of his loss. His name is printed in the hearts of the people. From the Green mountains of his native State to the white tops of the Pacific Sierras, while the heavens bend above our land to bless it, the rivers roll and the mountains stand to unite it, or the ceaseless interchange of trade and thought go [illegible] sea and rail, by telegraph and post, the people of America, from whose midst, [illegible] [illegible] will preserve in the Pantheon of their hearts, to an immortal memory, the name of Stephen Arnold Douglas."

How Long Shall the Bloody War Go On?

Abraham Lincoln, in his inaugural address, on the 4th of March last, declared as follows:

"Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and *no gain on either*, you cease fighting, *the old identical questions* as to terms of intercourse *are again upon you.*"

Just so. Fight as long as we may—after sacrificing thousands of lives—wasting millions of treasure— the old original questions will come up for settlement; and what is more, they will have to be settled, as they might be sttled now, by compromise. Let the people not only remember that Lincoln himself has declared that after all the fighting, the old questions will come up for settlement, but insist on settling them now.

How? the reader will ask. Why just as easily now as ever. By precisely the same means that must be resorted to after the propsed national debt of hundreds or thousands of millions of dollars shall have been saddled upon ourselves and posterity, and thousands more of our best men have been slain or maimed. By a national convention of delegates from all our thirty-four States which might be called, to be elected and meet this fall, some slight constitutional amendments might be agreed upon that would remove all source of future misunderstanding; and meet with general acceptance by the people of all the States.—The Southern States would be as glad as we, to meet us in such a spirit of concession as should save our country from futher ravages of ruthless war, that will spread ruin throughout both sections equally.

Has not enough blood been shed already to show that the idle boasts of Southern braggarts of superiority of powers is as idle and unfounded as the crazy teachings of Greely about the ease with which we might whip the South into sujection? Does not every man of common sense know that war inflicts its evils equally on both sides? One gains a victory one day, and the other the next—and the best blood is spilt on both sides. What would it profit us to finally succeed in whipping the South, from Mary-and to Mexico, if in the meantime we ruin ourselves and fill our land with the wails of widows and orphans?

We urge upon our citizens to set down and calmly think over what the American people are fighting for. And what either the North or the South will gain by the war in the end. It is admitted by every one that the expense will be enormous, over five hundred millions per year, or one-tenth of the value of all real estate in the non slaveholding States. You men of the country will have to pay the bulk of this expense in the shape of taxes and the low price of our produce. And what will you gain? Let him answer who can!

Let the people demand of those dunces and maniacs in Congress, who still resist all measures to arrest the war — let the people demand a National Convention.—Let all citizens who have influence with our rabid Republican representatives write them word that the people—Republicans as well as Democrats—desire a National Convention, and if once convinced that opposition to such a measure will destroy their own political prospects in the future, they may be constrained to call such convention, and thereby perhaps restore the Union, the Constitution and our country's former peace add happiness, and save us from rivers of blood and utter ruin, anarchy and despotism.—*Banner of Liberty.*

Wanted, material aid for constructing a life boat, that will float on "a sea of trouble," rise on the "waves of misfortune," stem the "tide of adversity," sail clear of the "quicksands of error," and steer safely to the "haven of rest."

The Soldier's Sister.

BY ANNIE FROST.

[Concluded.]

"Auntie!" This voice came from the door. Did I mention that Nellie's deep rich voice was exactly the same as her brother's, though in him it was a sweet tenor, in her a fine contralto? I started as the voice, so like the one at my side, fell upon my ear. Horace, pale and scarcely able to stand, stood in the doorway. "Auntie, can you bind this up?" He pointed to his left arm, which hung useless and bleeding at his side. "Some rascals fired on us from behind a wall," he gasped.—"Quick, auntie, [illegible] waiting at the door."

"You cant return!" I cried.

"I *must*! Honor—I—" The words died on his lips, and he fell fainting where he stood. With returning consciousness his eyes wandered and his lips whispered deliriously, and then, the blood flowing freeley he fainted again.

We lifted him into the bedroom, and then removed his clothes. I was busy over his wound, bathing and dressing it, when the sound of scissors clicking made me turn. For an instant I thought I, too, was delirious. Horace apparently stood before the glass; another look convinced me that it was Nellie, dressed in the uniform we had just thrown upon the floor, and brushing the hair back from her forehead. All her long, dark curls lay in a heap at her feet.

"Why, Nellie, are you mad?"

"Auntie, hush, speak low! I am going down to Lieutenant Boardman; I take my brother's place to-night."

"You cannot, child!"

"Tis only to mount guard. I know the duties, and I can catch them for *this* occasion. Auntie, he said it was *dishonor* if he was not there; he *shall be there.*" She drew herself erect, and proudly threw back her head.

There was a knock at the parlor door

"Come, Horace, we are very late. Is your hurt so bad?" cried Lieutenant Boardman.

"Come in," cried Nellie, cheerily. "One more pin in this bandage—so. Good-night, auntie. Hush," she whispered, sternly. "Not a word; keep my secret, and nurse *him*," And she was gone.

I can tell her course that night, for I heard it word for word so often, but then I sat dismayed, sickning with apprehension. Her last charge was no vain one; all night my patient lay tossing in feverish pain.—I was ignorant of the whereabouts of a physcian, could speak no word of Mexican or even Spanish, if I had wished to communicate with the people in the house; and then the dread of exposing Nellie made me afraid to have any one but myself in the room. Morning found me at my post, Horace at last sleeping from faintness and the effect of the opiate I had ventured to give him. Imagine my agony when, early in the day, I heard heavy firing, and, before long, the report that a battle was raging just beyond the village. All day long the firing contiu d, and I dared not leave my post. The day before, we had heard the sound of firing at intervals, and Horace had assured us of the difficulty of snatching the few hours he and his friend spent with us. But to day the roar was louder and more steadily continued. Litters containing the wounded passed the door, and every man told of the fearful battle raging so near us.

At the first report, Horace awoke in a burning fever and entirely delirous. All day he raved, taking all my time and sometimes all my strength to prevent his rising; indeed, but for the loss of blood, which had weakened him, I should have been powerless to confine him. So, I spent the terrible 22d of February, the day ever memorable in our history as that upon which the battle of Buena Vista was fought. As night fell, the bearers of the wound d became more numerous, and the house was soon full. I gave them up my parlor, but the plea of an invalid in the bedroom was respected by our brave soldiers, and they did not intrude there. No word could I gain of Nellie, though many told me they knew Lieutenant Curtis, and spoke highly his former deeds of bravery. Another at last told me this—

"Indeed, madam, I trust he's safe. I saw him two or three hours ago unhurt, fighting like the brave man that he is."

"Fighting?"

"Certainly, ma'am; what should he be doing?"

I had no answer. Thoroughly bewildered, sick with dread, I went to my post beside Horace. The night drearily.—When the surgeon visited the other wounded soldiers, finding that there was no longer any occasion for concealing Horace, trusting that the doctor would not recognise him, I had his wound properly dressed. The ball was extracted, and the shoulder and arm found to be very seriously injured. Quiet, careful watching that no bandage was displaced in his delirous tossing, some medicine was recommended, and I was again alone with my boy. It was a noisy night; wagons, litters with wounded soldiers upon them, passed the house every moment; inside, the groans and cries of the poor fellows, with delirous shoutings from some, made the scene more extremely [illegible]

[illegible] For nearly an hour she watched and soothed him, and then he slept soundly.—Then and not till then did I know of my young heroine's acts; but, as her account was very modest, and I heard the story from other lips, too, I prefer to give it in my own words.

She went down to the street with Lieut. Boardman, who inquired about her arm.

"A mere bagatelle, Will," she said, laughing, "though it made me faint; but Aunt Lizzie is the best of doctors."

Chatting cheerfully, they went quickly towards the battle field (as it proved later), and, by observing her friend and allowing him to make the apology for their lateness, [illegible] [illegible] with Horace's men, unsuspected. Laughing sometimes, as she thought of her brother's surprise the next day; sighing as she thought of his wound, she looked upon the whole affair as a joke purchased by shouldering a musket for one night. Just before daybreak, as she stood looking towards one point on the road she guarded, she descried a man creeping on all fours towards her. She gave the alarm, and two soldiers started to arrest the intruder. The fellow escaped, but the day breaking, the whole camp was on the alert. Before she at all understood her position, the battle was raging all around her.

"Forward! march!" Horace's captain gave the word, the men fell into line, and Nellie was led to heart of the field. She says that her brother's spirit passed into hers, and she was not answerable for her actions. Certain it is that she fought with a courage and daring that made her the mark of many eyes, even on that fearful day. At dark she was ordered to lead her men to a certain point, to rest on their arms. A sleepless, exciting night was followed by the certainty of victory the next day; and as soon as it was practicable she came to me. We were still talking when there was a knock at the door.

"Come in!" was answered by Lieutenant Boardman.

"Captain Curtis," let me be the first to congratulate you upon your promotion.—Your gallant conduct of yesterday—"

He stopped suddenly, for his eye fell upon Horace, the real Horace. The hot blood rushed to Nellie's face, but in a low tone she began to tell him the truth, ending with—

"You will keep our secret?"

As I guard my honor. Let the world suppose your brother wounded in the battle, none shall ever know the truth from me."

I have told my story. Nellie donned her own dress, and assisted in nursing Cap. Curtis till he was again well, and able to join his men.

From place to place we followed him, but it was as *women* (or baggage), and not till the war was over and we were again at home, did Lieutenant Boardman refer to his secret; then he said—

"Captain Nellie, I have kept your secret for a long time, now if you will take it back and give me your hand instead—" and some more to that effect, which ended, as all stories will, in a wedding; and the country-seat now rings with the voices of two little ones, who belong to Nellie and Will; while it is difficult to say which loves the soldier girl best, her husband or the brother, who says he can't marry because he hasen't time to pay attention to any women but Nellie.—*Lady's Book.*

Who are the Traitors?

While the Republican press is so lavish and careless in its bestowal of the epithet of "traitor," would it not be well to inquire into its applicability to the Greeleys, the Blairs, and the Members of Congress, and the fifteen Senators who created the "political necessity" for the battle of Manassas, in which our troops were precipitated upon masked batteries and slaughtered, and by means of which, according to Mr. Weed's letter, they "*have added another year to the war, one Hundred Millions of Dollars to its cost, and opened graves for fifteen or twenty thousand more soldiers?*"

The New York *Herald* professes to have ascertained the names of the fifteen Senators who, in Republican caucus, urged the passage of the resolution calling upon the President to give the order "Forward to Richmond," and names them as follows:—

Messrs. SUMNER, of Massachusetts; HALE and CLARK, of New Hampshire; TRUMBULL of Illinois; CHANDLER, of Michigan; WADE, of Ohio; SIMMONS, of Rhode Island; DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin; GRIMES, of Iowa; WILKISON, of Minnesota; MORRILL and FESSENDEN, Maine; FOOT, of Vermont; FOSTER, of Connecticut, and KING, of New York. Pass the traitors round.—*State Sentinel.*

A schoolmaster in a western village, where the custom of "boarding round" prevailed, recently received a notice from a Dutch matron that she would eat him but couldn't sleep him. He will doubtless be careful not to venture within her reach.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

Friday, - - - - - Aug. 16, 1861

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 119 Nassau St., New York, and 6, State St., Boston, are our Advertising Agents at those points. This firm is authorized to contract for Advertising for us and receipt for same.

Great Battle in Missouri—Gen. Lyon Killed!

A terrible battle has been fought in Missouri, and one of our bravest generals, the gallant LYON, has been killed. The rebels however lost some of their best officers.

On Saturday, it appears, Gen. Lyon, fearing the arrival of reinforcements to Ben McCulloch, attacked him with a greatly inferior force, and after a severe battle, routed him. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to 800 men, and that of the rebels is said to be much larger. General Lyon was killed while bravely charging the enemy at the head of his column. The command then devolved on Gen. Seigel who finished what Gen. Lyon had so gloriously begun, and drove the enemy from their camp, taking possession of it, and remaining there during the night. Next morning it was deemed advisable to retreat to Springfield, as the rebels had received large reinforcements and might surround him.

Fremont has sent large reinforcements to Gen. Seigle, and other desperate and more decisive battle may be looked for.

The rebels generals McCulloch, Price, and Rains were reported killed, but by later dispatches this appears not to have been the case; and it may even be doubted whether we have really obtained a victory. The fight was fierce and bloody, and the result more resembles a drawn battle than any thing else.

Gen. Fremont has sent orders to Indiana and Ohio for additional troops to reinforce Siegel.

Political Espionage in Indiana.

Gov. Morton, in a speech made at Rockville, Park Co., on Saturday last, uttered a a significant and atrocious threat, which shows him to be a tyrant and a despot of the worst dye, who has no more idea of American freedom, and the right of its citizens to the unrestrained enjoyment and utterance of their opinions on public affairs, than the Emperor of Russia or the King of Ashantee. According to the report of the State Journal, he "warned gentlemen who sympathized with the rebellion to be cautious. *Vigilant men watched them, and* the moment they put a foot one inch beyond the line of strict legal action, they should feel the consequences."

Now, can the Governor's friends tell us what gentlemen he means who sympathize with the rebellion? Are there any such in this State? We know it has become fashionable for Republicans to denounce Democrats who think the war might and ought to have been avoided—that it ought not to be converted into an abolition crusade—and that it should be brought to an end as its legitimate objects are attained—as secessionists, although they are in fact the truest friends of the Union; and it is only through their advice and admonitions being disregarded that the Union is now in dangered. Mobs have endeavored to overawe the Democrats, and prevent their free expression of opinion, and all who will not bend the knee and render reverence to our present incapable and corrupt administration are denounced as traitors and secessionists.

Our Governor is now seconding the acts of the mob and has in his pay secret spies to watch and report the doings and sayings of every free citizen who dares to think for himself, or express an opinion at variance with what his abolition excellency may see fit to dictate. Was ever such an outrage attempted on a free people, and what has become of our boasted liberties, if such tyrrany is to be tolerated? It is time Gov. Morton was given to understand that such despotism will not be submitted to in Indiana, and that the sooner he dismisses his spies and endeavors to conform his views to the laws of the land he lives in, the better it will be for him.

That the remarks of the Governor were not a mere idle threat, and that he has actually his spies appointed, is proved by a correspondent of the State Sentinel, who states that a Mr. Popps of Richmond, a German renegade, who we believe made a speech here during the last campaign, has acknowledged that he was so engaged by the Governor, and that his excellency had on an average about two such spies in each county throughout the State!—From information that has reached us from other sources, we are satisfied that Popps is really engaged in this infamous business, and is as deserving of public scorn as Gov. Morton himself. We have not learned who are the Governor's dirty tools in this country, but it would be as well for our citizens to look out for them, and give them a gentle admonition that their nefarious occupation will not be tolerated in Allen County.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel 10th.*

The declaration of Gov. MORTON, in his Rockville speech, is explanatory of the conduct of certain Republicans in De Kalb County, who have been so busily engaged in looking up her "disloyal" citizens—the reason why democrats have been dogged and threatened with mob violence—why denounced "traitors" and "sympathizers" with rebellion, when found discussing the affairs of the nation, and peace meetings interrupted, and attempts made to mob and break them up; when, in the these meetings nothing ever transpired but what could be construed as patriotic, and showed a love and devotion to the Union, and a determination to sustain the Administration in all its constitutional proceedings. Gov. MORTON'S "vigilant men" will readily be recognized hereafter—can be pointed out, and will be "spotted." The system of carrying on the business assigned to them by His Excellency, will not be tolerated. No organized band of spies is needed to watch with "vigilant eye" the Democracy of De-Kalb. They are one and all, heart and soul, devoted to the Union, but deplore the shedding of fraternal blood, when it can be avoided; they will do their own thinking and talking without MORTON as a prompter, and regardless of the threats of his hired tools. We ask the reader to examine this picture, and see if it is well drawn. The Governor of the State of Indiana and Commander of the army, in a public speech, intimates that a portion of her citizens "sympathise with rebellion" and sends out spies to watch their movements, when at the same time he believed that there were none of this character in the State. He would soon inaugurate a reign of terrorism in Indiana, were his pimps to carry out his orders to the end. His Excellency would have done better had he kept his nefarious policy a secret within himself and friends, and not made it known to the world. We predict that it will stick to him through life, as a barrier in the way to his political success, and will not shine very bright upon his record.

THE *Press* attempts to reply to our leader of last week, and the principal argument employed by the editor, ye BEST, is "*lie,*" "*traitor,*" "*treason*" "*secessionist,*" &c.—Quite a brilliant fellow!—appears to be out of both humor and argument. He says we "attempt to vindicate the conduct of those who openly oppose efforts of the Government under the shield of discussing public affairs." Now we would like to know who "opposes the efforts of the Government" in the North to put down rebellion. Can you point out any of the citizens of this county as sympathizing with the rebels, or any of their acts that would justify you in denouncing them as "traitors?" We think not. The people will discuss public affairs, and council together for the good of the nation, and in their discussions and councils labor for the common welfare The Democrats are all devoted to the cause of the Government, and you can't make anything else out of it. And again he asks: "Who tries to convince the people that it is treason to oppose the policy of a party; to point out its fallacies?" Why, dear sir, this same Republican party now in power, that has, to a great extent, caused the breaking up of the greatest and best Government in the world, inaugurated a civil war, which will cause the plains to whiten with the bones of millions of her people, and blight its future prosperity. This is the party that cries "treason" when opposition is shown to its unconstitutional acts, and when a restoration of peace is asked for.—When the people present their petition to a Republican Congress, requesting a settlement of our difficulties, and a termination of the bloody war, and that petition is rejected, when hope for a reconciliation is gone, they complain, then do the organs of this party—not expressing the views of one-fourth of the people, bellow "traitors," and say that they are giving "aid and comfort to the rebels." He thinks that opposition to the Republican party should be considered as lending "aid and comfort" to rebellion! Sharp idea, and refreshing to the Democratic party—that party which has furnished two-thirds of the soldiers now composing the Grand Army of the North. Those Democrats that remain at home, and do not keep quiet, are not sound on the Union, in your way of thinking!

The reader will easily understand what the *Press* is driving at. To keep up its party every artifice is employed, and falsehoods resorted to, for the purpose of shielding its false designs, and ruinous policy from the public. But it won't win. It is fast crumbling to pieces, the first and last Republican Administration the world will ever see. Nothing but the mouldering remains of the Party will be recognized, ere long, and the future will only know that it did exist—an unenviable thing. That the war may be brought to a close, and peace once more be restored to our distracted land, is the prayer of the people. Men who advocate this warfare, the shedding of rivers of blood—sacrificing our best men, and making desolate the homes of millions, when it might be settled by compromise, possess an inhuman spirit, and will meet with a terrible retribution.

PLAIN TALK.—Under this head the Ohio *Eagle* (Lancaster) bestows a few words upon stay-at-home *fighting* Republicans of that place in regard to their mobbing disposition and persecuting spirit generally. The *Eagle* suggests to Democrats that they one and all cease business relations with those Republicans who denounce Democrats as "traitors," "tories," &c., and countenance mob violence towards any Democrat.—*Stark Co. Dem.*

Right. And let us add that the above will apply to Auburn. There are a plenty of "stay-at-home *fighting* Republicans" here, whose "mobbing disposition" and 'persecuting spirit' have become a great annoyance to our citizens. Of course these Republicans never mob—too cowardly for that, but would if they dare; their will is strong enough for anything that is mean. We, too, suggest to Democrats that they withdraw business relations with all Republicans who denounce you as "traitors," "tories," &c. Remember this, Democrats, when you are patronizing men who stand back and wink at the idea of destroying your property, or placing hemp about your necks, because you don't dance to the tune of Lincoln, Seward, Greeley & Co., but choose to "keep step to the music of the Union."

The *Era* says the Union men of its town has a "bully" whom they hiss on some of their drunken Secessionists.—*Press*

A mistake; we never said that the Union men of our town "*has*" a bully. The Republicans have the bully—not the Union men. The latter advocate peace at home, but go to fight the enemies of the country, while the former believe in kicking up rows at home, and but few hereabouts go abroad to the battle field.

We understand however the *Era* intends taking it all back this week in order to avoid the "bully" himself.—*Press.*

You did not "understand" aright, Mr. *Press*, as you have since learned. It is true that the Republican "clique" dispatched their man with orders to "coerce" us into a retraction. He called on us and asked for an explanation, etc. As his deportment was gentlemanly, we used him well—gave our views of the matter—advised him to keep out of bad company in the future, and he left us we hope a wiser and more prudent man.

—Our worthy fellow townsmen, T. D GROSS, Esq., came near losing his life on Wednesday evening. While adjusting a part of the machinery about the Saw Mill, *he lost his footing, and fell through from* the second story of the building, landing among the timbers below. No bones were broken in the fall, but he received several hard bruises, and will be confined to his room for several weeks.

We commend to the attention of the reader the proceedings of a Convention held by the Democracy of Franklin Township, on last Saturday, published in this paper. Give the resolutions a careful perusal. The exhibit of the financial affairs of the County, under a Republican rule, is rather significant. Next week we shall have more to say on this subject.

ARTHUR'S Home Magazine for September containing the usual variety of interesting matter, is on our table. "Nothing But Money" by T. S. ARTHUR, is continued, and grows more and more interesting, and each succeeding number is anxiously looked for.

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING AND GRAINING.—Messrs. CANNON & STEELE of Ft. Wayne, House Sign and Ornamental Painters and Grainers, have located in Auburn, and to our readers who want anything in the line of Painting done, we refer them to this firm. They are first class workman, as samples of their workmanship, to be seen at their shop, will testify. See Card in another column.

THE Democracy of Whitley County held their Convention on the 3d inst., and adopted resolutions breathing the right spirit—The Democracy of Allen County in Convention on last Saturday, adopted good resolutions and nominated an excellent ticket to be supported at this fall election.

To the People of Auburn and Vicinity.

All persons having friends or relatives buried in the grave yard at Auburn, are hereby requested to meet there at 12 o'clock on next Tuesday, to fill up the graves, and otherwise improve the grounds.

MANY CITIZENS.

Aug. 14, 1861.

WHAT IS ALL THIS FOR?—It is reported that a Federal officer who was engaged in the late battle, says that during the thickest of the fight, he threw himself on the ground from sheer exhaustion, and looking around him on horrible scenes of carnage and destruction, wept like a child, and for the first time the thought flashed upon his mind, "My God, what is all this for."

Democratic Meeting in Franklin Township.

On Saturday, August 10th, 1861, P. M., the Democrats of Franklin Township, De Kalb County, met at the Centre School House, in said Township, pursuant to notice given by order of the central committee, when

On motion of Joshua Kelly, Miles Waterman was called to the chair, who briefly explained the object of the meeting. Whereupon it was moved that a Committee of three be appointed, by the Chair, to select a list of delegates to represent the Tp. in the Democratic County Convention, which motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed Philip Man, Sr., Joshua Kelly and Wm. Meese said Committee. This Committee after retiring for consultation, reported the following list of delegates: Andrew Baxter, M. Waterman, J. D. Beard, Moses A. Buck, Wm. Meese, Joshua Kelly, John Hammond, Philip Man, Sr., Jas. M. Norford and Thomas Kelly, which report was adopted, and the persons named appointed such delegates.

On motion the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is the duty of every American citizen to consider himself not as a private citizen, but as a part of the great body of the State, and should take an active part in the transaction of the public business of his country, and on all proper occasions—not only as a right but as a duty—express his opinions, and aid in giving direction to public affairs, and not leave matters of so much importance to politicians and self constituted leaders.

Holding to such views this meeting is determined to assert, and if need be, defend the right of the freedom of speech, by making public its views on the present affairs of the country, the opposition to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore it is,

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the unhappy condition of our once happy, united and prosperous country, and that in our opinion it is the sacred duty of all good citizens, as they desire the perpetuation of, and value our free institutions, to use all honorable exertions to restore the affairs of our country to their former condition. And

Resolved, That to accomplish this most desirable end, all union loving citizens shall unite and vote for men to fill all the public offices who hold to, and advocate such political principles as the union of all the States can be maintained upon, and as we honestly believe that the principles of non-intervention, by the General Government, in the local domestic affairs of the States or Territories, as advocated with such marked ability by the lamented DOUGLAS, are the only principles upon which such union can be sustained with peace and friendship, and without strife and bloodshed, we will therefore refuse to vote for, or in any way sustain any one, holding to opposite political views or in the least tainted with abolitionism.

3. *Resolved*, That we invite all conservative citizens to unite with us in the support of truly conservative men to fill the various offices, who are honest and qualified, as the only way of sustaining the true union men of the South, and of undeceiving those who are so strongly prejudiced against us that they have taken up arms against the government, and thereby stop the present vast expenditure of blood and treasure as soon as possible consistent with honor to the government.

4. *Resolved*, That we have no confidence in the no-party professions of the Republicans, for their acts give the lie to their professions, as instanced in the appointment of a successor to the lamented DOUGLAS, whom they *now profess* to revere so much, and by the removal of DOUGLAS Democrats from office, even from the most insignificant county post offices, and by their rigidly keeping up their party machinery generally

5. *Resolved*, That the present condition of our public affairs, has been brought about by fanatical abolitionism and its consequent production of fanatical pro-slaveryism in the opposite section of the country, and the immediate cause of our troubles was the adoption of the Abolitionists by the Republicans and the consequent infusion of abolitionism into the Republican organization, and the ultimate success of that party, although we believe that a large majority of the masses of that party did not expect nor desire such a result.

6. *Resolved*. That the prophetic vision of Senator Douglas expressed in one of his late speeches when he said "God forbid that Lincoln should be elected President" has been too fully realized. And that his mighty intellect, and large experience as a Statesman fully entitled him to the confidence which the Democracy placed in him.

7. *Resolved*, That the officers of this county, who have the financial affairs thereof, under their control were either ignorant of the real sums necessary to carry on the business of the county, when they made such loud and extravagant promises of a reduction of the county expenses in case they were elected, or they have been unwarrantably extravagant with the public money, as the following statement will show, either of which would disqualify them for the positions they occupy.

The expenses of the county, for the year ending June 1861, under Republican rule as published by the county Auditor was $11,826,62. For the year ending June 1, 1860, part of year under Democratic rule and part of year under Republican, $9,622,05. For the year ending June 1 1859, under Democratic rule, the sum is put down at $9,294,72, but as this sum contains $718,82 received by Republican Judges as extra pay for years previous it is evident it should not be included in the sum as the real expense for that year, which would leave as real expense of that year 8,575,90. For the year ending June 1, 1858, under Democratic 8,948,32; making between the first year of exclusive Republican rule (the year ending June 1 1861) and the last of exclusive Democratic rule (the year ending June 1 1859) a difference of $2,750,72, in favor of the Democrats, or making the expenses that much more under Republican rule than under that of the Democrats.

Mr. Alexander Hammond then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That we will sustain the government for the purpose of securing and perpetuating civil and religious liberty, and not for the purpose of making war upon the local institutions of either section of the country, and will resist all attempts—come from whatever quarter they may—to legislate on matters which, in our opinion and in the judgement of the higher tribunals, the constitution does not confide in Congress, and which can have no other effect than to destroy this glorious confederacy, and every man who loves his country and desires peace and prosperity restored should set his face against agitation and all legislation on the subject of slavery either to prohibit or protect.

Resolved, That we are opposed to this Administration on every political issue, yet we are ready to aid in maintaining our government, and upholding the stars and stripes not as a shield to protect us from justice but as an emblem of the Constitution.

It was then moved and carried that the following resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Democratic Central Committee of this county, should call the county convention at the usual time without regard to the action or non-action of our political opponents.

It was then ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *New Era.*

Then on motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday, Aug 24 (in two weeks) at 5 o'clock P. M.

M. WATERMAN, Chairman

—We subjoin a copy of the income taxes and duties imposed by the recent act of Congress, in order that our readers may at a glance perceive the different articles taxed and the rates fixed thereon. The act goes into effect on the first of April next, 1862

THE INCOME TAX.

By the provisions of the act an annual tax in laid on incomes derived from all sources other than property subjected to the direct tax, as follows:

On yearly incomes of residents of over eight hundred dollars.........................3 per cent.
On yearly incomes of non-residents of over eight hundred dollars.......5 per cent.

THE TAX ON CARRIAGES.

A tax is also laid annually on every carriage, the body of which rests on springs of any description, which may be kept for use, and which shall not be exclusively employed for the transportation of merchandise, according to the following valuation, including the harness used therewith:

Not exceeding $50	.50
If above $50 and not exceeding $100	4
If above $100 and not exceeding $200	8
If above $200 and not exceeding $400	16
If above $400 and not exceeding $600	22
If above $600 and not exceeding $800	30
If above $800 and not exceeding $1000	40
If above $1000	50

THE TAX ON WATCHES.

An annual tax is also laid upon every watch kept for use, as follows:

Gold watches, each	$1 00
Silver watches, each	50

THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

It is also provided that an annual tax be levied on distilled spirits, to be paid by the manufacturer or distiller thereof, as follows:

On each gallon, first proof or less...... 4 cents.

On each gallon of greater strength than first proof, in proportion to the above.

THE TAX ON FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors are to be taxed as follows, the duty to be paid by the brewer thereof:

On each gallon............................2 cents.
On each barrel, containing not more than thirty gallons.....................60 cents.

A Battle in Missouri.

St. Louis, 13th.—The following, is the official report of the fight near Springfield, on Saturday last, as forwarded by one of Gen. Lyon's aids, to Fremont:—Lyon, in three columns, under himself, Gen. Seigel and Major Sturges, of the cavalry, attacked the enemy on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our loss about 800 killed and wounded. Gen. Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his column. Our force was 8000. The muster rolls taken from the enemy give their strength at 23,000. Their loss is reported heavy, including McCulloch and Price The following is a verbal report taken from a messenger who brought dispatches for Fremont:

Early on Saturday morning Lyon marched out of Sprigfield to give the enemy battle and came up to him on Davis Creek, a few miles southwest of Springfield where he had taken a strong position. At six o'clock in the morning, Gen. Lyon fired the first gun. Severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Capt. Totten's battery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back towards their encampment. Lyon's cavalry, posted on the enemy's left flank, and Seigel's artilley, on the right, then began a terrific attack, and spread slaughter and dismay into the ranks of the enemy, pursuing them to their camp.—Shells from Totten's artillery, set fire to their tents and baggage wagons, which were all destroyed. A Louisiana and Mississippi regiment suffered most in the fight, and were almost annihilated. Some time in the afternoon, as Gen. Lyon was leading on his column, his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another, and as he turned around to his men, waving hat and cheering them on, he was struck in the back by a ball, and fell dead. The command they devolved upon Gen. Seigel, and the pursuit was continued until nightfall, when our army rested for the night in the encampment of the enemy. Sundy morning, Seigel, fearing the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command off from Springfield, fell back upon that city, where the home guards were stationed.—On reaching Springfield, fearin the great numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, Seigel concluded to fall back upon that place and meet the re-inforcement which were on the way to him. At the departure of the messenger, the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable Seigel has not been disturbed in his march. 90 of the rebels were captured among whom was a Colonel of distinction, the messager not remembering his name. The sword and horses of McCulloch were among the trophies. Re-enforcements are on the way from Rholla, and Seigel and his army may be considered safe

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Mrs. C. P. Bristor, Editress of Newark (O.) Times, writes for the paper of January 29, 1860, as follows:

We know that Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies are all they claim to be. The Dr. presented us with a few bottles of his Scandinavian Blood Purifier and boxes of his Blood Pills last summer which put new life into us.—They invigorate, strengthen, and leave the system in a better condition than stimulants usually do, and have no depressing effect. We feel safe in recommending the Blood Purifier to all suffering from debility, be the cause what it may; the Pills have this peculiarity, they are *powerfully* active, and at the same time leave the patient stronger and in an improved condition, different from most drastic remedies. Try them with the Blood Purifier and you will feel like many who have been relieved, and willing to add your testimony to their efficacy.

See advertisement.

OPPOSITION LIVERY.

G. D. ORTON'S

Livery and Sale Stable;

WATERLOO, INDIANA.

KEEPS first class Horses and Carriages to hire at all hours, and at

REASONABLE PRICES.

Office at the American House.

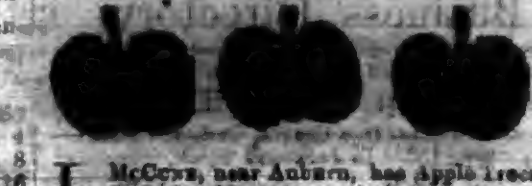
REFERENCES:—G. W. McConnell, Angola; May & Hathaway, Toledo, Ohio; Boroup & Oaks, St. Paul, H. P. Gage, Chicago, Ill. 37

NEW HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned having removed from Ft. Wayne to Auburn, where he has opened out a Paint Shop, holds himself in readiness to do House, Sign, Ornamental Painting & Graining, and Paper Hanging. Satisfaction given or no charge made. Shop over Ashley's Wagon Shop. CANNON & STEELE.

Aug. 9, 1861.

Apple Trees!! Apple Trees!!!



J. McCUNE, near Auburn, has Apple trees for sale, 50 choice varieties, good size, and asks the patronage of those wishing to plant trees the coming fall and spring.

Aug. 9, 1861. 37-3m.

M. & A. HALE'S

PRICE LIST.

Stoga Boots,	$2,00
" Shoes,	1,00
Womens "	75
Ladies Gaiters,	75
He'vy Bus. Coats,	2,50
Sugar b'st quality,	8
Coffee " "	16
Shaker Bonnets,	25
Pure white Lead ℔ keg,	2,00
Nails ℔ keg,	3,20
" ℔ lb	4

200 PIECES PRINTS!

AT HALES'.

Ten Yards for One Dollar.

Hoopskirts,

FROM 25c. *TO* $1,50

AT HALES'.

We have on hand a large stock of Goods just bought for Cash, at extremely low prices, and will sell Goods for Cash lower than ever before sold in De Kalb Co.

M. & A. HALE.

Waterloo, Aug. 2, 1861. 36

STRAYED!

FROM the farm of the subscriber, in Troy Township, De Kalb County, Indiana, on or about the 21st of May, 1861, a

JET BLACK MARE COLT, TWO YEARS OLD.

Of ordinary height, and well built. Any person giving information as to the whereabouts of the above described property, will be liberally rewarded. Address, J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Jarvis P. O., De Kalb Co., Indiana.

Aug. 2, 1861. 36w3pd.

THE NEW ERA.

Auburn. Friday, - Aug. 16. 1861

Who are the worst enemies of our country? Let the patriotic dead answer.

"Any man who hesitates in granting and securing to every part of the country its just constitutional rights, is an enemy to the whole country."—*Daniel Webster.*

Rejected.

A peace proposition was offered in the House last Monday. By Mr. Cox, of Ohio, to which no reasonable person could object who seriously desires the perpetuity of the Union and the termination of the fratricidal civil war between the North and the South. They were rejected, however, by a vote of forty-five against thirty-five. Messrs. Cravens, Holman, Law and Voorhees, of the Indiana delegation, voted for peace and reunion, and Messrs. Colfax, Julian, Porter, Shanks and White voted for war and disunion. Messrs. Dunn and Mitchel were absent or not voting. We ask the attention of the people of Indiana to the vote of their Representatives.—*State Sentinel.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPLANIT.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
De Kalb County. }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, September Term, 1861.

John H. Gregory. }
vs. }
Maria Woolsey, Jotham Woolsey, Abigail Steward, William Steward, Mary Stroup, Henry Stroup, Catharine Sherlock, Charles Sherlock, Frances Carr, Alfred Carr, Helen Woolsey, & Clorinda Woolsey } Petition for sale of realty.

IT appearing by affidavit now on file in my office that Abigail Steward, William Steward, Catharine Sherlock and Charles Sherlock of the above named defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendants of the filing and pendancy of said petition and that unless they appear at the next term of said court, and answer thereto the same will be heard and determined in their absence. JNO. RALSTON,
Clerk D. K. C. P. C.
T. R. DICKINSON, Pl'f's Atty.
Aug. 16, 1861. 38-3w$4,50.

COMPLAINT.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
De Kalb County, ss. }

In DeKalb Circuit Court September Term 1861.

George W. Brown, Lewis M. Hunt & Addison Smith, } Complaint—Demand $240,35.
vs.
Lyman Doty and Henry Miller.

IT appearing by affidavit now on file in my office, that Lyman Doty one of the above named defendants is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, of the filing and pendancy of said complaint, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court and answers thereto, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.
JNO. RALSTON, Clerk D K C C
J. R. MORRISON, Pl'ffs. Atty.
Aug. 14, 1861. 38-3-$4,00.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Culbertson and Charles Grimm, Executors of the last will and testament of James Campbell late of De Kalb County, Indiana, deceased, have filed their final settlement report in my office which will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said County.
JNO. RALSTON, Clerk
DeK. Com. P. Court.
Aug. 14, 1861. 38-1t-$1 50.

Notice to Heirs of petition to sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
De Kalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Margaret P. Eagle, Administrator of the Estate of George Eagle, of said County deceased, has filed her petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.
JNO. RALSTON, Clerk C. C. P.
De Kalb County.
Aug. 2, 1861. 36w3$2,25.

THE PEOPLE'S
Patriotic Picture Gall'ry

Just Published in Splendid Style.

1. **Portrait of Major Anderson,** the Hero of Sumpter, - - - 25
2. **Portrait of Major-Gen. Butler,** 25
3. **Portrait of Col. Ellsworth,** of the New York Fire Zouaves, assassinated at Alexandria, after hauling down the Rebel flag, - - 25
4. **The Bombardment of Fort Sumpter,** a magnificent, large, richly colored engraving, - - - 25
5. **The Mass. 6th Regiment** fighting their way through the streets of Baltimore. A most spirited picture, giving a very correct idea of that bloody transaction, - - - 25
6. **"The Star Spangled Banner" Goddess of Liberty.** A beautiful stirring design, exquisitely colored. 26
7. **The Union Volunteer.** The brave soldier represented in the act of trampling under foot the traitor's banner, and unfurling in it place the glorious old stars and stripes "forever in triumph to wave." - 25
8. **The Defenders of our Union,** a mammoth lithographic picture, brilliantly colored, representing the various crack regiments in the United States service, in full dress, and equipped and armed for active service, being one of the most magnificent pictures of that kind ever got up in this country. Among the regiments represented, are the New York 7th, Mass. 6th, the Firemen Zouaves, Col. Duryee's Advance Guard, 1st German Rifles, French Zouaves, Billy Wilson's Zouaves, etc., etc. Price - - - - 50

ANY SINGLE PICTURE WILL BE SENT BY MAIL, postpaid every where on receipt of price.

OUR
One Dollar Arrangement

FOR ONE DOLLAR!
For One Dollar!
FOR ONE DOLLAR,

We will send the complete set of 8 pictures to any part of the United States, postage paid.

FOR ONE DOLLAR!
ONE DOLLAR!
ONE DOLLAR!
ONE DOLLAR!

We will send by mail, post-paid, the following set of Union Goods:

1. One copy Hardee's Tactics, the Text Book for the Citizen Soldier.
2. 25 splendid assorted Union Envelopes, entirely new devices.
3. 24 sheets superfine Union paper.
4. No. 4 of our picture gallery, [The Bombardment of Sumter.]
5. No. 5 of our pictues gallery, [The Massachusetts Sixth.]
6. The splendid picture "The Defenders of our Union."

For One Dollar!
One Dollar!
One Dollar,

We will send the following, post-paid:
Portrait of the youthful Col. Ellsworth, assassinated at Alexandria, a martyr in the cause of liberty.
25 Assorted Union Envelopes.
The splendid picture entitled "The Defenders of our Union."
A magnificent Gold Union Pin, the most elegant got up, valued at $1.50.
Envelopes with the newest designs and every description of Union Goods can be procured of US CHEAPER THAN ANY WHERE ELSE. *Samples sent free,* to dealers on application.
Address all letters and orders,
L. J. VOIGT & CO.,
No. 12, Ann Street, New York
June 21, 1861 30-2t.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN MEDICINES
THE GREAT
STANDARD REMEDIES
of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL POSITIVELY CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, And all diseases arising from a disordered liver, or weakness of the Stomach and, Digestive Organs, and will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, FEVER & AGUE. See our Almanac for proof.
PRICE.....75 cents per Bottle.

HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL
WILL POSITIVELY CURE
Coughs, Colds, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, In-Incipient Consumption, and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. As a Diarrhœa Cordial it is unequalled. PRICE 75 cents per bottle.

Hoofland's German Pill,
being well known throughout Europe and America, needs no commendation here. They are purely vegetable, are prepared with great exactness, and are sugar-coated. No better Cathartic Pill can be found. Price, 25cts. per box.

These medicines are prepared by DR. C. M. Jackson & Co., Philadelphia Pa. and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside of each bottle or box.

In our "Everybody's Almanac," published annually, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country.—These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

REWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that you get Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., and that his signature is on the wrapper of each bottle. 1y.

C. E. MERRICK, Adv'ts and Commercial Traveller.

For Sale by MERCER & BROTHER.

Mich. Southern and Northern Indiana
RAIL ROAD.

1861. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1861

On and after Monday, Aug. 12th, 1861, passenger trains will leave Waterloo station as follows, daily except Sunday:

GOING EAST.

Leave—Waterloo at 1:18 P. M.
Arrive—Toledo at 4:15 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave—Waterloo at 12:38 P. M.
Arrive—Chicago at 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Toledo with Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad; with Cleveland and Toledo Railroad; with Dayton and Michigan Railroad; and with Wabash Valley Road.

At Detroit with Grand Trunk Railway; with Great Western Railway; and with Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.

At Adrian with trains for Monroe Detroit and Jackson.

At White Pigeon with trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

At Elkhart with Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendalville, and Stations on Air Line Road.

At N. A. & S. R. R. Crossing with trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

At Chicago, with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena, Milwaukee, Burlington and Quincy, Northwest Railway, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, Illinois Central, and to all points West and South.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time.

☞ Patent sleeping cars accompany all night trains on this route. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Ventilators and Dusters are used on all Summer Trains. ☞ Time and fare the same as by any other rail road route.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt.
D. R. RUSSELL, Agent, Waterloo.

NEW GOODS!

SPRING and SUMMER STOCK!

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HEAD

QUARTERS!

The Largest Stock Ever Brought to Auburn!

50 BALES SHEETING, STRIPES & DRILLS

15 CASES PRINTS, NEW STYLES,

100 Cases Boots and Shoes,

One Entire cargo Groceries, Crockery.

CARPETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
AND STRAW
GOODS.

Brocha, Long and Square Shawls.

Printed
Wool
Shawls,
all extra cheap.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS

Ready
Made
Clothing.

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS.

ALAPACCAS,
GINGHAMS,
BRILLIANTS

Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

A Large Stock of

FLANNELS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
SATINETS,
DENIMS,
CASSIMERS,

Summer Stuffs, Cloths, &c., &c., all going at Brown Sheeting Profits.

☞ Large Sales, Small Profits, Good Value, and Quick Returns, is the only motto to last. ☜

Cash Paid for

WOOL, WHEAT, CORN,

OATS, and all kinds of PRODUCE.

STEIFLE & WOLF.

Head Quarters.
Auburn, April 19, 1861

Blood Pills and Blood Purifier.
DR. ROBACK'S
Scandinavian Remedies!

WHEN Dr. Roback, the celebrated Swedish Physician, introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was [illegible] Enlightened men whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, give their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations.—All who confide in he wisdom and honesty of this class or who chose to investigate for themselves are now of *one mind* on this important subject.

The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following **Facts:**

That the *Blood Purifier* and *Blood Pills* have been proved by analysis to **Contain no Mineral** that they cure the almost universal complaint, **Dyspepsia** with *unerring certainty*, and in a very short time. That after all other medicines proved useless, they relieve **Liver Complaint,** and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. That **Sick Females,** who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with great rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual disabilities are removed by their cordial and gently stimulating properties. That they recruit **Shattered Constitutions,** however they may have been trifled with and abused; that their direct tendency is to lengthen life, and render it enjoyable. That operating directly upon the *poison of disease in the blood,* they **Cause Soon to Heal,** and discharge from the system, every tint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they **Recruit the Debilitated,** and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels, the liver, the nervous system, the skin, glands or muscles, **Arising from Impurities or Obstructions of the Blood or Secretions,** in which they do not give *prompt relief,* and, (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) *effect a painless and perfect cure.*

Bear in mind that the SANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the very best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They hunt disease through every avenue and organ of the system, and to expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better, but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates, published in a conspicious part of this paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser, containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents through out the country.

In difficult or complicated Cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing one stamp for the reply.

A NEW ARTICLE.

Dr. ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS

A new and delightful Stomachic and Cordial for giving tone to the Stomach, and for the prevention of billious complaints incident to the Western country. Try it.

As a morning drink, to assist digestion and relieve Dyspepsia, it has no equal. Try it.

In *favor* it is *superior to all* other Bitters.—Try it.

The formula of these Bitters, now (1861) the sole property of Dr. Roback, originated with one of the oldest and most eminent Medical Practitioners of the West, and it is directly predicated upon the wants of Western people.

These Bitters derive their stimulus from the powerful tonic nature of the roots and herbs of which they are composed, and as they are, by allaying unnatural cravings of the stomach, directly promotive of TEMPERANCE, the present proprietor believes that in making them widely known the public welfare is subserved.

It will soon be for sale by all of Dr. Roback's numerous Agents, and at Hotels, &c the country over. In the meantime, orders will be filled direct from Cincinnati in any quantity, and at the lowest rates. It is put up in Quart Bottles, and securely packed in one doz. cases. Half doz. sample cases will, however, be packed and sent to any address, if desired.

Retail Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Principal office and salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth Street, 3d building from Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Labritory, No. 32 Hammond Street. For sale in De Kalb County by MERCER & BRO., Auburn; N. L. THOMAS Newville; T. J. & J. T. SHELDON, Norristown; J. E. SAWTELL, Spencerville; R. J. LENT, Waterloo; JOHN CLARK, Fairfield Center, and by Druggists and Merchants generally, thro'out the Union. 16

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, ON THE NATURE, TREATMENU, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.
Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately, and radically.* This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid,* on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4,586.
Feb. 5, 1861. 41-1y

GRINDING and CARDING
MILLS!
JESSE MAZE, Proprietor

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage heretofore given him, he solicits a continuance of the same. Grinding and Carding done on short notice and in the best manner.
Norristown, Ind., July 18, 1860.—33ly.

AUBURN MARKETS.

OFFICE OF "THE NEW ERA,"
Aug. 16, 1861.

WHEAT, white,	90
" red	85
CORN,	35
OATS,	20
RYE,	40
BARLEY,	40
BEANS,	75
POTATOES,	20
FLOUR, ₩ 100 lbs,	2 75
HIDES, green, ₩ lb	3½
" dry,	7
BUTTER,	9½
LARD,	8
FEATHERS,	40
TALLOW,	7
BEESWAX,	25
PORK,	5,00@5,50
CLOVER SEED, ₩ bu.	3 00
TIMOTHY SEED,	1 50
FLAXSEED,	75
APPLES, dried,	1 00
" green,	1 50

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

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Calls the attention of the public to the following facts:

IT HAS A

Cash Capital $1,500,000

WITH ASSETS AMOUNTING TO

OVER $2,000,000.

Has transacted business successfully 38 years.

AND PAID AN AGGREGATE LOSS OF

OVER $13,000,000.

THE Company is organized on a National basis, with local agencies in all principal places, under a Mercantile system, founded on a Cash Standard, with an enviable reputation, alike the same on the banks of the Hudson, on the Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico on the Northern Lakes, affording facilities security in matters of Insurance—Commercial, Mechanical, Mercantile or Rural—ranking for importance and public service

The First Fire Companies of America.

Losses equitably adjusted, and promptly paid.

Applications solicited and Policies issued by
M. F. PIERCE, *Agent,*
Auburn, Ind.
Sept. 26th, 1860, 45

WATERLOO MILLS!!
MOSES OSBORN, MILLER.

THE proprietors of the above named Mills are now prepared to do

ALL KINDS OF WORK

In their line in the *BEST WORKMANLIKE MANNER!*

We Warrant all Work Done at our Mills

And Pay for all Grain Damaged in Grinding!

All kinds of grain will be ground the same day it is brought to the Mill, Mondays excepted.

COME ONE AND ALL AND TRY US ONCE!

MARSHALL HALE,
JOSEPH BOYER.
Waterloo, March 20th, 1861. 16

NORRISTOWN
MARBLE WORKS

MADDEN & BOON respectfully announce to the people that they still hold forth at this point, and will conduct the business in its various branches. They feel confident in saying that their workmanship is fully established both in price and quality of work sent from this place heretofore, and will engage to deliver

TOMB STONES,
MONUMENTS,

Table Tops, Looking Glass Bases,
And all kinds of
MARBLE FURNITURE

Of as good quality and finish as is done anywhere. We have had experience in all branches of the business, having worked in the largest manufactories in the East, and we think can give satisfaction.

☞ All orders will receive prompt attention.

Quick sales and small profits is our motto.
MADDEN & BOON.
Nov. 7, 1860. 40

NEW ARRIVAL!!

BOOTS! SHOES! BOOTS! SHOES!

JUST received,
AT HARE'S
FASHIONABLE
Boot and Shoe Store!

An entire new stock of all kinds of

BOOTS & SHOES!

GENTS' Fine Calf Quilted Sole Boots, $4,50!
LADIES' Fine Morrocco Shanghai Boots, $1!
" Fine Cloth Gaiters, 50c!

Children's, Misses' & Boys' Wear!

My stock is offered at the

LOWEST PRICES!

I keep a number of good workmen, and get up the best description of

HOME-MADE WORK!

April 10, 1861. C. W. HARE.

F. L. GILLET,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL
Painter and Grainer.

AUBURN, IND.

Glazing, Paper Hanging,

And all kinds of work in this line done order and warranted. Give me a call before going elsewhere. april 19.

DR. LA CROIX'S
A Great Medical Treatise on the Physiological View of Marriage.

250 PAGES AND 130 ENGRAVINGS.—Price only twenty-five cents. Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. On the infirmities of youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginings, involuntary imaginations, blushings, defective memory, indigestion and lassitude, *with confessions of thrilling interest of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a young Married Lady,* &c., &c. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled.

YOUNG MEN who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing of the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's new PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.

We have, for the greater part of the past year, devoted our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and on the Continent. Those who place themselves under our care will now have the full benefit of he many NEW AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore, as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice, for the past twenty-five years.

FRENCH FEMALE PILLS.—Ladies who wish for Medicine, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but Dr. DeLancy's Female Periodical Pills. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be found on the wrapper accompanying each box,) though always safe and healthy, so gentle, yet so active are they.

Price $1 per box. They can be mailed to any part of the United States.

TO THE LADIES—Who need a *confidential* medical adviser with regard to any of those interesting complaints to which their delicate organization renders them liable, are particularly invited to consult us.

THE "ELECTRO-GALVINIC PROTECTIVE."—For married ladies whose health will not admit or who have no desire to increase their family, may be obtained as above. It is perfectly safe, and has been extensively used during the last eight years. Price reduced to $10.

☞ Attendance daily, from 8 to the morning till 9 at night, and on Sundays from 2 till 5 p. m.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

☞ Dr. L's Office is still located as established, under the name of DR. LACROIX, at No. 57 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
BELLINGHAM'S Celebrated
Stimulting Ongeunt,
FOR THE WHISKERS & HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article. **The Stimulating Ongeunt** is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE, in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use. It is a beautiful economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or TOWY hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price ONE DOLLAR a box, and postage 15 cts.

A box of the "ONGUENT" will be sent to any who desire it, by mail, securely packed, on receipt of price and postage ($1.15)

Apply to or address
HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c.,
24 William Street, New York.
Feb. 27, 1861. 14-6m

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis by the Acting Surgeon to all who apply by letter, with a description, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sectional Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the Afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* 17.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK EXECUTED with neatness and dispatch at the "ERA" OFFICE.

Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before.

The Conspiracy bill has already begun its work. Scarcely has it become a law, when the War journals, impatient to deal the last blow at our constitutional privileges, give hints of the expediency of applying its provisions to check the liberty of speech. One journal, the most virulent of its class, says: "This cry for peace, confined to such papers as The Journal of Commerce, and promulgated here and there in various places by petty meetings, pretending to call themselves Democratic, is only a new form of treason." Mark that, this cry of peace is only a new form of treason. New indeed, since the past affords no parallel, out of the annals of despotism, for such a monstrous and pernicious doctrine. Another journal significantly remarks, "The object of these journals in thus insisting upon a reaction at the North, is clearly and conclusively an incendiary and insurrectionary one. The Government has decided to vindicate its authority, and the only action here which would be at all effective, would be a revolution at the North to overthrow the Government. That is what these journals are attempting to instigate, and they should be treated accordingly.—That is, they should be treated as instigators of a revolution to overthrow the Government, which would *clearly place* them under the penalties of the Conspiracy bill. Can the people require better evidence of the spirit in which that bill was conceived, than this eager haste of the War organs to make it their instrument to silence their opponents?

The paragraph quoted would imply that the Government can never be induced to swerve from its policy, by any means short of a revolution—that the wishes of the people, the safety of the country, the promptings of humanity, prudence and justice, will be of no avail—that the war will be prosecuted at all hazards, because the Government has so "decided." But what if the people should decide otherwise? They certainly have the right to think, in opposition to the opinions of the Administration; and what they think, they have an equal right to speak, write and publish. When fine and imprisonment shall seek to deprive them of those prerogitives, then, indeed, the danger of a revolution will be imminent.

We call upon the people to jealously keep watch upon the gradual encroachments that are being made upon their liberties. Of course, they will be slight and cautiously handled at first, but they will be none the less dangerous. The germ of a noxious plant may be invisible to the eye, but the poison is there. If allowed to take root, it will thrive more quickly than the harmless wild flower of the meadow, and, like the deadly upas, spread pestilence and death around. There are tendencies at work that, if unchecked, will prove destructive to the most precious principles of our institutions.

Never before has such an opportunity occured for tyrany to steal quietly and unobserved into the legislative halls of a free people. An unscrupulous party majority in Congress, and an Executive whose antecedents are so obscure that but little can be known of his character and designs, have unlimited control over the machinery of Government. They represent a minority of the whole country, and, in this crisis, they probably do not faithfully represent even that minority. Their organs openly avow that the entire resources of the North are being applied to the extinction of a right guaranteed to the South by the Constitution. "Why," says a leading journal, "should a war about slavery be begun, continued and ended, leaving just where it was?" The expression of such sentiments was not hazarded in the commendement; but the avowal by the President, in his Message, that such was the doctrine of the Administration, and that the object of the war was to "lift artificial weights from men's shoulders," has naturally given the whole tribe of Abolition apostoles encouragement to preach their favorite creed. They feel that they have the upper hand for the present, and they mean to make the most of it. Their chariot wheels are intended not only to sink deep into Southern soil, but to sweep like a whirlwind over the liberties of the North. The Conspiracy bill is the first spoke of the wheel; it will not be the last. Whenever some precious privilege bequeathed to us by our fathers interferes with the fulfillment of their programme, they legislate it out of our hands.

Therefore we say to the people, watch well each step that may be taken to suppress the freedom of speech. While that bulwark stands unshaken, there will yet be a barier between liberty and despotism.—Yield it, and you place a manacle upon your very souls. Fight if you will; scatter your treasures on the war path; give your blood and your substance to appease the cravings of Abolitionism; but let your last act of folly be the surrender of tongue and pen.—*New York News.*

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Would the South Have Accepted the Crittenden Compromise—An Important Page of Political History.

Indianapolis, July 30, 1861.

I have seen a statement in the Enquirer copied into the Sentinel, of this city, that the Southern Secessionists, as represented by their leaders—Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs—were willing to take the Crittenden Compromise last winter, and save the Union, but the Republican Senators refused to adopt that measure, and hence our present troubles and disasters. This statement is vehemently denied by my Republican friends. They say the Cotton States—headed by Davis and Toombs—would not take that Compromise, and that no proof can be given that they would. Several of them admit that *if they would have* taken it, a terrible responsibility rests upon the Republicans for refusing it, and they declare they will never support that party hereafter if it can be shown by documentary evidence. Can you give me any additional particulars of the circumstances under which Mr. Douglas bore the testimony which you published in the Enquirer a few days since in reference to the willingness of the South to take the Crittenden Compromise?

DEMOCRAT.

We have before us the the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the session of 1860 and 1861. If our correspondent will turn to the Congressional Globe of March 11, 1861, he will find in it a debate in the Senate, of March 2, upon the Corwin Resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States. In the course of the debate, Senator George E. Pugh said:

"The Crittenden proposition has been indorsed by the most unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been indorsed by the Legislature of the noble old Common wealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger number of electors of the United States than any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart to-day, that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State; ay, sir, and of nearly every other State in the Union. Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi left this Chamber, I heard one of them who now assumes, at least, to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to to accept it and to maintain the Union if that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of this Chamber. Therefore, of all your propositions, of your amendments, knowing as I do and knowing that the historian will write it down, at any time before the 1st of January, a two thirds vote for the Crittenden resolutions in this Chamber would have saved every State in the Union, but South Carolina."

Mr. Pugh said this in the hearing of Seward, of Wade, of Fessenden, of Trumbull, of all the Republican Senators, and not one denied the truth of his assertion. Mr. Douglas heard it, and confirmed its truth thus. We quote from the Globe report of the discussion, of March 2. Mr. Douglas said:

"The Senator has said that if the Crittenden Proposition could have passed earlier in the session; it would have saved all the States except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would While the Crittenden Proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views; I avowed my readiness and eagerness to accept it, in order to save the Union, if we could unite upon it. No man has labored harder than I have to get it passed. I can confirm the Senator's declaration, that Senator Davis himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready at all times, to compromise on the Crittenden Proposition. I will go further, and say that Mr. Toombs was also.

This makes the matter beyond dispute, that the South would have taken the Crittenden Compromise as a final settlement of all our difficulties. We will go further, however, and adduce the testimony of Senater Toombs, of Georgia, himself. In his speech in the United States Senate, on the 7th of January, 1861, he said:

"But, although I insist upon this perfect equality, yet when it was proposed—as I understand the Senator from Kentucky now proposes—that the line of 36° 30' shall be extended, acknowledging and protecting our property on the south side of the line, for the sake of peace, permanent peace, I said to the Committee of Thirteen, and I say here, with other satisfactory provisions, I would accept it."

These declarations forever settle the question, as a point of history, that the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise would have saved the Union and preserved the public peace. What a terriblee mistake was its rejection!

Business men should advertise liberally. Advertising is not only the life-blood of a paper— but the very life-blood of business. To what end fill a spacious store with goods, or a workshop with machinery and tools and competent men to use them unless you let the public know it? Your best investment for ten dollars or a hundred, according to the circumstances of the case is in advertising, and by "advertising," we do not mean the insertion of a notice for a single day or month—but keeping your name and business continually before the public, making an impression and not allowing it to become eradicated, You may strike a stone a smart blow with a hammer without breaking it, or making a sensible impression—when a succession of light taps will eventually shiver it to fragments. It is so with advertising—as all who have tried it will testify.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH! PURIFY YOUR BREATH! STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S Throat Confections,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
CHILDREN CRY FOR

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength & volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensible. You will find them at the *Druggists* and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All other are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

Price 25 Cents.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New-York.

A single bottle of SPALDINGS PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONEMY! DISPATCH!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE"

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desiralbe to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 CEDAR Street, N. Y.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attemping to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,

On the outside of the wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

New Era

BOOK & JOB

PRINTING

OFFICE.

Cor. Main & 4th sts Auburn, Ind.

JOB PRINTING

Of All Kinds!

SUCH AS

SHOW BILLS!

POSTERS,
BILL-HEADS,
BLANKS,
CARDS,
LABELS,
CHECKS,
NOTES, &c.

DONE TO ORDER,

AND ON

Short Notice!

AT THE VERY

Lowest Cash Prices!

CHEAPEST & NEATEST PRINTING DONE HERE.

CALL & EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

J. C. LOVELAND.

Aug. 2, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED!!

AT

Norristown, Indiana.

J. R. LANNING

HAS just returned from the east where he has purchased a large and well selected stock of Goods for the Winter trade, comprising every thing usually contained in a first-class Dry Goods Store. His stock has been selected in the prominent eastern cities of New York and Boston, and from the first houses, which will be sold at reasonable prices.

The stock comprises

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

Boots & Shoes, Hats & CAPS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS,
&c., &c.

All kinds of Country Produce

Taken in exchange for Goods.

Cash Paid For *WHEAT, HIDES and PELTS.* Call and examine my stock.

N. B. Wanted Stock Hogs, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash.

October 30, 1860. 48

The Seat of War!

EASTERN VIRGINIA & PART OF MARYLAND,

As seen From a Balloon!

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN COLORS;

SIZE 23 BY 28 INCHES.

This new Map is far superior to any yet published. It is an

ACCURATE & ATTRACTIVE PICTURE.

25 CENTS FREE BY MAIL, OR FIVE COPIES FOR $1.

Agents wanted in every County. A liberal discount [illegible]

ORDER "THE BALLOON EDITION."

Also for [illegible] cents each, prepaid by mail, portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Seward, Scott, Butler, Anderson, Ellsworth, &c., &c., view of Fort Pickens, Bombardment of Fort Sumpter, Battle of Bunker Hill, &c.

SCHONBERG & CO.,
Engravers & Publishers,
80 Ceaver st., N. Y.

July 19, 1861.

NEW STYLES!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Just Received at the Emporium of Fashion

G. W. STAHL at the Emporium of Fashion has just received a choice lot of Gents Furnishing Goods from the East, of the latest Fashions. He has on hand a quantity of Pants and Shirts, made at his Establishment, and [illegible] work, which will be sold at low [illegible]

MAKE TO ORDER

Coat, Pants [illegible] fashion, and in a good [illegible] Call and see [illegible]

He will [illegible] ensures for Cash or [illegible] STAHL.

HOME INS. COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Cash Cap[illegible] $1,000,000

ASSETS 18[illegible] 27
" " JAN. [illegible] 28

Increase of Asset [illegible] 22,422 99

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY continue to insure against loss or damage by **Fire** and the dangers of **Inland Navigation and Transportation,** on terms as favorable as the nature of the risks and the real security of the insured and of the Company will warrant.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, *President.*
A. F. WILMARTH, *Vice-President.*
J. MILTON SMITH, *Secretary.*
JOHN McGEE, *Ass't Sec'ry.*

Wm. H. DILS, *Agent,*
AUBURN, IND.

Aug. 22, 1860. 38-6m.

L. BOWERS,

DEALER in Groceries, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, Glass, and Notions. Refreshments always on hand, such as Pies, Cakes, Cheese, Crackers, &c. Choice Cegars and Tobaccos. He is now opening out a new stock of spring Groceries. Call at the 2d door south of the Drug Store.

May 3, 1861. 23-1y

Notice to Heirs of petition to sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
De Kalb County, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Margaret P. Earle, Administrator of the Estate of George Earle, of said County deceased, has filed her petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county

JNO. RALSTON, Clerk C. C. P.
De Kalb County.

Aug. 2, 1861. $6w$2,25.

Goods at Panic Prices!

G. REDDING, & CO.,

WATERLOO, IND.,

dealers in

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready-Made Clothing,

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY and
QUEENSWARE,
OILS, NAILS,
GLASS, &c., &c.

Are prepared to supply the country far and near, with goods of all descriptions that will defy competition, and in consequence of the financial troubles will offer their stock now in store at

Reduced Prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of which we have a large assortment, we will sell at cost to close out the Stock. Our Stock of

Hats & Caps,

Is also complete and will be sold cheap to reduce the large Stock now on hand. We are selling

SHAWLS	worth	$400	for	$2,00
CALICOES	"	12	"	10
SUGAR	"	10	"	8
SHEETING	"	10	"	8

And everything else in proportion, and would invite every one to consult their best interests and give us a call.

CASH PAID FOR

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Corn, Oats, Pork, &c.
G. REDDING, & CO

Waterloo, January, 2nd 1861.

A REVIEW AND REFUTATION OF HELPER'S "IMPENDING CRISIS,"

BY G. J. BEEBE.

This pamphlet, consisting of 64 double column pages, was originally published pending the political canvass of 18[illegible]. The "Impending Crisis," is a compilation of all the sophisms and malicious doctrines by which the public mind of the North had been so far poisoned as to produce the triumph of the Presidential candidate of the sectional party last fall. It was widely circulated gratuitously, by means of large contributions of money, and did more than any other thing to deceive the masses of our people. In our *Review and Refutation* we take up each of its chapters separately, and every important assumption in detail, and refute them so completely that no intelligent person can read the pamphlet without being convinced of the falsity of all the wicked [illegible] tions of the Helper book and of the folly of the sectional strife which has culminated in civil war. As there is no probability that peace will be permanently restored to our distracted land until the public mind at the North is disabused of its erroneous impressions relative to the true character of our Southern sister states, most of which are now in rebellion against our general government, as the result of the triumph of sectional fanaticism both North and South,—it becomes the duty of all true patriots to do all in their power to remove the unjust prejudices between the North and South, and there is probably no more efficient means of accomplishing this result than by a general circulation of our *Refutation of Helper.* It contains a large amount of valuable statistics, worth, for occasional reference, several times price of the pamphlets, to all intelligent citizens. Price 25 cents per copy, or $2.00 per dozen—sent by mail, postage prepaid

Editors of papers copying the above will be entitled to a dozen copies, which will be mailed promptly on receipt of a copy of the paper containing it. Address, G. J. BEEBE,
Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.

DeKalb Saloon!

MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,"

Auburn, Indiana

OHN BUTT, PROPRIETOR.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all times find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen.

ALSO

Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness, Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands, to which he has added a select stock of choice Family Groceries, all articles usually found in such a Stock, which he will sell low for CASH or down pay only.

To any one who's got the money,
Can buy so cheap, they'll think it funny.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned are now prepared to furnish this place and vicinity with fresh

Beef, Pork, Veal and Mutton,

Two days in each week. Market days, Tuesday and Friday mornings. Market west of Davis' Hardware store.

Those having fat cattle to sell can find ready sale at this market. H. JONES.

Feb. 12, 1861. 12tf

De Kalb County

THE NEW ERA.

Do Right and Let the Consequences Take Care of Themselves.

VOL. 2. AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 20, 1861. NO. 43.

THE ERA.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
JOS. C. LOVELAND,
Pub. & Proprietor.

OFFICE—On Main street, west side; Auburn, De Kalb county, Indiana.

TERMS:—One Dollar per year, *in advance*.—Twenty-five cts. will be added to each subscription for every three months remaining unpaid.

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The space of 10 lines of this type make a square. Business Cards, with a copy of the paper, $5.00.

Official Directory of De Kalb County

E. L. WILSON, Judge Circuit Court;
A. A. CHAPIN, Circuit Prosecutor;
WM. M. CLAPP, Judge Court Common Pleas;
J. W. CUMMINGS, Common Pleas Prosecutor;
JOHN RALSTON, Clerk;
Auditor: ALBERT J. HUNT;
Sheriff: JAMES N. CHAMBERLAIN;
Treasurer: ROMEO E. CATLIN;
Recorder: SAMUEL B. WIDNEY;
Coroner: HENRY WILLIS;
Surveyor: M. BUCHANAN;
Commissioners: ALEX. PROVINES; DAVID BUCHANAN; HENRY FUSSELMAN.

Business Directory.

L. LOWRY. A. S. BLAKE. E. M. JOHNSON.
LOWRY, BLAKE & JOHNSON'S
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE, Goshen, Indiana. Office in Jackson's Block, opposite the Court House. 52tf.

ROBERT B. MOTT. SHERIDAN E. MOTT.
E. B. & S. E. MOTT,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. 21

J. B. MORRISON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. Office with the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y

MORRIS & DILS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of [De] Kalb and adjoining counties.
JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. WM. H. DILLS, Auburn. 1-1y

A. F. PINCHIN,
Attorney At Law—Hamilton, Steuben County, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 40-1y.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.—Claims against the United States, for Pensions, Bounty Lands, &c., prosecuted, and counsel [illegible]. Office at his residence, on Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

J. N. CHAMBERLAIN. D. J. SWARTS.
DRS. CHAMBERLAIN & SWARTS
DRS. CHAMBERLAIN & SWARTS having associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend all calls in the line of their profession. Particular attention paid to Surgery, and diseases of the Eye, and Chronic diseases of Females.—Dr. Swarts speaks both the English and German languages. Office—Cor. of Eighth and [illegible] Sts.
N. B.—Positively all accounts to be settled by Cash or Deedbill, once a year.
Auburn, Jan. 30, 1861. 10

A. GOERIZ. A. LARIMORE.
DRS. GOERIZ & LARIMORE,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Auburn, Indiana. Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

J. W. LYTTLE. A. R. FARRINGTON.
DRS. LYTTLE & FARRINGTON,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.—Lawrence, De Kalb County, Indiana. [illegible] Energy, Honesty, Permanency and Ability. 2-tf.

AUBURN HOUSE
CORNER of Main & Sixth Sts., Auburn, Indiana. C. A. O. McCLELLAN, Proprietor. v2n1-tf.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
P. MORRISON Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana.

BLAKER HOUSE,
JARVIS, IND.,—A. Blaker, Prop'r. A liberal share of the public patronage solicited.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
WAYNE St., south side of the Rail road Waterloo, Ind. S. S. FORD Proprietor.—This house has recently been refurnished and renovated in or [illegible]. 25

ELDORADO HOUSE,
ANGOLA, Indiana—E. W. ELLIOT, Proprietor. This house has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished. Charges Reasonable. 6tf

WEAVER HOUSE.
S. W. Corner of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana—JOHN BUTT, Proprietor. Tri-Weekly Stages to Fort Wayne, Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. Good Livery Stable in Connection. 10.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
T. BALDOCK, Proprietor—Corner Main & Second Sts., Auburn, Indiana. Good accommodations, and at reasonable rates. 38tf.

MAYOR HOUSE,
CORNER Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana.— General Stage Office.— H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

MAIN STREET EXCHANGE,
J. LESMAN, Proprietor.—Main St., West of the Public Square, Fort Wayne, Ind. Good accommodations at reasonable rates. Stage Office for Bluffton, Decatur, St. Mary's, Kendalville, Sturgis and Auburn. 56ly

CLARK HOUSE,
ELKHART, Ind., (opposite the Depot)—JOHN E. CLARK, Proprietor. 12

J. R. LANNING,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, Groceries, Hardware, &c., &c., Jarvis, Indiana. july18

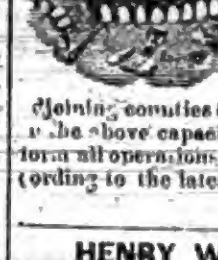
NEW HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE undersigned have removed from Fort Wayne to Auburn, where they have opened out a Paint Shop, and are now prepared to do House, Sign, Ornamental Painting & Graining, and Paper Hanging. Satisfaction given or no charge made. Shop over Ashley's Wagon Shop. CANNON & STEELE.
Aug. 9, 1861.

N. P. STOCKBRIDGE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, Music and Musical Instruments, Gold Pens, Toys, etc. Sign of the Book, 104 Columbia-St, Fort Wayne, Ind. 56ly

CHAS. BEARDSLEY. E. BEARDSLEY.
BEARDSLEY BRO.
MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Printing and Wrapping Papers, Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Plain and Ruled,—Elkhart, Indiana. S. C. GRIGGS & Co., Agents for Chicago and the West. dec11

F. & A. M.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon.
J. H. FORD, W. M.
John Butt, Secretary.

AUBURN & FT. WAYNE HACK LINE
This Hack leaves Auburn every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Ft. Wayne so as to connect with the cars going east and west on both roads.
Returning—leaves Fort Wayne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Auburn, so as to connect with the Daily Hack for Waterloo, and Tri-Weekly for Angola and Coldwater. Office at the Auburn House.
LONG & McCLELLAN, Proprietors.
July 12th, 1861. 24-tf.

DENTIST.

Dr. G. T. DEWEY
HAVING permanently located at Waterloo, DeKalb County, would announce to the citizens of this and adjoining counties that he will visit the Villages in the above capacity. He is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental profession according to the latest improvements in the art. 35ly

HENRY WARTENSLEBEN,
MAKER & Repairer of Musical Instruments would respectfully inform the public that he is now ready to wait on all who [wish] any of the Musical Instruments manufactured, or repaired. He mends Gold or Silver, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, and Finger Rings; also repairs Clocks, Parasols and Umbrellas, and attends to house Painting when desired. He may be found at J. Lollinger's Shop. Work warranted. Terms, Cash or Produce. Thankful for past favors he would solicit a liberal share of public patronage. H. WARTENSLEBEN.
June 1[illegible], 1861. 29-1y.

SHERLOCK & SHAW
DEALERS IN
Marble, Tomb Stones,
And MONUMENTS.
Having established a Marble Manufactory at this place and being prepared to furnish work in the best order, at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
we ask the people of DeKalb and adjoining counties to call and see us or our agents, before making application elsewhere.
Shop on Main St., in the room formerly occupied by W. Talbot as a Harness Shop.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1y

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,
172 Lake Street, Chicago
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. 21

MEAT! MEAT! MEAT!!
THE undersigned has opened a meat market on the north side of the Public Square. Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal constantly on hand and furnished as cheap if not cheaper than any other market in town. Market open every day. E. W. LEWIS.
March 15, 1861. 15-tf.

FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.
GEO. WAGGONER dealer in
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the
Standard School Books, & Stationary.
Pies, Cakes, Nuts, Lemonade, Candies, &c
35.

CHAS. MARTIN,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER.
HAS opened out, one door south of Peter's Jewelry shop, and asks the citizens of Auburn and vicinity to give him a call [illegible]

Abstract of the Remarks of Governor Wright at his Reception in Indianapolis, on Saturday Last.

Words are inadequate to express the emotions of my heart. The circumstances surrounding me this hour, the [kind]ness of this welcome, and the [flat]tering manner in which you have received me this day, should gratify the [ambition] of any of Indiana's sons.

Colonel Dumont, I am not worthy of the high praise bestowed upon me. What[ever] has been accomplished by me at home or abroad, I owe to you, fellow citizens, and to the influence of our glorious institutions. The gratification of this hour is however, saddened by the reflection that my old neighbors—the long faithful public servant and honest man, Douglas Maguire, and the devoted son of Indiana, identified with all her varied interests, Oliver H. Smith, and also your faithful public Executives, the eloquent Wallace and Willard—during my absence have passed away. And I am reminded of my obligations to the Great Being who rules us all by the fact that, having had a personal knowledge of your former Governors—Jennings, Hendricks, Ray, Noble, Bigger and Whitcomb—I am the only one having served you any considerable length of time now alive to witness the sad condition of our beloved country.

It seems that one of the great errors of the present day is a mistaken notion of State rights. The first and highest obligation of the citizen is to his National Government. It is this which gives him the name—an American citizen—which protects him at home and abroad. We seem to forget that our Fathers gave up to the General Government certain great powers, among which are: the right to make treaties, to declare war, and regulate commerce, &c.; and when the Governor of Missouri, (Jackson) assumes that the State can declare war and form alliances, is that not treason, an usurpation of the powers of the General Government? And what less is it for Governor Magoffin to say that his love of State sovereignty and State pride would make him go with the people of his State? Much as I love the people of Indiana—and you have done for me more, perhaps, than for any of your sons now living—whenever you shall set at nought the principles upon which our Government is founded, deny the right of United States troops to pass through the State, and shall claim to exercise any of the powers specially delegated to the General Government, then I shall obey my national and not my State Government. We need a Jackson, who, when a Floyd, Governor of Virginia, sent him word he would not allow Federal troops to pass through that State to put down a South Carolina insurrection—told Gov. Floyd, said the old hero, the troops shall pass through, and, by the eternal, I'll cut his ears off. We owe an obligation to our townships, counties and States, which I most fully believe in carrying out most faithfully. We likewise owe an obligation to that national Government which protects us and gives us a name and character in every portion of the earth. I acknowledge the signet and seal of Washington, Jefferson and Hancock, who made us a national Union, gave us a national name, and the powers given to the Federal Government must be carried out or there is no hope for the stability of our republican institutions. You were told by me many years ago that the first act of public disobedience to law was the first fatal step in the downward road to anarchy. We are realizing this truth. When Jefferson Davis asserted in his inaugural to the so-called Confederate States the doctrine that our fathers formed a confederate Union, and not a national Government, we started on this downward road. This principle of a national existence underlies all our institutions. What hope is there for contracts, for engagements of any kind, where will you expect to find any integrity or moral worth if this principle enunciated by the Confederate States, that any State may secede at pleasure and destroy the Government from the passion or selfishness of the hour, is once recognized and adopted?—You may then shut up your schools, colleges, family governments and all your institutions, and you are rapidly passing on the road to anarchy and disorder. I do not stop to discuss the question of the right of revolution. The Southern States place their present conduct on the principle asserted by Mr. Davis. No man can pretend that the right of revolution can exist to any people who have the ballot box, and in this case having a majority in the leading departments agreeing with them on the questions at issue if they had remained in the Union.

The question is what is our duty at the present hour? We all desire peace. We wish to restore the Government of our fathers. The best men differ in answering this question. One thing we should all do, if we differ let us differ as American citizens. We can do no good by calling each other hard names. What is the effect of calling some men traitors, some abolitionists? My countrymen, we drift towards the sea of anarchy, and it becomes us to treat those who differ with us as citizens of our republic. You may expect strong measures. You may look for many things [illegible] great calamity, but there is a greater disgrace—the destruction of the Government and the principles on which the peace and happiness of the country repose.

Men talk of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. If Mr. Lincoln should suspend this writ in time of peace, there is not a township in this State which has not moral force or power enough to drive him from Washington in an hour. There is a great difference between strong measures [used] to sustain a government and [illegible] controversy against which I have long warned you. One of the results of the election of 1860, was the placing of ultra men in the executive chairs of many of the Northern and Southern States. The great masses of the people did not believe the consequences would result which have, or more conservative men would have been elected.—Hence we have seen the difficulties the people have met with in carrying out public sentiment in many of the States of the Union. My conviction is firm, that there is a stronger body of Union men in the South than is generally known. I see no way of reaching the true men of the South but by breaking the backbone of this rebellion. The leaders of the rebellion control public sentiment by force, threats, and overawing the quiet and those who desire peace and unity.

This may seem strange. Have you not seen a few bad men do the same thing in many portions of the North? Yes. Quiet and good men will not always rise to put down a mob. You have seen men publicly whipped. Jails torn down and men hung by a mob in sight of judges and sheriffs. Men with whom I talk say, can we succeed in breaking down the rebellion? I say yes. It was to be expected from the long time the rebellion has been brewing, and the extensive preparations made by its leaders, that we would meet with some defeats at first. Such has been the results in all such contests with governments, where a portion of the people conspired against them. I do not expect to see any Southern people conquer this Northern race. One thing is most evident, that you cannot point to the page of history where twenty millions of people, possessing the moral power, wealth and integrity of the North have failed in such a contest. Nay, nay. You have more benevolent institutions more moral integrity and power than half of the people of the Old World, numbering hundreds of millions. Our strength is not alone in money and property, it consists in those principles underlying the Government of our fathers, and we deserve to be slaves if we do not sustain them in this dark hour of adversity, as well as in prosperity. I was not among you, fellow citizens, when our arsenals, revenue cutters and custom houses were seized under false pretenses of protection by armed mobs, and when Sumter was beleaguered and seventy brave men withstood thousands, and at last our flag, the flag of our Fathers and the Union, was pulled down to traitors; but where I was, in a foreign country, I heard but one sentiment of patriotic devotion to the Union from one end of the North to the other, and the great uprising of this people in defense of the country, the Union, the flag, was greeted by the people of the Old World with one burst of astonishment, admiration and pleasure. Then it was right to speak write and fight against this armed treason. Shall defeat alter the sentiment? Shall men under cover of defeat say now what they did not then? Nay, if it was right then, it is now, and an hundred defeats can not alter the question. Yes, my friends, the first spade of earth thrown up against Sumter was treason, and should have been dealt with as such. And if we had had a Jackson at the White house when Joseph L. Orr entered to treat with the President how much South Carolina might dissolve our relation to the Union, he would have said, "Mr Orr, there is the door, and a Marshall to take you in custody."

There is more danger this day from a divided North than from anything else.—A firm, decided, united North, will settle the question, and that speedily. But we must not listen to those violent, miserable Abolitionists of the North who are asserting that the object of this war is to interfere with the institutions of the South.—This is what the Secessionists of the South love to hear, because it unites the South just in proportion as it is believed.

Fear and distrust are our greatest enemies. Firmness and confidence will lead us to victory, will give us an united and happy people. I have never believed in the doctrine that we can be two people and have peace. We are one people or we are nothing in the eyes of all christendom.—Here is one man who will never consent, let others do as they may, to a separation of this republic. Shall we commit to our children border wars and feuds for all coming time? This we do the moment we become two people. Look at the German nations, divided into little dukedoms and principalities, some of them about the size of my friend James Johnson's cornfield.—It is reported when Lelkenstein had raised [illegible] of the army for the defense of the German nation, and had selected all [illegible] officers from General to Corporal, there [illegible] alone left to fight the battles [illegible] and one of them, it is said, is so small that after purchasing the [celebrated] Armstrong gun for her defense, could not find ground sufficient to make experiments with it.

[illegible] here a paper weight on which [illegible] the coat of arms of each of the small Swiss cantons. The inhabitants of these cantons differ in language and religion; some speak French, some Italian, others German, and others still have [illegible] and others Protestant religious persuasions. The President of this Swiss republic, on a little salary of some $1,500, when one canton rebels, calls on the others to put it down. All fly to the rescue of the common government the center of national republic.—There have been two attempts at secession there, which the united force of the loyal cantons put down with a strong hand.—And this Republic of Switzerland is respected by the powers of Europe and sets us an example of a united, free and happy people, where the rights of each little State are secure under the protection and strong arm of the united republic. Let us have a head, a Federal Government, sovereign in the exercise of national powers, preserving the rights of the States in their proper place, and not have a compact between strangers to be rescinded at pleasure without redress. Let us not divide into innumerable little Governments too small to preserve self-respect too contemptible to help ourselves when danger threatens.—We are one people. Who shall say to the great Northwest that the fountains of the Mississippi shall be the commerce of a foreign country? Allow the principle of secession, and Maine would be going out next because the "Maine liquor law" was not passed everywhere.

The question is often asked what will the governments of Europe do in this contest? Do nothing so long as we help ourselves. The great German heart sympathizes with us in this contest for order, and the supremacy of the laws and the Constitution. I hear men talking about losing their property, their stocks, their all, in this excitement and war. You lose nothing while you have your blessed institutions. What is your property, and all you have and call good and valuable, if you have no government to protect them? You talk to the old man about this Union, he listens, you see the tear start in his eyes. The young passes on full of life and vigor. Old man dry up your tears, you have reaped a rich harvest of glory in having lived to gray hairs under the blessed institutions given you by our fathers. Young men, weep, you know not what is in reserve for you.

As you have walked through the Vatican at Rome, and visited the palaces of the Kings and Emperors in various parts of the Old World, and been struck by the number of emblems and flags of different nations which are there preserved, many of them much older than our own blessed star spangled banner, you asked yourself, why was it reserved for our nation to put the emblem of the stars upon our National banner. Then you realized the full meaning of the response of the American, "we were the first nation who looked to heaven for help, saw the stars, and caught the idea."

The American, traveling up the Nile, among the Arabs or among almost barbarous people of foreign lands, when a question is raised as to his rights, unfurls the flag of his country in his defense. "Americaine! Americanish!" is the response, and he quietly and freely passes on in safety. The dying mother, in a foreign land, after bidding adieu to her husband and unconscious babe for whom she was giving up her life, turned to me, to ask that the flag of her country, the stars and stripes, which floated over the legation at Berlin, might be wrapped around her dying form. Her request was granted, and with eyes smiling in peace upon her little family and the dear old flag, she died.

Much is said about the olive branch of peace, the propriety of asking the Southern so-called Confederate States to settle with us. I confess I do not understand what is meant by this. Do you propose to let these people go? Do you ask me to agree to a separation, when I know as well as you do, hundreds and thousands of the best men in the South are overawed and threatened? If you take South Carolina, the most excited of all the States, I may ask you, where is Gov. Aiken with his thousand slaves? Where Pettigrew, the ablest man in the State? Where is Parry, and thousands of others? You here nothing from such men. Do you ask me to agree to a speration while two hundred thousand men in rebellion, with arms, cannon and a strange flag, invest the capital of the nation? Do you seek to set the example for my children and your's that it is no disgrace and humiliation to acknowledge the principle on which the rebellion is founded, which destroys all laws, violates and tramples under foot the solemn Constitution of our fathers?

In this contest for the supremacy of the laws, I ignore all party issues and party platforms. They are not worth the paper on which they are written in comparison with the Constitution of the Union and [illegible] of the [illegible]. When we shall have rescued the Government [illegible] every [illegible] it will then be time enough to inquire as to who and what has brought these troubles upon us. When we shall have a country, and a government for our children to live in peace and happiness, it shall be time for each one of us to rally to our party banners according to our convictions of right and duty. Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not abandon all such issues in times like this."

Again, gentlemen, permit me to thank you for this welcome. Again, allow me to return to each one of you my grateful acknowledgments for this mark of your approbation. I come among you after a long absence, holding my old and well matured political opinions which were formed in the days of Andrew Jackson. [illegible] confirmed me into their [illegible].—In this hour of sadness and gloom, when [illegible] of our brave sons are in the field fighting for the principles of our fathers, and for the restoration of peace upon the principles of the Constitution, it seems to me I would be a recreant now if in any manner I should paralize the arm or hold in check the brave soldiers in putting down this rebellion.

Treason in a Thin Disguise.

Furnishing "aid and comfort" to the enemy during the time of war is defined to be treason. In this way the *Journal*, the central organ of the Republican party, is daily doing a vast deal injury by the grossest misrepresentations for party effect.—For instance, it charges that the numerously attended Democratic County Convention held in this city on Saturday last was an "antiloyal Democratic convention;" that those who attend it had "traitorous proclivities;" that a ticket was nominated with "rebel sympathy;" that it was nothing but a "secession meeting," and many other similar expressions. Day after day that print is representing to the enemy that there is a division in public sentiment at the North, and that a large body of the people sympatize with the rebellion at the South.—We put it to the good sense of our Republican friends whether a paper occuping the position it does, the organ of the Republican party of Indiana, by such representations of "rebel sympathy," is not effectively aiding the rebellion? It is encouraging the secession leaders by representing just what they desire, that the North is divided in sustaining the Government, and places a potent weapon in their hands to operate upon the people of the South.—The course of the *Journal* is passing strange, and it can only be explained upon the ground that its sympathies are with the rebels, and this view is confirmed by the fact that it is aiding the rebellion indirectly a thousand fold more efficiently than it could by an open advocacy of secession at the present time.

There are still further confirmations of the treasonable designs of the *Journal*.—Suppose it should appear that the able articles which appeared in that paper during the months of November, December and January last, advocating a peaceable separation from those Southern States which desired to go, were prepared by an prominent Southern secessionist and that for a handsome consideration with large promises in future if the movement was sucessful, they appeared as editorials. The object to be accomplished was two fold. First, to commit the Republican party of Indiana to the policy of peaceable separation, and second, to convince the people of the South that the Republican party were willing that all States might leave the Union that "will go." A large number of papers containing these disunion articles were sent through the South and we have no doubt had a powerful influence in developing and confirming the feeling in favor of separation. Up to this day the *Journal* has not disavowed its treasonable doctrines. In fact but a few days ago it stated in a labored editoral that it had not changed the views it advocated in those articles and was yet in favor of separation if the rebels would lay down their arms. What stronger proof is needed that the *Journal* is a disunion sheet *per se*? We have not the proof that the *Journal* editor was in communication with the leaders of the Southern rebellion, but probably JEFF. DAVIS might furnish it if circumstances should render such a step necessary. As long as the *Journal* editor proves faithful to the rebels, the evidence of his complicity will not be published to the world, and he will be very careful to adhear to the disunion sentiments he insidiously and persistently promulgated last fall and winter, for fear of the consequences of an exposure.—As another link in the chain to corroborate the *Journal's* sympathy with the rebels, it has been ascertained within a few days, so we are informed by a leading Republican, that certain parties here are in constant correspondence with secessionists in the South.—Now let us review the evidence presented as to the treasonable designs and secession sympathies of the *Journal*.

First—It advocated several months, with ability and zeal, a peaceable disunion—to let the States that "will go," leave in peace. It took grounds against coercion, and pronounced a civil war a worse evil than the loss of a dozen States.

Second—Since the fall of Sumter, it has persistently expressed that a large body of the Northern people sympathized with the rebels, and were as much secessionists as JEFF. DAVIS, thus conveying the impression to the people of the South that the North was divided, and playing into the hands of the leaders of the rebellion.

Third—The presumptive evidence that it is in the pay of, and is in constant cor-

respondence with the Confederates, reasons which offer a solution of its otherwise inexplicable position in furnishing aid and comfort to the men who have been plotting and are now attempting the overthrow of the Union.

Fourth—One of its proprietors is a near relative of one of the prominent rebel Generals.

Such is the position and such has been the course of the leading organ of the Republican party. It has been an active and interested agent in the plot to dissolve the Union. Should such a press be tolerated in the great struggle for the very life of the Government? Should it be permitted to distil its disunion poison, when the whole energies of the loyal citizens are being exerted to save the Constitution and the Union? We oppose any thing that even tends to mob violence, but should not the strong arm of the law be evoked and exercised to stop a press which for months has been advocating secession, a separation of the States and is extending "aid and comfort" to the enemy by representing that a large body of the Northern people, which it knows to be false, sympathize with the rebels and the great rebellion against the Government?—*State Sentinel.*

KENTUCKY.—Events in Kentucky are rapidly tending to a crisis. Gov. Magoffin has vetoed the resolution of the Legislature instructing the Governor to give notice to whom it may concern that the Confederate troops must be removed from the limits of the State, both houses of the Legislature yesterday passed the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, by the requisite constitutional majority. This action raises an issue in Kentucky which will have speedily to be met. It re-asserts the unyielding loyalty of Kentucky to the Union, and her determination to repel rebel invasion. Magoffin, Breckinridge & Company must now decide whether they will stand by the State or join her enemies.—*Ft. W. Sentinel, 14.*

Horrible Murder.

By a private dispatch we learn the particulars of a horrible murder, or series of murders committed near Bloomington last night. The victims were a Mr. Cox, his wife and four children. The circumstances, as far as learned, are substantially the following: Mr. Cox and wife were awakened shortly after midnight by screaming in the direction of their son's house but a short distance from their own. Starting out to ascertain the cause of the alarm, in the darkness they stumbled over their son's body, who was dreadfully mangled about the throat, though not quite dead. Lying near they found the wife and a little girl, three years old, with their throats cut and both quite dead. Two other children, the oldest twelve years, both with their throats cut, were discovered a short distance from the first, though in these latter there were symptoms of animation. Neither the father nor the children can survive. Two men, strongly suspicioned of the bloody deed, have been arrested and confined in jail. The suspected persons have hitherto borne good characters.—*Lafayette Courier.*

APPOINTMENTS.—Wm. Durham Quartermaster of the 43d regiment:

Wm. E. McLean, Lieutenant Colonel of 43d regiment.

Sion S. Bass, Colonel of the 30th regiment.

John L. Mansfield, Brigadier-General of the third brigade, Indiana Legion.

John Love, Major General first division, Indiana Legion.

Reuben Williams, Captain Company E, 12th Indiana.

A. P. Wallace, Lieutenant Colonel 12th Indiana.

Alexander Buchanan, Captain Company I, 12th Indiana.

William Wood, First Lieutenant 12th Indiana.

Alfred F. Taylor, Second Lieutenant 12th Indiana.

Joseph B. Dodge, Lieutenant Colonel of the 30th regiment.

Orrin D. Hurd, Major of the 30th regiment.

Samuel A. Freeman, Assistant Surgeon of the 30th regiment.

Peter P. Bailey, Quartermaster of the 30th regiment.

Baldwin J. Crosswait, Lieutenant Colonel of the 44th regiment.

Sanford J. Stoughton, Major of the 44th regiment.

John H. Perick, Assistant Surgeon of the 44th regiment.

SUPPLY OF COTTON IN ENGLAND.—Government is in receipt of valuable information, by the last steamer, relating to the present stock of cotton in English warehouses, and the prospect of a supply from other sources than from the rebel States. This information leaves no room to doubt that the Manchester mills will be able to run on full time for an entire year, even without touching a pound of the new crop. This information obtained from the Spinners-Association has greatly and agreeably surprised the manufacturers, and led them to soften down very much in their demand for a speedy termination of the war.

HE GAVE ALL.—The will of the late Gen. Lyon gives all his property, worth $30,000, to the Government. Can we hear of another instance of this devotion to country, which yields life and everything that makes it desirable, to the support of our country and its constitution.

President Lincoln has instructed Gen. Fremont to modify his proclamation in regard to slaves, so far as to conform with the confiscation law of the last session of Congress.

THE ERA.

"Here let the press the people's rights maintain, Unawed by influence and unbought by gain."

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

Friday, : : : : Sept. 20, 1861

☞ S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York, and 6, State St., Boston, are our Advertising Agents at these points. This Era is authorised to contract for Advertising collect and receipt for same.

Resolved, THAT WE HEARTILY RECOMMEND THE NEW ERA AS A BOLD, INDEPENDENT, AND TRUE DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL, AND AS SUCH ENTITLED TO THE CONFIDENCE AND SUPPORT OF EVERY TRUE DEMOCRAT AND PATRIOT.—*De Kalb County Democratic Convention, Sept. 7th, 1861.*

DEMOCRATIC CO. TICKET.

For Treasurer,
GEORGE BARNEY.

For Commissioner.
JOHN BRANDON.

Keep it Before the People!

That the failure of the present Republican Officials of the county to publish the usual statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the county for the year ending June 1, 1861, by stating on what account the money was paid, as has been customary, shows that they wish to keep the facts from an outraged and deceived people as long as possible, hoping thereby to continue their squandering of the people's money.

Keep it Before the People!

That the expenses of the county are $2.750.72 more under the management of the Republicans than they were under the management of the Democrats, although the Republicans extravagantly promised to reduce the expenses of the county if the people would give them the control of their county affairs. The expenses of the year ending June 1, 1859—the last year the Democrats had the exclusive control of the financial affairs of the county, are put down in the official report at $9,294.72, but as there was included in this sum $718.82 which was paid—under a decision of the Supreme Court—to the Republican Common Pleas Judges as extra pay for previous years—which it is evident should not be included as a part of the actual expenses of that year, the sum of $8.575.90

As per Auditor Hunt's, report the expenses for the year ending June 1, 1861—the first year the Republicans have had the exclusive control of the financial affairs of the county, are put down at $11.326.62

Leaves, as above, $2.750.72

If any one is disposed to dispute the correctness of the above statement, we would refer them to the record.

Just and Practical.

There is a great deal of reverence paid, says the Chicago *Times*, at present to the old maxim, that in the midst of war law should be silent. In a modified sense this is true. In the presence of actual hostilities, or in districts largely infected by treason, measures of a very stringent nature may be justfied by a paramount public necessity. Thus JACKSON was right at New Orleans, and it may be that martial law is essential to the peace and loyalty of St. Louis and Baltimore. But the proposition, so often made, that it should be extended all over the country, and particularly to the great cities, is not only foolish, but wicked—foolish, because it is an unnecessary surrender of civil rights to military dictation—wicked, because it would convine the whole civilized world that treason is so rife and strong in all the loyal States that the civil authorites are powerless to all with it, and it can only be repressed by bayonets. Besides this, it causes the rebels to believe that they have a strong party at the North, and so encourage them in their war upon Government.

Now, treason is not powerful at the North. If it exists at all, it is so weak as to be contemptible. It certainly is not too strong for the energies of the civil authorities, if properly directed, and they who denounce martil law, vigilance committees, or any measure of government which usurps the the functions of the officers of the law insults the loyality of our people, and present us to christendom in an attitude of anarchy which does not exist.

☞ The remainder of the Steuben Volunteers, making the requisite number from that county for the 29th Regment, passed through this place on last Saturday. The ladies of Auburn were prepared to receive them here with refreshments, of which the boys partook heartily, and returned thanks. In the ranks we noticed one J. Ryan and *four of his sons*—all for the wars. Bully for the Ryan family

THE DEKALB COUNTY FAIR will be held on the Fair ground near this place, on Thursday and Friday, the 3d and 4th days of October next.

Romeo and the Figures.

"*Romeo.*—Tut, I have lost myself; I am not here.
This is not Romeo, he's some other where."
—*Shakespeare.*

Well may Romeo, the *little* exclaim, "I have lost myself," for his article of last week, in the *Press*, is the most conclusive evidence that he is most terribly bewilderdered, if not actually insane or idiotic.—Almost the first word he writes is a falsehood. He says that in our article of "Keep it Before the People," we charge "base corruption on the county officials." Now we do no such thing, but we do charge them with squandering the people's money. It is *possible* that they may squander and not do it corruptly, and it is *possible* to squander corruptly. But the squandering is proved by Romeo himself, as he and his friends charged the Democrats with squandering the public funds, when they expended only $9,294,72, for the year ending June 1, 1859, and $718,82 of this sum was extra pay to Republican Judges, for services claimed to have been rendered for previous years, although they had received at the rate of $75,00 per week for the time spent in the discharge of the duties of their offices—while now the Republicans expend, as per official report, $11,326,62, which sum, it is claimed by Romeo, contains $617,50, of officers back pay, which it is right should be deducted if the $718,82 is from the expenses of the year ending June 1, 1859, which would leave as the amount expended by the Republicans, over that expended by the Democrats, the sum of $2,103,22, if we admit all that is claimed by Romeo, which, however, the official report does not show. Then, according to Romeo's own figures, the Republican officers have succeeded in squandering $2,103,22 more than the Democrats did. Surely a thing that will so shortsightedly cut his own throat, and those of his friends, can very properly talk about the weak-headedness of others. An idot always believes others to be fools.

Romeo. And we mean well in going to this mask;
But 'tis no wit to go.
Mercutio. Why, may one ask?
Romeo. I dreampt a dream to-night.
Mer. And so did I.
Romeo. Well, what was yours?
Mercutio. That dreamers often lie.
—*Shakespeare.*

Catlin (Romeo) in a column or so of garbage, in the "Press," makes a flimsy attempt to explain away our charge, and that of the Democratic Convention,—that the Republican County Officials had signally failed to redeem their pledge, to reduce the expenses of the County. He tries to cover up the real point at issue with a lot of stuff (a mask) entirely foreign to the subject. To show a specimen of his fairness, and

"That dreamers often lie,"

we give the following. He says, in referring to the article at the head of our editorial column, "The article says the expenses of the County are $2,750,72 more under our administration than that of the Democracy. This is not true as any school boy can see, by subtracting $9,294,72 from $11,326,62, you have a balance of $2031,90 which is in favor of 1859."—Now we state, as every one can see, that the sum of $718,82 should be deducted from the expenses of 1859, and we state the reasons why, in order to arrive at the figures we give, but Romeo withholds a part of our statement, and an essential part too, in order to make his point. The adage "that to withhold a part is sometimes equivalent to telling a lie," will apply in this case, and proves "that dreamers often lie."

Benvolio. Away, begone! the sport is at the best.
Romeo. Ay, so I fear, the more is my unrest.

Catlin (Romeo) says, "God forbid that we should do business as it has *usually* been done by the *Democracy*." We can't say what God will do, but we think you are a God forsaken set, and that he knows nor cares anything about you; and we also think that the PEOPLE will entirely dispense with your services, as you have failed to redeem your pledges. So prepare, the play (for you) is at its best.

Catlin talks about others groveling in the dust for party aggrandizement, while he is the candidate of a party, nominated by a party convention—that he refused to pass a resolution for a Union Convention and Union ticket; but we doubt his groveling in the dust for party aggrandizement, but he will plunge to the deepest depths of falsehood and misrepresentation for his own.

Catlin says that the charges of faithlessness against the Republican Officials called forth cries of "good," in the Democratic Convention, which fact seems to trouble him, and he goes off in a rage, and cries "falsehood," &c., but he utterly fails to prove a falsehood. He sees in this that the people do take some interest in how their hard earnings are spent.

Mean and Cowardly.

A correspondent in the last *Press*, writing from this place, under an assumed character, undertakes to give the proceedings of the Democratic Convention on the 6th inst., and his article is a complete string of misrepresentation and falsehood. Any man who would thus try to cast opprobium upon the proceedings of that body of patriotic and union-loving citizens, convened for good and loyal purposes, denouncing them as "sympathizers with Southern traitors at heart," and that "*the strong and bloody resolutions were detested by many*," that they were "imported, and crammed down the unwilling throats of the secession wing of the Convention, and unless they swallowed the pill, some would come Charleston on them," is a thing of meanness, and a cowardly scoundrel. We do not wonder at his being ashamed to publish his falsehoods under his true name. The resolutions of the Convention as published, speak the sentiments of the members of that Convention, and the villain correspondent of the *Press*, will not succeed in any of his evil designs.

Reduction.

The last *Press* comes to us reduced to six columns, its present size being that of the *Era*. The editor gives as his reason for thus "coming down a peg or two," that four printers in his employ have one after the other gone to the war, and left him short of help. Allow us to correct you, neighbor, in your extravagance. We happen to know of but two printers who have gone from the *Press* office, viz: William Kimsey and Charles Baxter;—and by the way, they are good fellows, and will make excellent soldiers. Now we would be pleased to learn that the *Press* had turned out a whole regiment of types to defend the Government, for printers make the best kind of soldiers. We only mention this to let our readers know that our cotemporary has not done "such a big thing" as he would make you believe. But we give him due credit for all the fighting material he has furnished, and say amen to it. It is evident, however, the hard times have reduced the dimensions of the *Press*, and nothing else.

Governor Wright.

We publish on the first page of this week's paper, an abstract of the remarks of Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, late minister near the court of Frederick William IV, of Prussia, upon his reception at Indianapolis, on Saturday 6th, inst. The remarks of Gov. WRIGHT upon the rebellion are patriotic—just what we might expect from our distinguished democratic statesman. He has no sympathy with rebellion, but favors a vigorous prosecution of the war until our land is cleared of the pest.—He was cordially received by the citizens of Indianapolis, and will be welcomed back by the people of the State he has so well served in high and important positions, both at home and abroad.

☞ We were considerably amused upon taking up the last issue of the *Press*, and looking through its columns. We found it "brim full" of correspondents, "A." "Catlin," "Union," &c.,—one attacking the *Era*, one the late Democratic Convention, and one the Democratic party generally. A more complete litter of barking puppies we have never seen; who, it appears, are fearful that they are about to lose their hold upon the public teat, and are making nervous grasps for the much coveted institution. Hang on to it with a death gripe, gentlemen. We know it is dear to *your* hearts, and affords *you* much nourishment.

Ran Over by an Ox.

An unruly ox broke lose from his fastenings on last Monday, and in sailing about town, ran into a man named Thompson, knocking down and tramping on him. The impolite pedestrian not satisfied with this, wheeled about and charged upon his victim, and would have made serious work, had not assistance come to hand. The gentleman's injuries, though not bad, are by no means comfortable, and he can think himself fortunate in thus escaping.

Periodicals.

GODEY for October, is first on our table, a superior number. The large double Fashion Plates are among the best features; yet we find an abundance of other useful and entertaining matter, within its pages.

ARTHUR can be ranked with any of his cotemporaries, "My Eye and Betty Martin," a prime Steel Plate, and "Nothing but Money," the leading story, are worth the price alone.

PETERSON is a number of great merit. "The white lady of Avenel" is a fine engraving. The Fashion Plates are well executed. There is also a vast amount of good reading matter in the October number.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following is a list of the officers and privates of the DeKalb County Guards in Camp Allen at Fort Wayne, for the 29th Regiment:

Cyrus Hawley, Captain; W. W. Griswold, 1st Lieutenant; Job C. Smith, 2d Lieutenant; Joshua Eberly, 1st Sergeant; Joseph McKay, 2d Sergeant; Leander Weldin, 3d Sergeant; Jeremiah Likens, 4th Sergeant; Perry Hodges, 5th Sergeant; Cyrus Hodges, 1st Corporal; Wm. H. Phelps, 2d Corporal; L. D. Conner, 3d Corporal; Phillip Noel, 4th Corporal; Wm. Miller, 5th Corporal; Henry Stoner, 6th Corporal; Jonas Crawford, 7th Corporal; A. B. Boss, 8th Corporal.

Privates: David Arthur, Casper Altenburg, Isaiah Baugman, W. H. H. Beard, Adna Brown, E. Buchanan, Henry Belinger, George Beely, Israel Church, Geo. Cole, A. Coller, Z. B. Culbertson, William H. Cox, Wm. Connoway Wm. Crusan, Charles Delong, Ebenezer Delong, Lester DeLano, Calbert J. Drurey, John N. Eberly, Lesly Fisher, John Furney, Lewis Fisher, Samuel Ford, William Ford, Wm. Fike, Wm. R. Feagler, Robert Feagler, Nathan Fredesickson, William Freeman, Jesse Gingerich, Samuel George, James H. Hughy, David Heisey, John High, Henery Healy, Peleg Hull, Amos Hull, Isaac Hornberger, R. H. Johnson, J. F. Johnson, David Knoderer, George Lightner, A. F. Long, John Lawrence, Joseph Lockenmire, Samuel L. Musser, J. S. Murray, Perry Mullen, John Marks, J. C. Myres, Samuel Nott, Nathenoi Osborn, Henry Park, Hezekiah Plummer, John A. Provines, David Rigby, Rolla Ricketts, Levi Rutan, Albert Reed, M. V. Snyder, Elam Shaffstall, Samuel Ulem, J. W. Watson, Jesse Wallace, James Weir, John C. Weeks, Henry Wagner, J. C. Whysen, Jonas Zimmeron, Wm. Swihart, Ephram Shull, Benjamin Spoonhower.—*Press.*

TRIAL OF SCALES.—We have seen a statement of the recent official trial in one of the principal counties in this State, of twenty-five Grain and Stock scales. They were the ordinary out-door wagon scales, and were tested just as they were found in common use, thus making it one of the best possible practical tests. Sixteen of them were of Fairbank's make, and nine of various other kinds, including some which have lately been claimed as superior to Fairbanks'. The result showed a remarkable degree of accuracy in those of Fairbanks' make, while all others were condemned as not sufficiently accurate for us. The importance of this fact will be appreciated without comment. We publish it because it is one in which the public are interested.—*Chicago Tribune.*

☞ Messrs. Geo. England & Co, are stopping at this place buying up horses for Government use. They will be at Spencerville to-morrow, and in Auburn on the 23d and 24th inst. If our farmers have any horses to sell, and receive the highest cash prices they should bring them to the market by that time.

THE September term of the Common Pleas Court, for this County, is in session this week; Judge Clapp on the Bench, and J. Cummings, as Prosecutor.

EDITOR ERA—Sir: In your last issue I am charged with official corruption, in making an improper Annual Exhibit. I wish to be briefly heard in this matter.—That Exhibit sets forth the orders issued during the financial year 1860. And from that exhibit you must have obtained your authority for charging the County officials with extravagance. You do not, I presume, undertake to say that my showing is incorrect, consequently I am at a loss to determine on what grounds I am to be charged with dishonesty. In making out that statement, I consulted only the requirements of the law, considering it useless to spread the matter over a larger surface. The only practical good, to any one, of a more extended statement, being to put a little more money in the pockets of the printer. The books of the office are always open to inspection. I will take pleasure in showing to you, or any other person interested, not only on what account, but also, to whom the orders were issued.

A. J. HUNT.

We give the above a place in our paper with pleasure, and have only to refer Mr. Hunt to our statement and the record, for an explanation. Each speaks for itself.—If Mr. Hunt is clear of the breakers, we are satisfied. We leave that for the reader to judge.

MORE NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.—"Since the brilliant conquest at Hatteras Inlet"—says one of our exchanges—"it is said the Government has resolved upon several other similar expeditions without loss of time." It is pleasant to know that since that affair, the Government has adopted so wise a resolution. It, probably never occured to the Government, nor to any of its illustrious civil or military officers, that such a thing was advisable. The people have been wondering why it was not done, but the Government has just thought of it!—*Cin. Press, (Rep.)*

The subscription to the National loan up to Saturday last so far as heard from amounted to $9,000,000.

It is contradicted that the Captain Gen of Cuba had issued a proclamation recognizing the rebel flag

From Missouri.

Chicago, 16.—The Tribune this morning contains a severe article on the President's letter to Fremont, saying it takes away the penalty of re ellion, and leaves the war mere schemes for mutual assassination.

The post also contains a letter saying that it will have a bad effect in Missouri, and that backward steps now will now result, and lead to no good.

The papers of the 11th, give the following account of the late engagement between Rains and Montgomery, on the 2d inst., six hundred of the rebel forces under Rains approached Ft. Scott, and seized eight mules belonging to the Government, killing the teamsters. A messenger was dispatched to Montgomery who had 500 men; he pursued Rians 11 miles, killing several of his men, when coming upon the main body of the enemy the battle commenced. The rebels having five cannon, Montgomery having one Howitzer only.—The fight lasted two hours, when Montgomery slowly retreated, keeping up a running fight until night-fall. The enemies force reported by prisoners from 2,000 to 3,000. Twenty-three negroes have been deplared free under Fremon's proclamation, they being the property of a leading rebel.

From Western Virginia.

Elkwater, Va, 16.—The body of Col. John A. Washington was sent over to the enemy yesterday, under a flag of truce, which on its way was met by a similar flag coming from the enemy, for the purpose of obtaining information as to his condition.

On the 12th a detachment of 300 men the 14th Indiana, and 24th and 25th Ohio regiments dispersed three Tennessee regiments under Gen. Anderson, on the west side of Cheat Mountain, completely routing them, killing 80 and obtaining most of their equipments. Our loss was 8 killed.

The enemy made an advance on Elkwater, with a force supposed to be 15,000, but was driven back by detachments of men from the 15th Indiana, 3d and 6th Ohio regiments, and shells from Loomis' battery. They have retreated some eight or ten miles. A strong force of Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia troops also threatened the east side of Cheat Mountain.—A shell thrown from one of the Loomis guns two miles, into the enemy's camp, killed 10 and wounded 4. The 13th Indiana had a skirmish with superior numbers of the enemy on the 12th, and killed 10 or 12, with a trifling loss. Lieut. Morrell, of the Topographical Engineers, was taken prisoner while on his way to Cheat Mountain.

War in the West.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—Gen. Sturgis with one regiment of Infantry, two companies Cavalry and one of Artillery took possion of St. Joseph, Mon., Friday last.

It is reported a battle took place at Lexington yesterday beteen Federal forces there and Green's rebels, in which most of the latter were captured. This needs confirmation.

Another bridge was burnt on the H. & St. Joe Railroad a day or two since, precipitating lomotive into a streme, and killing the engineer.

Reports are current here that the confederate forces have evacuated Columbus, Ky.

Jefferson City, 17.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes as follows: "Persons who arrived here this morning, report that on Wednesday night, Gen. Price was moving toward Sedalia, with 11,000 men, and that Parson's was there with 2,500 rebels, and 14 pieces of artillery. Other accounts say that Price left Warrensburg for Lexington on Wednesday night. Reports are current that Lexington has been captured, but they are not believed.

Parties from Pettist Co., report a fight at Blackwater, in which the secessionists defeated the Home Guards and burnt the Blackwood bridge.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of De Kalb, in the State of Indiana, I will sell at Public Sale, on the

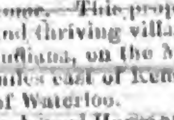
22d Day of October, 1861,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., at the late residence of Russell Higby, deceased, the following Real Estate, to-wit: The north half of the south east quarter of Section thirty one, (31) Township thirty four, (34) North of Range fifteen (15) east, in De Kalb County, Indiana, subject to the estate of the widow of said decedent, for not less than two-thirds of its appraised value [$400] upon the following terms, to-wit: One third of the purchase money down, one third in one year, and one third in eighteen months from day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by approved personal security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest.

ELIJAH BRYAN, Adm'r.

J. B. MORRISON, Atty. for Estate.
Sept. 20, 1861. 43 w3 $4.00.

Village Property For Sale!



THE undersigned will sell, on favorable terms, a good residence, with a good barn on the premises, and Four Village Lots, well supplied with Fruit Trees, and surrounded with everything to make it comfortable home. This property is located in the pleasant and thriving village of Lawrence, De Kalb co., Indiana, on the M. S. & N. I. Railroad, eight miles east of Kendallville, and four miles west of Waterloo.

A good Horse and Carriage, or a good span of Horses, will be taken in exchange on part payment for the above property. Apply to, or address,

J. W. LYTTLE,
Lawrence, DeKalb co., Indiana.

Sept 13, 1861. 42-3w

THE ERA.

Auburn, - - - Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

SELECT SCHOOL.—The undersigned will open a Select School, in the school building at Auburn, Indiana, on Monday, Sept. 30th, 1861, in which he will endeavor to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. Terms will vary from $2,50 to $5,50, in accordance with the advancement of the pupil. Penmanship will receive careful attention, and Book Keeping by single and double entry, will be taught in connection with other branches. A. F. WISE.

Sept. 20, 1861. 1t

Notice.

The Post Office at Auburn, Ind., is prepared to exchange envelopes of the new style, for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during a period of six days, from Sept. 20th, 1861, after which time the latter will not be received in payment of postage, on letters sent from this office.

J. W. CASE, P. M.

Sept. 20, 1861. 1t

FROM SECESSIA.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 16.—Special to Union and American—Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, has resigned, in consequence of bad health. His successor has not yet been appointed.

The banks in New Orleans have suspended specie payment to day, and Treasury notes all par.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 11.—A fight between Wise and Lincolnites, at Hawks Nest has been confirmed. Gen. Henningson directed the confederate troops.—The enemy was badly cut up. Hampton's cavalry made a splendid dash into the enemy's lines near Alexandria, after some sharp work they returned with 3 prisoners, and considerable war munitions.

The Ft. Smith Times of the 7th learns that 5 regiments of troops will join McCulloch soon; also a Mississippi and I South Carolinia regiment.

The Louisville Journal of this morning publishes a correspondence between Hon. Jos. Holt and the President in regard to Fremont's proclamation. In answere to Mr. Holt's enquiries, President Lincoln enclosed a copy of his letter to Fremont, which has been published.

The Courier of this morning publishes a card, calling a meeting of all citizens of Henry, Trumble and Carroll counties, to form a league for mutual protection of lives and property of families of all parties.—The idea thought, is to put down all marauding bands of either party, and avoid guerilla warefare.

Enlisting is exceedingly lively, besides infantry and many cavalry and artillery companies that are forming. One cavalry company, composed of Germans who have seen service, and one artillery company of 150 men under J. W. Scott will have Peter Hart of Sumter as 1st Lieut. A regiment of cavalry under Col. James S. Jackson of N. C., has been nearly completed. Harness and saddle makers are kept busy night and day, are advertising for journeymen.

It is reported that 3,000 Confederates under Zollicoffer came to Cumberland Ford, Knox county on Saturday, and captured the Capt. of Col. Stin's company of Home Guards.

VAST MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—If reporters were to publish the arrivals of troops and military movements now transpiring here, the country would be electrified. But all is done quietly and without publicity. Even the ostentatious displays of parades and music on the avenue are avoided, and troops march from the depot to Gen. McClellan's office through direct avenues and without music. By the large arrivals to-day not a citizen is disturbed, and few are aware of what is going on.—*Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Press.*

Darnstown Affair.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—The Baltimore American of this morning, has a letter from Point of Rocks dated Monday, giving the additional particulars of the Darnstown engagement. Col. Geary commanded in person. Our loss is one killed, and a few slightly wounded. Our troops behaved like veterans. Companies B. D. & I. of the 28th Penn. regiment and two companies of the 13th Mass. comprised our force. During the fight a rebel was seen taking aim at Col. Geary, when the Col. grasped the rifle from a soldier and shot the rebel on the spot. Our troops are in fine spirits.

WISCONSIN.—The Democracy of Wisconsin have called a State Convention at Madison, on the 29th October, for the purpose of nominating a Governor and other State officers, to be supported at the coming November election. In no State, save Vermont, has there been a fusion of parties and an abandonment of the Democratic organization.

Home Testimony.

HUNTSVILLE, Whitley Co., Ind., Nov. 15, '59

This is to Certify that I was very much reduced in strength, and was confined to my bed from General Debility, and Disease, but being recommended to try your Scandinavian Blood Pills, and Blood Purifier, I did so with the most astonishing success. I have since had several attacks of the same kind, and they are always removed by your Remedies. I now conscientiously recommend them to the use of the afflicted. Yours, BELA GOODRICH.

See advertisement.

NEW GOODS

SPRING and SUMMER STOCK!

AT

HEAD

QUARTERS!

The Largest Stock Ever Brought to Auburn!

50 BALES SHEETING, STRIPES & DRILLS

15 CASES PRINTS, NEW STYLES,

100 Cases Boots and Shoes,

One Entire cargo Groceries, Crockery.

CARPETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
AND STRAW
GOODS.

Brocha, Long and Square Shawls.

Printed
Wool
Shawls,
all extra cheap.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

Ready Made Clothing.

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS.

ALAPACCAS,
GINGHAMS,
BRILLIANTS

Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

A Large Stock of

FLANNELS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
SATINETS,
DENIMS,
CASSIMERS,

Summer Stuffs, Cloths, &c., &c., all going at Brown Sheeting Profits.

☞ Large Sales, Small Profits, Good Value, and Quick Returns, is the only motto to last. ☜

Cash Paid for

WOOOL, WHEAT, CORN,

OATS, and all kinds of PRODUCE.

STEIFLE & WOLF.

Head Quarters,
Auburn, April 10, 1861

Complaint.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, ss. } In the DeKalb Circuit Court, October Term 1861.

Josephine S. Grifling, vs. Charles S. S. Grifling. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, by the affidavit of a disinterested person, that the defendant above named, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. The said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the filing of said petition, and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will stand for trial on the second day of the said term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Auburn, in said county, commencing on Monday, the 27th day of October, 1861, when and where he will be required to appear, answer or demur thereto, or the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

JNO. RALSTON, *Clerk,*
DeKalb Circuit Court,

W. G. CROXTON, Pl'f's Atty.
Aug. 30, 1861. 40-3w-$4,00.

Complaint.

STATE OF INDIAnA, De Kalb County, ss. } In the Circuit Court, October Term, 1861.

Catharine Lower, vs. Noah Lower. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, by the affidavit of a disinterested person, that the defendant above named, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. The said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the filing of said petition and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will stand for trial on the second day of the said term of the said Court House, in the town of Auburn, in said County, commencing on Monday, the 28th day of October, 1861, when and where he will be required to appear, answer or demur thereto, or the same will be determined in his absence.

JNO. RALSTON, *Clerk,*
DeKalb C. C.

J. I. DEST, Pl'fs Atty.
Aug. 30, 1861. 40w3$4,00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in a cause wherein Aaron Block is Plaintiff, and Thomas Baldock and Esther Baldock are Defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred & Fifty-Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 21st Day of September, 1861,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House, of said De Kalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits of a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described Real Estate, to-wit:—

Lots No. [89] eighty-nine, and [114] one hundred and forty-four, in the Original Plat of the Town of Auburn, as laid out by Wesley Park and John B. Howe, in De Kalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, exppose at Public Sale the fee-simple of said Real Estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JAS. N. CHAMBERLAIN, Sheriff De Kalb County.

Sheriff's Office, Auburn, Aug. 30, 1861. } 40-3-$5,75.

New Firm!

S. W. RALSTON,

[SUCCESSOR TO M. L. RHODES.]

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
AND READYMADE
CLOTHING.

GOODS

AT

WAR PRICES!

The stock of Goods now on hand will be closed out at very low figures, in order to make room for the Fall and Winter stock.

CALL AT THE BRICK STORE.

Goods in Exchange for Produce.

S. W. RALSTON

Aug. 30, 1861. 10

AUBURN MARKETS.

OFFICE OF "THE NEW ERA," Sept. 20, 1861.

WHEAT, white,	80
" red	75
CORN,	25
OATS,	18
RYE,	35
BARLEY,	40
BEANS,	75
POTATOES,	20
FLOUR, ₩ 100 lbs.	2 75
HIDES, green, ₩ lb	3½
" dry,	7
BUTTER,	6½
LARD,	6½
FEATHERS,	50
TALLOW,	6½
BEESWAX,	25
PORK,	5,00@5,50
CLOVER SEED, ₩ bu.	3 50
TIMOTHY SEED,	1 50
FLAXSEED,	75
APPLES, dried,	1 00
" green,	50

Special Notices.

MICH. SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAIL ROAD.

1861. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1861.

On and after August 12th, 1861, passenger trains will leave Waterloo station as follows, daily except Sunday:

GOING EAST.

Leave—Waterloo, at 1:13 P. M.
Arrive—Toledo, at 4:15 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave—Waterloo, at 12:33 P. M.
Arrive—Chicago, at 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Toledo, with Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad; with Cleveland and Toledo Railroad; with Dayton & Michigan Railroad, and with Wabash Valley Railroad.

At Detroit with Grand Trunk Railway; with Great Western Railway; and with Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.

At Adrian with trains for Monroe Detroit and Jackson.

At White Pigeon, with trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

At Elkhart with trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendalville, and Stations on Air Line Railroad.

At N. A. & R. R. Crossing with trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

At Chicago, with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena, Milwaukee, Burlington and Quincy, Northwest Railway, Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, Illinois Central, & to all points west & south west.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. ☜ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. ☜ Time and Fare as quick and low, as by any other Railroad route.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt.
D. R. RUDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN MEDICINES

THE GREAT STANDARD REMEDIES

of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only thro' years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will positively cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, or weakness of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, and will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague. See our Almanac for proof. Price 75 cts per Bottle.

HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL

Will positively cure Coughs, Colds, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pheumonia, Incipient Consumption, and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of Confirmed Consumption. As a Diarrhoea Cordial it is unequalled. Price 75 cents.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN PILL,

being well known throughout Europe and America, needs no commendation here. They are purely vegitable, are prepared with great exactness, and are sugar-coated. No better Cathartic Pill can be found. Price 25cts. per box. These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside of each bottle or box. In our "Everybody's Almanac," published annually, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

Beware of Counterfeits.—See that you get Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., and that his signature is on the wrapper of each bottle. C. E. MERRICK, Adv. and Commercial Traveller.

For sale by M. F. PIERCE, Auburn. oct12

HOME INS. COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000

ASSETS 1ST JULY 1860,.....$1,481,819 27
" " JAN. " 1,468,396 28

Increase of Assets in Six Months,... $22,422 99

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY continues to insure against loss or damage by **Fire** and the dangers of **Inland Navigation and Transportation,** on terms as favorable as the nature of the risks and the real security of the insured and of the Company will warrant.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, *President.*
A. F. WILMARTH, *Vice-President.*
J. MILTON SMITH, *Secretary.*
JOHN McGEE, *Ass't Sec'ry.*

Wm. H. DILS, *Agent,*
AUBURN, IND.

Aug. 22, 1860. 38-0m.

FRENCH & KEITH,

WHOLESALE Dealers in Dry Goods, Nos. 142 & 144, Water Street, Cleveland Ohio.

LUKE D. FRENCH, FRANCIS C. KEITH.

L. BOWERS,

DEALER in Groceries, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, Glass, and Notions. Refreshments always on hand, such as Pies, Cakes, Cheese, Crackers, &c. Choice Cegars and Tobaccos. He is now opening out a new stock of spring Groceries. ☞ Call at the 2d door south of the Drug Store.

May 3, 1861. 23-1y

NORRISTOWN MARBLE WORKS

MADDEN & BOON respectfully announce to the people that they still hold forth at this point, and will conduct the Business in its various branches. They feel confident in saying that their workmanship is fully established both in price and quality of work sent from this place heretofore, and will endeavor to deliver

TOMB STONES,

MONUMENTS,
TABLE TOPS,
LOOKING GLASS BASES,

And all kinds of

MARBLE FURNITURE.

Our good quality and finish as is done anywhere. We have had experience in all branches of the business, having worked in the largest manufactories in the East, and we think can give satisfaction.

☞ All orders will receive prompt attention. Quick sales and small profits is our motto.

MADDEN & BOON.

Nov. 7th, 1860. vol1 49

F. L. GILLET,

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL

PAINTER AND GRAINER,

AUBURN, IND.—Also Glazing and Paper Hanging done in a good workmanlike manner. Satisfaction given. 10

BLOOD PILLS AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

DR. ROBACK'S

Scandinavian Remedies!

BOTANY CHEMISTRY EXPERIENCE PHARMACY.

WHEN Dr. Roback, the celebrated Swedish Physician, introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, give their opinions Weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class or who chose to investigate for themselves are now of one mind on this subject.

The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following *FACTS:*

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to CONTAIN NO MINERAL that they cure the almost universal complaint, DYSPEPSIA, with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other medicines proved useless, they relieve LIVER COMPLAINT, and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. That SICK FEMALES, who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with great rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual disabilities are removed by their cordial and gently stimulating properties. That they recruit SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS, however they may have been trifled with and abused; that their direct tendency is to lengthen life and render enjoyable. That operating directly upon the poison of disease in the blood, they CAUSE SOON TO HEAL, and discharge from the system, every tint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they RECRUIT THE DEBILITATED, and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels, the Liver, the nervous system, the skin, the glands or muscles, ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OR OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE BLOOD OR SECRETIONS, in which they do not give prompt relief, and, (if administered before the very citidal of life has been invaded,) effect a painless and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the very best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They hunt disease through every avenue and organ of the system, and to expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better, but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $6 per dozen. Of the Scandinavian Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates, published in a conspicuous part of this paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser, containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical Information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing one stamp for the reply.

A NEW ARTICLE.

DR. ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS

A new and delightful Stomach and Cordial for giving tone to the Stomach, and for the prevention of billious complaints incident to the Western country. Try it.

As a morning drink, to assist digestion and relieve Dyspepsia, it has no equal. Try it.

In flavor it is superior to all other Bitters. Try it.

The formula of these Bitters, now (1861) the sole property of Dr. Roback, originated with one of the oldest and most eminent Medical Practitioners of the West, and it is directly predicated upon the wants of Western people.

These Bitters derive their stimulus from the powerful tonic nature of the roots and herbs of which they are composed, and as they are, by allaying unnatural cravings of the stomach, directly promotive of TEMPERANCE, the present proprietor believes that in making them widely known the public welfare is subserved.

It will soon be for sale by all of Dr. Roback's numerous agents, and at Hotels, &c., the country over. In the meantime orders will be filled direct from Cincinnati in any quantity, and at the lowest rates. It is put up in Quart Bottles, and securely packed in one doz. cases. Half doz. sample cases will, however, be packed and sent to any address, if desired.

Retail Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Principal office and salesroom, No. 6, East Fourth Street, 3d building from Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Labritory, No. 32 Hammond Street. For sale in De Kalb County by

M. F. PIERCE, Auburn; N. L. THOMAS, Newville; T. J. & J. T. SHELDON, Norristown; J. B. SAWTELL, Spencerville; R. J. LENT, Waterloo; JOHN CLARK, Fairfield Center, and by Druggists and Merchants generally, thro'out the Union. 10

WATERLOO MILLS!!

WILLIAM ORDERN, MILLER.

The proprietors of the above named Mills are now prepared to do

ALL KINDS OF WORK,

In their line in the *BEST WORKMANLIKE MANNER.*

WE WARRANT ALL WORK DONE AT OUR MILLS,

And Pay for all Grain Damaged in Grinding!

All kinds of Grain will be ground the same day it is brought to the Mill, Mondays excepted.

COME ONE AND ALL AND TRY US ONCE!

MARSHALL HALE,
JOSEPH BOYER.

Waterloo, March 20, 1861. 1y

MANHOOD—HOW LOST—HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,

On the nature and treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity, by ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., *Author of the "Green Book," &c.* The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out the mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically.* This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal to any address, postpaid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, 4,586. 41.

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MEDICAL advice given grátis, by the Acting Surgeon to all who apply by letter, with a description (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sectional Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.—Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors, EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. 17.

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Stoga Boots,	$2,00
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M. & A. HALE.

Waterloo, Aug. 2, 1861. 36

ALL kinds of Job Work done at this office with neatness and dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

175
525

Secessionists and Abolitionists Traveling the Same Road.

We take pleasure in reproducing the subjoined paragraphs from the New York *World*, a paper which may be regarded as the organ of the conservative element of the late Republican party:

Wendell Phillips and other abolitionists urge incessantly upon the Administration a proclamation of emancipation to the slaves. They can see nothing worth gaining in a war to uphold the best of Governments, the [illegible] of Constitutions, the hitherto unimpeded authority of law, and the [illegible] order of society, unless their wretched crotchets can also get furtherance in its conflicts.

The secession organs come to the same conclusion by a different road. They hope the Government will commit itself to the impolicy of wholesale emancipation, because in that event they know we should have a united South to fight, no loyal Union men there to work with us, a divided North, an interrupted, crippled and ineffectual war, and thus should entail upon the nation inevitably the very disruption to prevent which the North has risen to arms. This is not the first time secessionists and abolitionists have fought the same enemy.

We commend these words to the thoughtful consideration of all good men. To-day there is but one danger of a divided Northern popular sentiment and of a miscarriage of the contest for the preservation of the Union That danger is *abolitionism.*

DAILY AND WEEKLY

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL

1861-2.

"Here let the press the people's rights maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbought by gain."

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL are recognized organs of the Democracy of Indiana. As it has in the past, the SENTINEL will continue to advocate those principles and measures which are best calculated to advance the happiness, the prosperity and the freedom of the people from all unjust and unnecessary restraints. While cheerfully sustaining the Government as loyal citizens should, the SENTINEL will vigilantly watch all encroachments upon popular rights, and the true principles of constitutional liberty. The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press are necessary to preserve and secure free institutions. When these are struck down, no matter what may be the apology therefor, from that day dates the decline of American liberty. In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, the SENTINEL will fearlessly scrutinize and approve or condemn, as it believes the public good requires, all measures of the State and National Administrations. It will ever keep in view the distinction between supporting the Government and the venal acts of those who represent the Government. And we appeal for the support of all who desire to maintain a pure Constitutional Government, and continue for ourselves and our posterity the glorious heritage of free institutions, won by the valor and framed by the wisdom and integrity of the men who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors for liberty and independence.

For the purpose of extending the circulation of the Daily and Weekly INDIANA STATE SENTINEL, its proprietors solicit every Democrat, every friend of sound and conservative National principles to aid them in that object. It is needless to urge the importance of the press as an agency in sustaining a party organization and securing the success of its Principles, and Representative Men. The SENTINEL will take for its political guide the National and State Democratic Platforms and earnestly advocate the principles and policy they maintain.

The SENTINEL will, also, be a general newspaper. It will contain the latest Telegraph News from all parts of the world; a full and correct report of the Eastern Cattle Markets and the General Markets of all the principal cities of the Union; Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; Congressional Proceedings; full Reports of the Legislative Proceedings of our own State; Interesting Tales, Literary and Religious Miscellany; Inventions and Discoveries; Decisions in the Supreme Court of the State and the Federal, Circuit and District Courts, with notices of their arguments and proceedings; the local news of the various counties of the State, which will be of general interest; the Commercial and Financial Intelligence; articles upon Agriculture and Science and editorial reviews and comments upon the current topics of the day.

With a view of obtaining accurate information from every section of the State, we solicit our friends to give us such important items from their neighborhood as they may deem worthy of transmission.

The Daily and Weekly STATE SENTINEL are the mediums for advertisers in the State, their circulation extending to every part of it.

THE SENTINEL STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT is the most complete in the State, being amply supplied with every variety of plain and ornamental type from the best foundries in the country, and with presses expressly designed and purchased for executing all the different classes of fine Book and Job Printing. We respectfully solicit orders from our friends throughout the State, and will guarantee that all work entrusted to us shall be done with promptness and accuracy, on the best quality of paper with the best of ink, and in such a style as must give entire satisfaction.

The low terms upon which we offer to furnish the Daily and Weekly SENTINEL, will not permit us to employ agents, and we therefore solicit our friends in every neighborhood to exert themselves to send us subscribers. Specimen copies will be sent when required.

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No paper sent without pre-payment, or continued longer than the time subscribed for. Address, ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Indianapolis, Indiana.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.—Alluding to the falsity of the report recently started by the New York Tribune, that England was about to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, a Washington letter-writer says:

"Adams has not only not written in this vein, but there is no reason to believe that the English Government has come to any such conclusion respecting the Richmond government. It waits to see what the Federal soldiers can do; and, of course, if we go on losing battles, it will not be a great while before it will acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. The attitude of the English and French Governments is simply one of observation. They are watching the result of the struggle, and will give the Federal Government a sufficient time to achieve victories, and to crush the rebellion if it can; but will not go on forever witnessing Federal defeats in quiet. The Foreign Ministers have here frequently spoken frankly on the condition of things in Europe. 'If in a reasonable time you conquer the rebellion,' said one of them, recently, it will, of course, never receive European recognition; but if you fail to conquer the revolutionists—say in six months or a year—Europe will recognize the Southern Confederacy."

Our ministers in France, Spain, and England and Holland are authorized to purchase arms to the extent of a million dollars, which has been placed to their credit with Baring Brothers.

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Just Published in Splendid Style

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8.	**The Defenders of our Union,** a mammoth lithographic picture brilliantly colored, representing the various crack regiments in the United States service, in full dress, and equipped and armed for active service, being one of the most magnificent pictures of that kind ever got up in this country. Among the represented, are the New York 7th, Mass. 6th, the Firemen Zouaves, Col. Duryee's Advance Guard, 1st German Rifles, French Zouaves, Billy Wilson's Zouaves, &c., etc. Price	50

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FOR ONE DOLLAR! For One Dollar! FOR ONE DOLLAR,

We will send the complete set of 8 pictures to any part of the United States, postage paid: FOR ONE DOLLAR!

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We will send by mail, post-paid, the following set of Union Goods:

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We will send the following, post-paid:
Portrait of the youthful Col. Ellsworth, assassinated at Alexandria, a martyr to the cause of liberty.
25 assorted Union Envelopes.
The splendid picture entitled "The Defenders of our Union."
A magnificent Gold Union Pin, the most elegant got up, valued at $1.50.

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"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH! PURIFY YOUR BREATH! STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S Throat Confections,

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GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
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They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength a volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensible. You will find them at the *Druggists* and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All other are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

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HENRY C. SPALDING,
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Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

Price 25 Cents.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New-York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

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SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

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CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside of each [illegible].

New Era

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Of All Kinds!

SUCH AS

SHOW BILLS!

POSTERS,
BILL-HEADS,
BLANKS,
CARDS,
LABELS,
CHECKS,
NOTES, &c.,

DONE TO ORDER,

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AT THE VERY

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NEW ARRIVAL!!

BOOTS & SHOES! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received,

At H. ...'s Fashionable

Boot and Shoe Store,

An entire new stock of all kinds of

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GENTS' Fine Calf Quilted Sole Boots,	$4,50.
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My stock is offered at the LOWEST PRICES!

I keep a number of good workmen, and get up every description of

HOME-MADE WORK.

In the neatest and most workmanlike manner.
C. S. HARE.
July 18-'60.

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JUST RECEIVED!!

AT

Norristown, Indiana.

J. R. LANNING

HAS just returned from the east where he has purchased a large and well selected stock of Goods for the Winter trade, comprising every thing usually contained in a first-class Dry Goods Store. His stock has been selected in the prominent eastern cities of New York and Boston, and from the first houses, which will be sold at reasonable prices.

The stock comprises

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

Boots & Shoes, Hats & CAPS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS,
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All kinds of Country Produce

Taken in exchange for Goods.

Cash Paid For *WHEAT, HIDES and PELTS.* Call and examine my stock.

N. B. Wanted Stock Hogs for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash.
October 30, 1860. 43

NEW STYLES!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Just Received at the Emporium of Fashion

G. W. STAHL, at the Emporium of Fashion has just received a choice lot of Gents Furnishing Goods from the East, of the latest Fashions. He has on hand a quantity of Pants and Shirts, made at his Establishment, and no Eastern work, which will be sold at low prices. He will

MAKE TO ORDER

Coat, Pants or Vest, after the latest fashion, and in a good and substantial manner. Call and see samples.

He will dispose of his goods at low figures for Cash or produce. G. W. STAHL.

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J. McCUNE, near Auburn, has Apple Trees for sale. 30 choice varieties, good size, and asks the patronage of those wishing to plant trees the coming fall and spring.
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SIZE 23 BY 28 INCHES.

This new Map is far superior to any yet published. It is an

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Goods at Panic Prices!

G. REDDING, & CO,

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DRY GOODS

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Ready-Made Clothing,

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY and
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OILS, NAILS,
GLASS, &c., &c.

Are prepared to supply the country far and near, with goods of all descriptions that will defy competition, and in consequence of the financial troubles will offer their stock now in store at

Reduced Prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of which we have a large assortment, we will sell at cost to close out the Stock. Our Stock of

Hats & Caps,

Is also complete and will be sold cheap to reduce the large Stock now on hand. We are selling

SHAWLS	worth	$400	for	$2,00
CALICOES	"	12	"	10
SUGAR	"	10	"	8
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And everything else in proportion, and would invite every one to consult their best interests and give us a call.

CASH PAID FOR

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Corn, Oats, Pork, &c.
G. REDDING, & CO.
Waterloo, January, 2nd 1861.

A REVIEW AND REFUTATION OF HELPER'S "IMPENDING CRISIS,"

BY G. J. BEEBE.

This pamphlet, consisting of 64 double column pages, was originally published pending the political canvass of 1860. The "Impending Crisis" is a compilation of all the sophisms and malicious doctrines by which the public mind of the North had been so far poisoned as to produce the triumph of the Presidential candidate of the sectional party last fall. It was widely circulated gratuitously, by means of large contributions of money, and did more than any other thing to deceive the masses of our people. In our *Review and Refutation,* we take up each of its chapters seriatim, and every important assumption in detail, and refute them so completely that no intelligent person can read the whole without being convinced of the falsity of all the wicked assumptions of the Helper book and of the folly of the sectional strife which has culminated in civil war. As there is no probability that peace will be permanently restored to our distracted land until the public mind at the North is disabused of its erroneous impressions relative to the true character of our Southern sister states, most of which are now in rebellion against our general government, as the result of the triumph of sectional fanaticism both North and South,—it becomes the duty of all true patriots to do all in their power to remove the unjust prejudices between the North and South, and there is probably no more efficient means of accomplishing this result than by a general circulation of our *Refutation of Helper.* It contains a large amount of valuable statistics, worth, for occasional reference, several times the price of the pamphlets, to all intelligent citizens. Price 25 cents per copy, or $2,00 per dozen—sent by mail, postage prepaid.

Editors of papers copying the above will be entitled to a dozen copies, which will be mailed promptly on receipt of a copy of the paper containing it. Address, G. J. BEEBE, Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.

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JOHN BUTT. PROPRIETOR.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all times find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen..

ALSO

Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness, Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands, to which he has added a select stock of choice Family Groceries, all articles usually found in such a Stock, which he will sell low for CASH or down pay only.

To any one who's got the money,
Can buy so cheap, they'll think it funny.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned are now prepared to furnish this place and vicinity with fresh

Beef, Pork, Veal and Mutton,

Two days in each week. Market days Tuesday and Friday mornings. Market west of Davis' Hardware store.

Those having fat cattle to sell can find ready sale at this market. [illegible] JONES.
Feb. 12, 1861. 12tf

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

TERMS:

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THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 3. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, April 12, 1862. No. 20.

THE NEW ERA.

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JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to execute Job Work of every description, in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

[San Francisco Correspondence New Era.]

MALULU.

ADVENTURES IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

CHAPTER III.

After a few minutes, the natives came out of the bushes bringing a small canoe with them, which they launched and jumped into the surf-swept breach, paddled out the canoe and paddled alongside, approaching us cautiously at first, but in a few minutes a friendly interchange of civilities was established. Out of our crew, understood the Tahitian language sufficiently well to get a fair account of this

[illegible] pursuant by the missionaries who we had the good fortune to meet soon after.

Capt. B. and two of our crew were invited to go on shore in the canoe, and were finally landed by the natives with no further injury than a good ducking in the surf; and while they are taking notes on shore I will give what afterwards proved to be a correct statement of Hervey Island affairs.

About forty years previous, in the year 1795 or thereabouts, a large war canoe filled with natives left Tahiti to go over to Eimeo (a few hours sail) when a sudden south-east gale came on which drove them out to sea, and to the leeward of all the Society Islands. Without chart or compass, or any other means of determining their position, they drifted away to the westward, and after (as they report) tossing on the water for many weeks and losing most of their number by sickness and starvation, the canoe, containing five of the survivors, was cast away on the shore of Hervey Island in a perishing condition. Finding a plenty of cocoa-nuts, they soon revived and built themselves huts, supporting themselves by fishing and weaving mats for clothing, from the cocoa-nut fibre and palm leaf.

The natives were intelligent, and some of them could read and write in the Tahitian language, having been frequently visited by the missionaries of the South Sea Islands. This accounted for the prominent white-house on the beach, which had been erected for a chapel.

At sunset they brought off our men and a few broiled fish and several cocoa-nuts; as the largest island of Aitutaki was only a few hours sail westward, we hoisted our night lanterns at masthead, and proceeded on our course with a gentle trade wind, smooth sea and bright hopes for the morrow. Sunrise of the seventeenth day at sea opened to our view the evergreen hills of Aitutaka, and at eleven we passed the reef by a small channel and found ourselves in a lagoon of smooth water, about one mile from the shore. The natives had discovered us and were flocking down to the beach by hundreds, and were wading out into the water to meet us.

From what we had learned at Hervey's Island, we felt no fear of falling among savages, but the great commotion on shore, running to and fro, shouting and gesticulating, as we approached, gave us some uneasiness. As soon as we came into shoal water near the beach, the natives gave a terrific shout, and made a rush for the boats. I now had as much as I could do to look out for myself. In an instant, a browny, half wild native, leaped into our boat and took command, and in another moment a stone struck him on the head and he fell overboard. A dead rush was now made, and I found myself dragged out by a stout fellow, who took me in his arms like an infant, and broke into a run for the bushes. Casting my eyes behind me, I saw my comrades in a similar predicament, and both boats borne off by the contending parties, while the air was filled with flying stones and deafening shouts.

Never shall I forget the shudder that involuntarily came over me while in "transitu," under embarrassments. The next act in the drama was looked forward to with feelings other than those of pleasure, with a long life in store in which to enjoy it.

One would hardly suppose this great display and public demonstration to have been gotten up expressly in honor of our arrival on their hospitable shore; but such proved to be the fact, and came within a hair's breadth of absolutely killing us with [illegible]. My captor never broke his trot till he arrived at a little hut in a cocoa-nut grove, some hundred yards from the beach. Setting me gently down on a mat, he motioned me promptly with his hand on my head to sit still. Supplemented in this reasonable request cost me but little exertion, being somewhat skilled in the silence from recent practice. I had not long however to wait in suspense for my protector, as I soon saw him, come bounding through the bushes, with his apron filled with bread fruit, cocoa-nuts and bananas, while his wife followed with a basket full more sweet potatoes. These were all spread out upon before me, and I was motioned to make myself [illegible]

[illegible] myself beside me and [illegible] and commenced to press, squeeze and manipulate my limbs, which had become much swollen, while Mrs. Malulu (or Kanu) with a long palm leaf fan, kept the mosquitoes from annoying me during lunch.

It may well be supposed that I made out a dinner of no small proportion, of what was in reach. Still I had discretion enough to avoid injuring myself by over eating. In a few moments a sudden drowsiness came over me and I fell over fast asleep, and was dead to pain or pleasure, hope or fear, for the next four hours, during which time my new friends watched over me, keeping up a running fight with mosquitoes, who were determined to have a dig at a white skin for a rarity.

I was aroused from my deep sleep by Capt. B. and some others of my ship-mates, who I found standing beside me, also, a white man, an old resident, who had married a native and learned their language. This man's name was Conant. He had run away from a whale ship, or was put on shore for misconduct, so we learned afterwards. The old chief of the district where we were, sent Conant to bring us all before him for a talk. I accordingly made the first trial of my legs, but found great difficulty in keeping them under me, notwithstanding they were of very unusual dimensions. Sitting in a cramped position for seventeen days and constantly wet, (say nothing of the feeding) had made a miserable locomotive of me. Perceiving my unsteady tread, Malulu tendered me kindly the use of his own legs, by offering to pick me up again, but I leaned on his shoulder and managed to break myself into an easy gait. It did seem that I was all legs, and in fact, I was before dinner. I suffered more from swollen legs than any of my comrades, owing to having been badly bruised in the surf while landing on Starbuck Island the day after the wreck of our ship.

Arriving at the old chief's house, I found all my comrades present, and learned that they had succeeded, as well as myself, in falling into good hands. Here we learned by the chief, through Conant as interpreter, the following solution of the mystery of the riot on our landing. It appeared that there were two rival chiefs, who each desired (on seeing two boats approaching) to welcome us to his own district, probably supposing us to belong to some ship in the offing, in to trade. They got into a dispute, and finally into a passion and a fight—their followers, of course, pitched in on both sides—with sticks and stones, while, to prevent our receiving injury from missiles, they snatched us from the boats and carried us out of danger, while others made a grab for the boats and contents.

The chief expressed his sorrow for what had transpired, promised to return our things, and offered us a hearty welcome to the Island as long as we desired to stay, and gave orders to the natives to treat us kindly, and supply us with food—clothing being out of fashion. The council having ended, Malulu assisted me home, where I found a supper fit for an epicure. The mode of cooking here is similar to that at the Sandwich Islands, viz: a hole is dug in the earth and lined with cobble-stones, a fire is then kindled and a few more stones thrown into the fire to heat; when sufficiently hot, the stones are taken out—a heated stone (for a fowl) as large as an orange, is rolled up with a leaf and placed inside the fowl, which is then closely wrapped up in banana leaves, placed in the oven, which is lined with leaves also, then the whole covered with leaves first, and then with earth. Pigs and puddings, fish and fowl, fruit and vegitables are cooked in the same manner, and sometimes in the same oven at one heating. Each article is closely wrapped in [illegible] paper [illegible] juices, and the oven being [illegible] with earth prevents the evaporation of any flavor, and when the oven is opened [illegible] could almost make a meal from the flavor of the different dishes. For instance a pig when taken out and laid upon leaves would absolutely tumble to pieces without carving. It is a kind of smothering process, simple, effectual, delicious, and in this instance, to me particularly satisfactory in its final results.

[illegible] fired me to write my name; after which he wrote his own, in a plain hand, he adopting mine and giving me in exchange the musical name of Malulu. This exchange of names between two persons, accompanied with touching noses together, is considered a sacred bond of friendship, never to be violated; and never during my whole life thus far, have I seen so sincere an example of disinterested friendship and hospitality as I was made the recipient of, in the simple hut of this half civilized native. Before retiring, he bowed his head and offered up his evening's thanks to Heaven, with all the apparent devotion of a sincere Christian. I mentally joined him in thanking Heaven for our deliverence thus far.

A comfortable bed of mats was prepared for me in a corner of the hut separated by a curtain of mats, upon which I threw myself and was soon asleep, notwithstanding the pain in my swollen limbs I awoke several times during the night and found Malulu and his wife watching by my side, and keeping off the musquitoes with as much solicitude as a parent would watch a sick child. During my stay on the Island, I was constantly the object of their care and kindness, and when at last I came to part with them, I offered Malulu my jack knife, the only present I had to give, he spurned it with offended pride and put it back in my pocket.

Many of the islands in this group, the Hervey and Friendly Islands, have been frequently visited by the missionaries from Tahiti, schools established, and in some instances native teachers stationed who were looked upon as missionaries by the natives. By this means, many of the savage islands have become civilized, and where a few years previously it was unsafe to land among the natives, are now found quiet, peaceable, intelligent races, enjoying the benefits of Christianity, and new channels opened for commerce.

On the following morning we were invited to visit the schools, where we met some five hundred scholars from the age of five years up to thirty, though the proportion of children was much greater than at any other Island that I had ever visited. Their books were printed at Tahiti, their language resembling that of the Society Islands, though in many respects different. It was cheering to witness such an exhibition, upon the same ground where a few years only had elapsed since heathenism, in its worst form (for we were told that they were formally cannibals,) held sway.

Their idols destroyed, and human victims no longer offered a sacrifice to false Gods, and what had effected this great change? The Bible and Commerce.

The children seemed fond of their studies, and it was a rare circumstance to find a native under thirty years that could not read write, and was somewhat expert in figures.

It is painful to know that the devoted missionary who first planted the seed which produced these results, has since fallen a victim to his zeal, having been with others, massacreed on an Island to the southward, while attempting a similar enterprise.

Aitutaka was discovered by Capt. Cook, and was first visited by Missionaries in 1820. It lies in 18° 56 south lat. and 65 west long. is about eight miles long and three miles broad, rather high land, completely carpted with tropical verdure.—Breadfruit, bananas, plantains, papaias, limes, oranges and cocoanuts in great abundance, while they cultivate the taro, sweet potato, squashes and melons, pigs, chickens turkeys, ducks also were plenty. No animals, other than swine, were found on the Island, except dogs, and myriads of rats. This last, was formerly held sacred, and in some instances, rats were worshipped.—Even while we were there, they had a superstitious reverence for them and on no account would they allow us to kill them, [illegible] they were do tame as frequently to [illegible] across the table where we were eating, [illegible] troubled by their scampering [illegible] while asleep. Out of respect to our [illegible] we submitted to the annoyance [illegible] thus unmolested. But for the [illegible] of tropical fruits, growing wild [illegible] they would have been destructive to the crops; as it was, however, [illegible] do but little damage.—[illegible] supposed to be about five [illegible] inhabitants, scattered in little [illegible] around the island and for several days continued to come in from all parts to see us, generally bringing presents of pigs, fowls or fruits.

Quite a trade had sprung up in dried plantains and cocoa-nut oil, which small trading vessels occasionally took off in exchange for calico and blue cotton cloth, enabling the natives to make a show of dress on Sundays or gala days.

Upon inquiry, we found that there was no certainty of being taken off by any vessels for some months, and feeling the importance of sending relief to our companions on Starbuck Island, we decided to proceed on in the boats to Raratonga, were we would find English missionaries, and perhaps a vessel.

On examination, we found one of the boats badly stoven by the flying stones in the fracas, at our landing, and not till the sixth day, were we able to get it repaired so as to go in safety. Meantime we found that our sails, oars, quadrats and compass had been stolen. Complaint was made and the chief ordered a search, which resulted in finding the missing articles carefully concealed under Conant's bed. He was arrested and brought before us, but as he had been our interpter and shown us some favors, we begged him off and he escaped punishment, with a severe reprimand from the chief for robbing his own countrymen in distress.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LETTER

Of a Citizen of Indiana to the Hon. John J. Crittenden on the anti-Slavery Policy of President Lincoln and the Duty of the National Democracy.

"A spirit has in sundry instances been manifested by the Federal Government to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the Constitutional charter which defines them; and indications have appeared of a design to expound certain GENERAL PHRASES (which having been copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former Articles of Confederation, were the less liable to be misconstrued,) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of the particular enumeration which necessarily limits the general phrases, and so as to consolidate the States by degrees into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the United States into an absolute or at least a mixed monarchy."—VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS OF 1798 DRAWN BY JAMES MADISON.

"The general phrases here meant must be those of 'providing for the common defence and general welfare.'"—JAMES MADISON.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana,
March 21, 1862.

HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
Washington, D. C.

SIR:—Without the honor of your personal acquaintance, I take the liberty, perhaps not unwarranted in the present great peril of our country, to address a few thoughts to you, whom many patriots in all sections of our Federal Union regard as chief, among the few remaining, of the race of American statesmen, who have proved their ability to be national and not sectional rulers. I have read with approval your remarks in the House of Representatives opposing emancipation resolution of President Lincoln. Your words were fitly and timely spoken.

Notwithstanding the abundant evidence afforded by Mr. Lincoln's speeches prior to his election, and by the Chicago platform, which he has officially declared to be a law to him, that the Republican party was essentially and distinctively an anti-slavery party, I had hoped from some things Mr. Lincoln had said and done since his accession to power, that a large view of national affairs had induced him to abandon the narrow, sectional creed of his party, and to place his government policy on strict constitutional grounds. I had hoped that he had become content to lay out of view the local question of slavery except as a military necessity might make it cognizable, and to deal with the attempted revolution of the seceding States, as a rebellion against the Constitution and laws, to be put down by constitutional means and for constitutional ends alone. Now, however, when the eminent success of the Federal arms and the manifest strength of Federal power are giving hope of an early end to the rebellion, and of the peaceful return of the revolutionary States, through the voluntary act of their people to their constitutional allegiance, the President's sympathy with the anti-slavery movements that placed him in power, is again openly displayed [illegible] It is apparently that he thinks the government is strong enough, through the power of the non-slaveholding States, to commit itself, even now, distinctly to the policy of emancipation by Federal aid. I fear, sir, the President will not, even under the fearful responsibility of his great office, merge the narrow aims of the politician and partisan, in the nobler ends of the national statesman and ruler. The President, like all the men of his political school, exalts the local domestic institution of negro slavery to a national political importance that does not belong to it. In itself the institution, under the influence of christianity and law, is not the element of *national disharmony and weakness* which it is alleged to be. The reckless agitation of it as an element in national politics, has made the institution an evil of ten fold greater potency than it could have become if left to the regulation of local law, and the economical and moral considerations that would ultimately have controlled it. Northern theorists, with little practical knowledge of the slaves of the South, have been unwilling to let it alone. An agitation, originating in a perhaps sincere, but in many cases morbid and short sighted philanthrophy, has from a small beginning, assumed from year to year proportions that have commended it to unscrupulous politicans as an engine of political power, until in the memorable year 1860 it culminated in the election of Mr. Lincoln as a sectional President of the Federal Union, upon the distinct basis of hostility to slavery. I unhesitatingly say that the distinctive political idea of the Republican party, as a political organization in 1860, was *the abolition of slavery;* but that party as might well be expected from its incongruous elements, is now weakned and torn by inharmonous and contending factions. Its reorganization and consolidation are a necessity to the accomplishment of the end of its original formation. Mr. Lincoln, as the head of his party, has undertaken that task.

The Whig party is no more. It no longer stands as of old in solid phalanx to defend the Union and Constitution and guard the sacred volume of the laws. The national Democratic party, whose fidelity to the Union has never been justly questioned, has not yet rallied its strength from its late disaster of treachery and defeat, and the death of its leader, Douglas. The anti-slavery strength in the North, so far as it springs from the more anti slavery sentiments of Northern people, is great, and it is the policy of anti-slavery politicans to increase it, by impressing upon the Northern mind the assumed fact that it is to the existence of slavery that we owe all the horrors and expense of the civil war; and the minds of many who still fondly cling to the faith, the traditions and the organization of the Democratic party—are sought to be alienated from it by the malignant and false partisan assertion that the Democratic party is a pro-slavery party and in sympathy with secession. In fact, so unscrupulous has been the abuse of Democrats by the ultra Republican or abolition press, that to the minds of many political bigots and fools, the word Democrat has become a synonym for secessionist or traitor.

The President and his advisers can therefore well see that there is a broad basis on which to found a national anti-slavery party, and his diluted, and by no means original scheme of emancipation by Federal co operation, is well adapted to unite the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and to develop any latent anti-slavery sentiment that may exist in the border or other slave States. Even the radical abolitionists, as is evident from a recent speach of Wendell Phillips, will accept it for the present, and until they are strong enough to shape the policy of the government, more in accordance with their own unconstitutional and revolutionary creed. The endorsement of Mr Lincoln's emancipation resolution by Congress will accomplish one end, the committal of the Federal government, under its present administration, to a distinctive anti-slavery policy, and from henceforth the question of slavery or no slavery is to be made a political question not to be separated from national politics until in accordance with Mr. Lincoln's idea, expressed in his speech of June 17, 1858, the Union will become all slave or all free. This is the question which Mr. Lincoln, since he became public man, has studiously thrust upon the American people, and he now thrust it upon them from his high place as President of the Federal Union, even while the very life of that Union hangs trembling over the yawning abyss of civil war.

The fruits of a long continued departure from the true national and constitutional ground of Federal non-intervention with slavery, already appear in the civil war that makes our land an *ecclidawa*, and our nation a theme of reproach among the nations. It would seem as if the American people had had enough of Congressional agitation of slavery to make the whole head sick and the whole heart faint, but when did fanatics, demagogues, or political aspirants ever stop to count the cost, except, perhaps, to themselves, or the end of their aims? The history of the world is a history of the struggles in which parties and tyrants and creed have waded through [illegible] mode of slaughter and devastation to the throne of power. Fanticism and selfish ambition are alike without limit to their desires, and without scruple as to the means of their attainment. Reason and right are the only bulwarks that can be reared against them, and there are seasons and crises of public excitement and madness, such as we now witness, when the men are few that dare to attempt to rear these bulwarks, or to say of the madness of the hour:—Peace! be still!

It is palpable, sir, that there are men potent from their high political position, who do not intend that the existing war shall [illegible] the means of forever ending the *political agitation of the subject of slavery*, as a national question, except in one way, and that is by abolishing slavery in the United States, or by placing it, to use Mr. Lincon's language, "where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction." These men are not content that the war should result in placing the Union and Constitution in *statu quo ante bellum*. Ignoring the true and manifest theory of the Constitution, which is that slavery is a matter of local concern—a matter of domestic or internal policy among the Federal States—that assume, and will insist upon acting practically on that assumption, that slavery is a national evil, and therefore of national concern, to be terminated in some way by national or Federal action, either direct and initiative or indirect and co-operative. Their cardinal idea is that slavery is an evil affecting *the general welfare*, and therefore within the legislative juriadiction of the Federal government.—That man must be blind indeed, who fails to see that this is the real position of the leaders of the Republican party, and it is sheer hypocrasy for them to deny it.

I am therefore free to say, and I would not intentionally do the President injustice, that I cannot but see in his emancipation message THE EVIDENCE OF A DESIGN TO CONSOLIDATE A POLITICAL PARTY UPON THE DISTINCT BASIS OF HOSTILITY TO SLAVERY, and the vote in favor of the President's resolution in the House of Representatives was, as I interpret it, a distinct Republican party vote.

But there are other acts of the President, which show to my mind that he cannot cut loose from the thraldom of his party and strike boldly and decisively at the revolutionary doctrines and corrupt practices of its radical members. The policy of the partisan will still, even on great occasions, cross the path and enervate the justice of the national ruler.

The intelligent and honest sense of the nation was originally shocked and offended by the appointment to the Department of War, of Simon Cameron, a man whose reputation, to say the least of it, was stained with suspicion and charges of corruption. The development of enormous frauds and peculations in the War Department, under Mr. Cameron's administration, confirmed precedent auspicions, and created a stringent public demand for Mr. Cameron's removal. In the midst of the excitement consequent upon the plunder of the public treasury through his Department, Mr. Cameron boldly officially proclaimed a war policy in regard to slavery that could not have been carried out without the most disastrous results to the Union cause in the border States. While the public mind was anxiously looking for a signal act of justice upon the head of an eminent offender—such justice as would have marked the President's sense of the moral turpitude of official corruption, and struck terror to the hearts of other evil doers of high and low degree—Mr. Cameron was quietly transferred from the War Department to the Russian mission, with its princely salary, accredited with a private letter of friendship and compliment from the President, that if not a release to the great offender from his alleged crimes against the State, is at least to be regarded as the President's endorsement of his official conduct and political principles. How else can we regard this conduct of the President, than as dedicated by a fear to offend, if not a desire to propitiate, all the corrupt and radical elements that owned Mr. Cameron as their political chief?

Again: Rumors and charges of gross misconduct, incompetence, and corruption on the part of Major General Fremont, in his military department, were for weeks made public. General Fremont, without authority of the President or warrant of law, proclaimed freedom to slaves of rebels in arms in his department and confiscation of estate, trial by court martial and summary death to the rebels themselves. The President, after some days of delay, disavowed and modified Fremont's reckless and vindictive proclamation, for it was worth more than an army on the side of rebellion. Following this proclamation Gen. Fremont was charged officially by the Adjutant General of the United States with gross incompetence and reckless extravagance, if not corruption, in the public service in Missouri. After weeks of delay, during which Fremont was permitted to take the field, and almost to face the enemy in order of battle, he was superseded and ordered to Washington, a deeply disgraced, and, as many supposed, a ruined man. Months passed. No military court

was called to pass upon them. Fremont's guilt or innocence. The public mind was permitted to rest in the conviction of the justice of his degradation. His name became a bye word. The great Pathfinder—the California millionaire—the favored candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency in 1856, was permitted to sink so low in public favor that few even of the ultras of his party, who hailed his advent to the field of war as that of the nation's coming man of destiny, were found courageous enough to do him reverence. At last the nation is startled by a war order of the President, designating General Fremont to the chief command of an important department in Virginia and Tennessee. If justice demanded Fremont's removal from command in the West, did it demand his reinstatement in command in the East? Are human life and public treasure and the public safety of less value in the Mountain Department of Virginia and Tennessee than in the valley of the Mississippi? Was the disgrace of Fremont *just* or *unjust*, or was it sought to be atoned for only because it was found to be as disintegrating the President to feel that Fremont and his friends could not be spared from the anti-slavery party of the President is aiming to consolidate? These are questions that men will ask, and I can only hope that they may be so answered as to clear Gen. Fremont from the disgrace of his removal from the army of the West, and to prove the wisdom, as well as the justice and patriotism of the President's course towards him.

But to return to the main topic of my letter:

The President, it seems to me, in the introduction at this time of his anti-slavery scheme has most unwisely put out of sight the primary and legitimate end of the war on the part of the Federal Government, and put upon the armies of the Union a burden, and into the hands of rebellion a weapon of defence that do not belong to either. Not the least element of Federal strength in the war thus far has been the conviction of thinking men in the Federal army and out of it that the rebellion was causeless; that the South had no well grounded reason to fear any attempt of the Northern States to interfere with or destroy the domestic institutions of the South. The hearts and hands of Union men have all along been stimulated by the conviction that our cause was just; that it was truly the cause of the Union and Constitution against a wanton revolt. While on the other hand, the hearts and arms of the men of the South have been weakened in their efforts for independence with every proof, in the acts and declarations of the Federal Government, its officers and soldiers, tending to show that the end of the war was not to be the conquest of Southern States and the destruction of Southern institutions, but the maintenance of the Union, with all its constitutional principles unimpaired. That man is indeed but little of a statesman who can believe that six millions of people will unite to break the reign of peace, and by war destroy an established government, without the conviction in their minds that they have grievances calling for revolution. We may apply as we please to the people of the South—the epithets, rebels and traitors—they will not accept the terms as applicable to them so long as their minds are excited with the belief of invasions, or intended invasions of their rights. Error in religion or in politics, if sincerely entertained, may be the stimulus of as sincere a patriotism and as earnest a resistence as if truth, and not error, were the stimulus. The people of the seceded or Confederate States have revolted because of the conviction in their minds that they were no longer equal with the Northern States in the Federal Union, and that the Constitution in the hands of a hostile and sectional Federal administration, was no longer a protection to their constitutional rights. When you remove that conviction you remove the cause of the war; so long as it remains the inducement to resistence of Federal authority, and the struggle for independence will continue. I ask then, is that conviction likely to be removed by the official declaration of the Federal administration that the Federal Government stands ready even now, in the face of a national debt that must throw gigantic and gloomy shadow athwart the pathway of national and individual progress and prosperity for many future years, to assume the additional burden of the cost of emancipating and colonizing the negro slaves of the Slave States? If the Federal Government is ready to assume the burden of buying the freedom of negro slaves, is it likely that it will hereafter provide for adding to the burden by permission or recognition of slavery in either new States or Territories? Could, therefore, only stronger evidence be given than Mr. Lincoln's emancipation message affords, of the adherence of his administration to the cardinal principle of the Republican, viz: "No more Slave Territory—No more Slave States!" Is the message anything more in its substance, than an amplified reiteration of the anti-slavery dogmas of Mr. Lincoln's political law—the Chicago platform? Is not its direct tendency to confirm all the suspicions and all the assertions, as to Northern anti-slavery policy, by means of which the secession leaders of the South were able to fire the hearts of the Southern people to the dire extremity of revolution? Will the South regard Mr. Lincoln's tender of Federal pecuniary aid to emancipation as anything more than the sugar coating of the pill with which the Republican leaders are determined to purge the South of its detested "relic of barbarism?"

It is not my purpose in this letter to attempt to investigate in detail the merits of the President's scheme of emancipation, as a practical measure for getting rid of slavery and its evils. Such an investigation would open far too wide a field for present discussion. I will only say, that the President cannot but know, that it is not the mere legal relation of negro slavery, that creates the sole evil attending the existence within the United States of a population of over 4,000,000 of the African race. The severance of the legal bond that binds together master and slave, will not of necessity remove the negro from our soil, or fit him for the duties of freedom and citizenship here or elsewhere. When we have declared that the black man shall no longer be the involuntary servant of the white man, we have but reached the threshold of the great problem of the civilization and destiny of the African race. The President's scheme necessarily opens this question, which calls, in its rightful solution, for the amplest knowledge of all the elements that enter into it, and for the highest practical wisdom, guided by christian philanthropy. Is now the fit time to deal with this great question, when the land is rent with civil feuds and drenched with the blood of freeborn white men slain in the deadly strife of brother with brother, friend with friend? Now, when throughout the land, the wide spread devastation and horrors of fratricidal war, proclaim to the world the madness of the American people? Now, when the people groan beneath the growing burden of a public debt that staggers all the wisdom of finance? Far better is it to wait until peace shall have resumed her beneficient reign, and the fields now desolated with the blight of war, shall wave again with golden grain, and all the avenues of national wealth and prosperity be again opened to the arts and enterprise of peace. Then, and not till then, may we hope for the calm wisdom to plan, and the liberality and ability to realize such practical schemes for the benefit of Africa and her sable race, as may be consistent with the Federal Constitution, and the intelligent christian humanity of the whole American people.

As a Northern man, born on the soil of New England, I would desire in what I have said to you, not to be misunderstood as to my opinion regarding slavery. I am not in favor of slavery in any form, but I do not therefore consider that I cannot live in ecclesiastical or political union with another man, a citizen of the Federal Union and a slaveholder, perhaps wiser and a better man than myself, who believes that the legal relation of master and slave, as known to American law, is the best relation between the white and negro races on this continent. Where I have rightful political power over the question, I will carry out his theory. Any other doctrine than this of mutual non-intervention, must engender a spirit of political propagandism, that would ever carry, not peace, but the sword, not alone among our Federal States, but among all nations. If my fellow citizen be, for example, an Alabama man, as I am of Indiana, with our mutually recognized doctrine of non intervention, there is no occasion for conflict or hard feeling between us. In our political relations we have no common bond, but the Federal Constitution, and I have not so read that instrument, or its history, as to warrant me in believing that I have any right to make it aid me in forcing my Alabama friend to emancipate his slaves, or in preventing him in going anywhere upon national territory with what his Alabama law calls property, any more than he has the right to make that Constitution aid him in forcing me to live in Indiana in a slaveholding community, or in preventing me from going anywhere upon national territory, with what my Indiana law calls property. I cannot feel that I have any rightful power to say to him through the Federal Government: "your slave is free," nor can I feel that he has any right to say to me, through the same Federal Government: "I have made my slave free, pay me his value, and help me to carry him away."

The fallacy that underlies the whole antislavery movement, as a political one, is in the idea that there is anything in the relation of master and slave, which excepts it from the class of domestic relations over which it has never been pretended that the Federal Government had power of legislation. The movement involves in its support, a theory of the Constitution, that if carried out to its logical results, would virtually annihilate the independence of the States, and their hitherto concedence sovereignty over their own internal affairs and domestic institutions. The theory of consolidation is anti-democratic, and hostile to the permanence of the Federal Union. As a constitutional theory it was long since slain by the unanswerable logic of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. No true Democrat can sustain it without infidelity to the fundamental principles of American Democracy. Consolidation, like the spirit of secession, is essentially revolutionary. Once admitted as the principle of the Federal Constitution, and there is no resisting, except by revolution, its tendency to the substance, if not the form, of monarchy in the Federal head of the Government. Herein, then, is the danger of the doctrines of the political abolitionists, and of the success of the real Republican party, now their recognized exponent. They cannot co-exist with the constitutional integrity of the Federal Union.

As a citizen of Indiana, faithful to the Union, and seeing clearly, as I think, my duty to its fundamental law, I cannot therefore but deprecate what I believe to be the unwise and untimely message of the President on the subject of emancipation. Its tendency is not to unite, but to disunite the North, and to unite the enemies of the Union, in the South, to a more determined resistence to a Federal power, that assumes to take sides between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, and between parties within slaveholding States, and virtually, under a threat of the abolition of slavery by force of arms in the further progress of the war, to dictate to the slaveholding States a policy of emancipation. As a politician's scheme, it is, as I have already intimated, a bid for the support of the anti-slavery sentiment of the Northern democracy, and is put forth in the hope of completing the disintegration of that powerful party. The insidious supporters of abolition schemes know full that they have more to fear in the prosecution of their revolutionary projects, from the determined resistence of Union and Constitution loving and law abiding democrats, than they have to fear from the armies of the Southern Confederacy. Without democratic aid the Union cannot be broken nor the Constitution destroyed. If those glorious legacies of our fathers are to be saved and transmitted to our children, it will be democratic hearts and arms that will thus save and transmit them. Let, then, all true lovers of the principles of American democracy, whether they have hitherto belonged to democrat organization or not, stand firm to their faith. Let them not be misled or deceived. The greatest trial of their faith and patriotism is near at hand. It does not necessarily follow, that the triumph of the Federal arms, over the armies of rebellion, will save the ark of the Federal covenant and all its priceless treasures. The men in the North who have for years declared that covenant to be "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," are more bold and active than ever in their traitorous work, seeking to tear it from its shrine in the hearts of the people, and to lay the fabric of our Union in ruins. They now freely speak their treason within the hearing of the Federal Congress and even of the President himself, and their great orator and luminary, Wendell Phillips, is received with an ovation on the floor of the Federal Senate. The foes of Union, both North and South, while professing deadly hate to each other, are co-operating to the destruction of the Constitution—Southern disunionists, by manfully risking life and fortune and all they hold dear on the field of mortal strife—Northern disunionists, by filling the columns of the public press, and pulpits and lecture halls, with utterances of treason, and even by revolutionary schemes of legislation in the Federal Congress. To boldly meet and put down the schemes of traitors, whether in arms or not, is the task of the American democracy. Let them gird up their loins for the work!

It is not unknown to the nation, sir, that in the last great political contest which placed Mr. Lincoln and his party in power, you, though not belonging to the democratic organization, were not without sympathy for the National democracy and its noble leader, DOUGLAS. The democracy of Indiana especially, remember well your sympathy for them. Patriots also remember how in the last effort to avert disunion and civil war, before the conflict of sectional parties had come to the issue of blood, yourself and the gallant DOUGLAS stood side by side in the Federal Senate the advocates of compromise and peace—up even to the last hour, saying hopefully to all Union-loving men: "DO NOT DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC." Douglas, though comparatively young in years, has gone before you to join the company of the Nation's honored dead. He rests from his labors. He can no longer be your coadjutor and coequal, except in the bright example of his patriotism, and the recorded wisdom of his statesmanship. You yet stand in the National Capitol, chief among the men to whom the nation looks in hope. You are yet permitted to speak with authority, as one having the prophetic wisdom, which belongs to the sun set of life and to the large and ripe experience of a long and honored career. You have already spoken wisely. Speak again, sir, to the Federal administration, in the name of the National Democracy, whose brave sons have borne with honor the Federal arms on every battle field of the war and say: The democracy is not dead, nor does it sleep—it is wakeful and watchful, leaning upon its arms dinted and scarred with the blows of many a well fought field. It will follow the Federal power and the banner of the Union wherever rebellion rears its head. It will do its part to restore peace and harmony to the Nation—not the peace of despotism, but the peace that can spring alone from a wise and just and constitutional rule. It is ready to give its millions of men and of money to defend the Union and the Constitution, but not a dollar, nor a man to aid in destroying either. It still stands upon the rock of its ancient faith, saying to the disunionists and revolutionists of the North and South alike:—Remove not at your peril the constitutional land marks the fathers have set up!

A CITIZEN OF INDIANA.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

Saturday, : : : : May 12, 1862

THE GREAT FEDERAL VICTORIES!

Island Ten has been unconditionally surrendered to Com. Foote, and with it the capture of seventeen officers and 368 privates, besides 100 of the sick and 100 men employed on board the transports, and 70 heavy cannon, small arms, ammunition and great quantities of provisions.—The greatest battle of the war was fought at Pittsburgh, Tennessee, on Sunday and Monday last, between the forces of Gen. Grant and Buell, and the army of Johnson and Beauregard, resulting in a grand victory for the Union forces. The loss of life on both sides is immense. The loss on the Federal side is estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 in killed, wounded and missing, and that of the enemy from 30,000 to 40,000. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace was killed and many other prominent officers on the Federal side were wounded.—The rebels lost one of their most prominent Generals, Sidney Johnson, who is reported killed. Gen. Beauregard is reported wounded, having lost an arm. If we have a correct account of this battle, it is the most decisive of the war, and will about clean up the rebellion. The army of Johnson and Beauregard overthrown, Memphis is indefensible; the Mississippi River is open for our gunboats to New Orleans, and the Union armies may march, without serious obstruction, to the Capitols of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

At the Township elections on last Tuesday in this County the democracy were victorious. So far our exchanges bring us intelligence of democratic victories in other counties, and it is evident that the old, true Constitutional Union Party, has triumphed throughout the State.—Here in this county as elsewhere the opposition gave their ticket the title of "Union and War," denouncing the democratic as the "Secesh" ticket, but the people, disregarding the slander, quietly supported it. Straws show, &c.

A fine company of the young people of our village gathered at the Weaver House the other evening for a social "hop." The smiling countenances of the inestimable host and the accomplished hostess, in their more than courteous attention to their guests, was another among many evidences of the joyous and sunshine of the Weaver House. Time passed without note far into the wee small hours, and "all went as merry as a marriage bell."

STEIFLE & WOLF's new stock of goods are the rage now. They have the best assortment of any store in the county. Their adv. will appear next week.

"THE CHANNINGS" is the title of a new story lately commenced in the Post, Phil., by Mrs. Wood, which promises to be very interesting. Terms, $2. Deacon & Peterson, Phil. Pa.

MR. RHODES has received a new stock of spring goods, the particulars of which will appear in an advertisement next week.

☞ Read the advertisement, "A Salary to Agents," in another column.

A communication from Mr. WATERMAN will appear next week.

☞ Below we give the interesting correspondence between J. K. Edgerton, Esq., and the hon. Wm Mitchell, relative to the enquiry of the former into the position of the latter, whether on the side of the Union and the Constitution in this great struggle for their maintenance, or a supporter of the abolition disunion policy of the radical Republicans in Congress. The intelligent reader will admire the manner in which Mr. Edgerton summarily riddles the milk-and-water gruel argument of this Abolition representative from our district, and holds him up for public condemnation:

Mr. Mitchell to Mr. Edgerton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1862.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Esq., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SIR: In the Fort Wayne Sentinel of the 20th of February appeared a communication addressed to me by an individual signing himself "A Fort Wayne Voter." You, sir, after the lapse of about a month, came out and acknowledged yourself the author of that *anonymous* communication. Now, sir, as you are a reputable gentleman whom I have known long, and who, like myself, have retired from the responsible duties of Railroad life, I have no objection to answering the questions propounded in your *anonymous* communication, although I would have preferred, had you signed your name to it like a gentleman in the start. I always like fair-play, and as you are a profound lawyer, you are, of course, familiar with the rule of courts—which permits the accused to face his accuser. In your *anonymous* communication you say the only recognition you have received from the hands of your member of Congress, was a copy of a speech delivered by Gen. Ashley. Now, sir I meant no offense in sending you that speech. Suppose I had sent you one of Vallandigham's, Burnett's or Breckinridge's speeches, I should not have intended my offense by so doing, but as containing matter of information from which you might glean, perhaps, some facts which would commend themselves to your judgment, or have found therein some sentiments which you, who wield so powerful a pen, could have successfully controverted.

Now, sir, as to the sentiments contained in Gen. Ashley's speech, I know nothing whatever; I never read the speech; but coming from the chairman of the committee on Territories—one of the most important committees of the House, is sufficient to commend it to a fair hearing; but I confess *our* copy of the General's speech fell in stony ground, among thorns and noxious weeds, and from present appearances will not bring forth bountifully unless dug about. You are not ignorant of the fact that there is a vast difference between discussing a question of Government policy and making war upon the Government.—Now, sir, I believe in free discussion on all subjects connected with the Government, and that, too, in all parts of our country. Let there be light! It will not hurt the Slaveocracy to tolerate W. H. Seward, or Salmon P. Chase in a public speech at Charleston, Memphis or Mobile, any more than it would Northern men to tolerate Toombs, Davis or Yancy in New York, Boston or Chicago. Men are not to be murdered hereafter for opinions sake.

Now, sir, allow me to say to you, that, although you may not desire light and knowledge on all the questions of Governmental policy, others do. The question of how the rebels shall be dealt with is being discussed by very many intelligent persons, and they are puzzled to know what will be the *status* of Southern society at the close of this rebellion; they may not be as wise as you, but, they are just as honest and as patriotic, and are as desirous for doing as much good as they have the ability to do. I will assure you, sir that I read and think much on the subject of this rebellion, and have watched closely the conduct of all public men and public bodies in the North, of Republican faith, and with wonderful unanimity that party has answered to the call of the Government in defense of the country. It is true, that, in the North there is here and there a grumbler,—*this* thing is wrong and *that* thing is wrong. Well, now, my unhappy friend, suppose the loyal men for a while should cease fighting "*Secesh*," and just let the grumblers have their own way; do you suppose the grumblers would be any better satisfied with the condition of affairs? Not a bit! And when the loyal people should again get up their Ebenezer and pitch into "*Secesh*," grumbling would be as rampant as ever! Grumbling is the vocation of Northern traitors—finding fault with everybody who is trying to aid in putting down this rebellion. Of course you are not of the number. I would suggest that you turn your "*masked batteries*" on the rebels now in arms; it would seem to me a more worthy and manly employment.

Now, sir, if you will send me a list of such documents as will be agreeable to you, I will send them to you without reference to the sentiments they may contain.

In the case of this *Bill* of the Territorial committee of which you complain so much, and my vote on which you consider of such vast importance, was introduced by the chairman of the committee on Territories, and he moved to print the bill and refer it back to the committee; a motion was then interposed to lay the bill on the table, on which I voted no, and would again. I am not one of those who think we should legislate without investigation. I think all important bills should be printed, whether I agree with the general provisions of the bill or not, so that the House can act intelligently whenever the bills come up. I will frankly say that, from a synopsis of the bill as published in the newspapers—I think it contains some objectionable features that I would not endorse. My vote refusing to lay the bill on the table, was not a vote, in this case, on the *merits* of the bill; the proceeding motion was to print and refer the bill back to the committee; *to lay on the table was to refuse to print.* I desired to have the bill printed, so that we might know what were its provisions and objects. I mention *this* because I see you misapprehended the action of the House. If you will not be in great haste to find fault and condemn, you will not fall into such *simple* errors about motions before the House on which votes are taken.

In concluding your last communication, you give expression to your fears, and say, "There is danger, sir, that in your zeal to be found on the side of Sumner, Lovejoy and Ashley in your Congressional record, you will be found against the United States, and giving aid and comfort to their enemies—a position as revolutionary, and perhaps as flagitious as the insurrection itself."

Now, sir, in all your long harrangue, in which you deliver yourself of a stump speech, not one word do you utter in condemnation of the acts of those who are in arms against the government. I am surprised you have no fault to find with the acts of the rebels, but only *apologies*; when from your own beautiful town so many have gone forth to battle, and from the 10th District full 5,000 strong of my constituents are now in the field offering up with patriotic devotion their life's blood in defense of this government: and *you* are pointing your poisned arrows at the men that vote the supplies to feed, clothe, arm, and pay these brave soldiers. Think of the noble 44th Regiment led by the gallant Colonel Reed, which fought so heroically at Fort Donelson, against the rebels under the chief Floyd and traitor Buckner, who done so much to bring this trouble on the country. Just think of the many young men who have been carried in coffins through your town into my county and those adjoining, who have been stricken down by this monster rebellion of the Slaveocracy, in their mad ambition to destroy the best government on earth. I pray you, pause and reflect before you attack those who are doing all in their power to suppress this accursed rebellion. The desolate firesides and broken hearts throughout the north, demand of every citizen an unflinching support of the government in putting down armed treason, and cut short the long train of calamities that is reaching into every household.

This is an insurrection of great magnitude, and one that has been causlessly thrust upon the country—a conspiracy that is based on slavery, and *you* need not feel hurt if the institution gets some very severe raps before this war is over. I am of the old Quaker's opinion on that subject, who, when a scamp insulted him because he was a man of peace, remarked, "I will lay my coat aside 'till I've thrashed thee. I am not very particular *how* it is done, so it's *well* done."

Now sir, I hope I have answered your queries, and in future, I will try and send you such documents as will not offend your fine sensibilities, and as to my votes in Congress, I shall try and represent the wishes of my constituents—and if perchance I should have a constituent like yourself—hard to please—I must say to him, should I send him a document that displeased him, or should I give a vote of which he did not approve, I will enjoy the assurance of having acted conscientiously and honestly.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Mr. Edgerton to Mr. Mitchell.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 2, 1862.

HONORABLE WILLIAM MITCHELL, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—I have read your letter addressed to me in the Fort Wayne Sentinel of the 1st instant, and shall deal with it as briefly as possible, for I had no desire to seek, nor have I any desire to prolong a discussion with you. My appearance has been rendered necessary only by your refusal to answer the pertanent enquiry of "*a Fort Wayne Voter*," which could as well, and more properly have been answered by a letter to your constituents, than by one addressed to me.

The object of my three letters to you was simply to elicit from you as the Representative of this Congressional District, a frank and clear statement of your position and action on the great public questions, that are before the American people, and especially before the Federal Congress. Under no circumstances therefore can you, by personal allusions, or insinuations or charges, as to my past or present opinions, character or conduct, divert me from the real point I have sought to reach, in publicly addressing you; that is, *a knowledge of your present political position*; or screen yourself from the responsibility of giving or refusing to give that knowledge. Your position, but mine, is the question before your constituents. You represent their legislative powers in the House of Representatives—I do not. My opinions are of little consequence to them—yours, when expressed in legislative action, are of much consequence. When my fellow-citizens desire to know of what I am, I will take my own time and way of informing them—and in any thing I may say to them I will at least endeavor that they shall know what I mean. I will try to give them light not darkness. When I am to be judged I hope to be judged by my own record in word and act, and not by your statements.

What I have heretofore written on public questions, is the best present refutation I can offer to intelligent and fair minded men, of your assertion that I have "not uttered one word in condemnation of the acts of those who are in arms against the government"—and when you say: "I am surprised you have no fault to find with the acts of the rebels, but only *apologies*;" you state, or at least insinuate an untruth, which you have not even the shadow, much less the substance of evidence to sustain.

So much for the personalities of your letter. Now as to its main points:

The first is, that you franked Ashley's Toledo speech; and sent it by hundreds into this district, without even having read it, and "knowing nothing whatever" of its sentiments. You franked it because it was a speech of "the Chairman of the Committee on Territories." That may be a satisfactory reason to your mind for franking the speech, but it is a very poor reason to give to your constituents for sending it among them. They have a right to presume, when you send them an electioneering document of a radically partizan character, by hundreds and thousands, that you understand and approve its sentiments, for it would not be creditable to your intelligence or integrity to suppose that you would frank to your constituents large quantities of documents which you knew teemed with treason and falsehood. You have of late, been voting with Sumner and Lovejoy and Ashley and other northern disunionists, who have proposed in Congress to destroy the Union, by wiping out from its map, and from political existence, eleven Federal States, which the government you profess to support, is ostensibly endeavoring, through all the horrors and expence of civil war, to keep and maintain in the Union with "all their dignity, equality and rights unimpaired." Now suppose your constituents, with knowledge of your vote for Ashley's bill to dissolve the Union—a vote, directly in conflict with the one you gave in July last, when you seemed to think the object of the Federal government in the war was to preserve the Union—were to receive under your frank, hundreds of thousands of the Boston Liberator, or of Wendell Phillips' late Smithsonian Institute lecture, wherein he declared that he had cursed the Constitution of the United States, and tried to break the Union for nineteen years, and thanked God, they were broken—would not all honest minded men among them, especially those unlearned in the ways of politicians, naturally and of necessity believe that you endorsed Garrison and his disciple Wendell Phillips? Ignorance then of the political sentiments and designs of J. M. Ashley, is a poor excuse, for a man of your intelligence and position to offer to your constituents for thrusting upon them unsolicited, a document, which every intelligent and true Union man among them, knows can do no good and may do much harm, from its radical political heresies, and its manifest tendency to develop sectional hatred, which has been the bane of the Union.

As to the main point of my enquiry in regard to this speech, your answer is a palpable evasion. Concealing your ignorance of its contents when you franked and sent it forth on its errand of mischief, I cannot believe you are still ignorant of the sentiments of the speech and its author, especially since their full revelation in his revolutionary harrangue, which now sleeps the sleep of justly ignominious death, on the table of the House of Representatives, but which alas! you did not aid to kill. I take it for granted that you now know

Ashley's sentiments as to the way of maintaining the Union, and I therefore again ask you the questions of my first letter, yet unanswered: *"Do you endorse the sentiments of Ashley's Toledo speech? Do you endorse the author and his principles?"*

Again: You admit that you voted with the radical Republicans, on the introduction of Ashley's territorial bill, against the motion to lay it on the table unprinted; as to which you say: "My vote refusing to lay it on the table, was not a vote in this case on the merits of the bill." I understood the character of that vote exactly, and it is quite vain for you to attempt to impose upon me with the idea, that your vote was not a *quasi* or seeming approval of the bill. You will hardly pretend that it was a disapproval of it. You say, "I desired to have the bill printed so that we might know what were its provisions and objects." Now, sir, do you mean to say that when you voted to print the bill, you knowing Ashley personally and intimately, and knowing well his political opinions and *status* in Congress, did not know what were the provisions and objects of his pet bill, the substance of which had for many days been in the public press? You further say, "I think it contains some objectionable features I would not endorse." Here again you evade the real question, and I therefore desire to test your frankness and sincerity by asking you to send for publication in this district, a copy of this bill—for many are curious to know exactly what it is—and will you at the same time state clearly to us, *"the objectionable features,"* to which you allude? This is no more than your constituents have a right to ask. We are yet in the dark. "Let there be light!"

I have thus disposed of the real points and substance of your letter. Some of its side allusions I cannot forbear to notice.—You say, "Grumbling is the avocation of northern traitors." The remark is truthful, but unfortunate. Northern traitors have been grumbling at and cursing for the last twenty years, the Federal Union and Constitution—denouncing it as a "covenant with death, and an agreement with hell." They have grumbled at and cursed the white people of the South, as pirates, man stealers, slave-drivers, dealers in human souls, and the like, until that hot-blooded and impulsive people have been fired to the wicked extremity of an open and desperate rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the Federal Union; and when years of the grumbling and fault finding of northern traitors, about the slavery and slave holders of the South, with which they had no business to meddle, brought legitimate results in civil war, northern traitors still grumbled at and cursed the administration of their own choice, because it was not in haste to make the war one not to restore the Union in its Constitutional integrity, but a war to destroy negro slavery. And when the fate of the nation almost hung upon a single battle, northern traitors still grumbled at and cursed the greatest hero and general of the age, a pure and venerable patriot—bearing on his body the marks of valiant service for his country—because he was slow to risk the fate of thousands of brave men, and perhaps the fate of the Union, before his ripe experience and wisdom assured him that all was ready for the ordeal—and these traitors grumbling cried out "On to Richmond," and in an evil hour the old hero let the army of the Union move "on to Richmond." You, sir, one of the grumblers, rejoicing that your grumbling had gained its point, moved also onward towards Richmond, not bearing rifle and musket like a valiant soldier of the Union, but in your carriage—possibly with your friend General Ashley by your side—to be gay spectators of the field of blood, where brother was to meet brother, and friend to meet friend in the deadly strife of war. The fate of that march to Richmond, the fruit of northern grumbling, is already written in history. The blood of thousands of noble Union hearts was fruitlessly shed on that fatal field, whence you sir, and other northern grumblers, who had no business there, ingloriously fled like a rabble horde, panic stricken, back to the shelter of the guns which the genius and forecast of the heroic Scott had planted to defend the National Capitol. Methinks I see you, sir, in that "masterly advance" on Washington, bearing in the rear of your carriage the prostrate and terror shaken form of the Rev. and Hon. John A. Gurley, who like you had grumbled "On to Richmond!" but whose heart rending cry then was "on to Washington!"

Again, sir, northern traitors have been grumbling at the young commanding general of the army of the Union, and demanding his degradation, while with the forecast of a statesman, and the high genius of a true military chieftian, he with his able coadjutors has been surely working out glorious victories for the Federal arms, without violations of the Federal Constitution, and with the least possible destruction of human life. The explanation is, he is laboring to restore the Union in its integrity—the grumblers, his assailants, are seeking to destroy it. I am free to say sir, as you truthfully, though with attempted irony, admit, that I am "not of the number" of "northern traitors" who grumbled "on to Richmond," or who now grumble at General McClellan, for endeavoring to make the war a constitutional and humane war for the Union, and not a fanatical and vindictive war to destroy it. Again, sir, in another side allusion, with more of the characteristics of the politician than of the fair minded statesman, you seek to draw attention from your real political position by a professed sympathy for the gallant men of this district, who now bear the banner and arms of the Union in the rebellious States, and for "the desolate fire sides and broken hearts throughout the north." Permit me sir, to ask you, were you thinking *much* of those desolate firesides and broken hearts, when you gaily rode out in your carriage to see the bloody field of Manassas or Bulls Run, in the onward march to Richmond, or when you fled from it in frantic haste for self preservation, leaving to perish or struggle on, as best they could, the weary, wounded, panting, dying soldiers, of the Union, before the glazing, darkening eyes, of many of whom, the vision of "desolate fire sides and broken hearts," was revealing and shaping itself with more than dreamlike distinctness."

This allusion of yours to desolate fire sieds and broken hearts, is not a happy one. There is an historic record on that subject, which men will hereafter read, not to the credit of the men with whom you now sympathize, and vote in Congress, and not to your credit. Laying out of view the fanatical and unprincipled agitation of the local qestion of slavery, which had for many years been poisoring the minds of Northern men to infidelity to the Federal Constitution, and inflaming the hearts of Southern men to the mad and desperate expedient of revolution against its authority, and waiting the question, which I might now well ask, how far you and your present political associates are responsible for that agitation and its consequences?—I call your attention to the dark hour of our national history, just preceding the accession of Mr. Lincoln to power, when the fearful issue of peace or civil war hung in a trembling and uncertain balance. The Federal Congress and the Republican party then held that trembling balance and its issue—Where then sir, were your friend Ashley, and your other associates and coadjutors in Congress, who lately voted with you for Ashley's bill to dissolve the Union? Did they then allow their minds to look forward and behold the impending war, with its thousands of desolate firesides and broken hearts? Did they with the clear heads and feeling hearts of national men, earnestly seek to avert that war and all its concomitants of taxation, desolation and woe? —While the venerable Crittenden, and the heroic DOUGLAS—upon whose great brain and heart the love and welfare of his country weighed like a mountain of care until it bore him down to a premature grave—with other good and true men in Congress, were pleading, not without hope, for honorable compromise and peace, your friends and coadjutors Ashley and Love joy and their associates with all the mad zeal of unreasoning fanatics were opposing and voting against every scheme of compromise and peace which patriotic wisdom could propose, and were crying out for blood. I refer you sir, to the record of the House of Representatives of Feburary 28, 1861, where are the names of its sixty five members, Ashley included, who then voted agains the amendment to the Federal Constitution, proposed by Mr. Seward in the Senate, and Mr. Corwin the House, which I am free to say, no intelligent man, could under the circumstances have voted against who was not at heart unfaithful to the Constitution, and a disunionist It is quite as much, sir, the votes and acts of such men, as the acts of Southern traitors, that have bro't upon the land the horrors of civil war, and called from their homes and families, to be more than decimated by disease and battle, the 5,000 men of your district, to whom you, who now support Ashley's chronic treason have the presumption to allude with professed sympathy. Be assured sir, that the man who causelessly provokes his fellow to a quarrel which results in death, though not perhaps legally guilty of the fatal blow, will not stand morally innocent of blood before the impartial tribunal of history, or the clear vision of Divine Justice.

With a few words more, I leave the subject in your hands, the correspondence on my part being ended. You say to me, "I would suggest that you turn your "*masked batteries*" on the rebels in arms—it would seem to me a more worthy and manly employment." I have only to say, sir, in reply to this advice, that I have full faith that Generals McClellan and Halleck, and Secretary Stanton, and the noble Army and Navy of the Union, will in due time dispose of all "the rebels in arms." I am a man of peace. I am no warrior. I have not, like you, needlessly sought and found, much less ingloriously fled from a field of battle. Men of peace have their duties as well as men of war. As a citizen I have a duty to do, and I shall discharge it without fear. If I can by my feeble batteries, masked or unmasked, drive out from their hiding places and bring to public view, and to a just public condemnation, such foes of the Union and the Constitution as some of the men with whom you co-operate in Congress—if I can in any way by spoken or written word, aid in showing to my fellow citizens the political truth, without a knowledge of which the nation cannot be saved, I shall be doing my country as good, perhaps a better service, than you are doing by your votes in Congress, or by scattering among your constituents under your frank, the seeds of political falsehood, which can only bear evil fruit.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.

DYPTHERIA AND CROUP.—For these formidable and dangerous diseases Trask's Magnetic Ointment is an unfailing remedy if used in season. Apply freely to the Throat and Chest and cover with a hot flannel. This Ointment has been before the public over 20 years and its constantly increasing demand has established its reputation as a superior Liniment in all cases where a soothing and relaxing remedy is required, particularly in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Inflamation of the Bowels and Kidneys, Spinal affections, Sore Eyes, Burns, Piles, Wounds and Bruises. See phamphlets with agent, and around each bottle.

Sold by L. Bowers, Auburn, and J. U. Winslow, Waterloo. Price 25 cents. 3m6pd

---

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year when coughs and colds are troublesome every family should have a safe and certain remedy at hand. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu is the very thing. It is not only pleasant for children to take, but is a certain cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by L. Bowers, Auburn, and J. U. Winslow, Waterloo, Ind. Price 25 cents. 3—mos6pd

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SALOON & RESTURAUNT,
(North-west cor. Public Square,)
AUBURN, INDIANA.
J. PLUM, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$26. A Salary to Agents. $40.

A few enterprising *Agents either Gentlemen or Ladies*, are wanted to introduce a new Literary Newspaper. To such as can give unexceptionable reference as to Character, and Ability,—we will pay from $26 to $40 per month, and their necessary traveling expenses. On receipt of ten cents, we will send—*post paid*, specimen copies of the paper, and a pamphlet, giving full particulars. Address,

H. C. RICE & COMPANY,
Franklin Square, Norwich, Conn.
April 12, 1862. 20w3

Executor's Noti ce.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of DeKalb County, Indiana, Executor of the last will and testament of David Thomas, deceased, late of said County. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.
JOHN BRANDON, Executor.
April 12, 1862. 20w3 $1,50.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of Samuel Kepler, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.
SAMUEL B. HUSSELMAN, Adm'r.
April 12, 1862. 20w3 $1,50.

Executor's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, THE 3D DAY OF MAY, 1862,

at the residence of David Thomas, late of Richland Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased, all of his personal property (not taken by the widow) consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, ploughs, harrows, waggons, etc., etc.

TERMS:

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over Three Dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.
JOHN BRANDON, Executor.
April 12, 1862. 2?w3 $3,00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Derece, to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Peter Grogg is plaintiff, and Wyllys Griswold is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Ninety - Seven Dollars and Nine Cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 3d Day of May, 1862,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of said DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits of a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

Lot No. ninety-five (95) and ninety-six, (96) in the Western Addition to the Town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree; interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at Public Sale the fee-simple of said Real Estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
JAS. N. CHAMBERLAIN, Sheriff
DeKalb County.
Sheriff's Office, Auburn, April 12, 1862. 20w3 $4,25.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1861. Winter Arrangement. 1861.

On and after November 3d, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at	....	12:35 P. M.
Arrive Toledo at	....	3:45 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at	....	4.05 P. M.
" Elkhart at	....	6:35 P. M.
Arrrive Chicago at	....	11:00 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnatti—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendalville and Stations on Air Line Road.

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. ☞ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. ☞ Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.
JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt.
D. R. RISDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

ADAMS & BECK,

Will pay CASH for

100,000 DOZ. EGGS

Delivered at John Child's Grocery,
CORRUNNA, INDIANA.
may22 16tf

Surveyor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the County Surveyor or his Deputy will, at my request, proceed to survey, relocate and establish all lines and corners in and adjoining Section thirty, [30] Town thirty three, [33] North Range fifteen [15] East, and for that purpose will meet all persons interested at the house of Solomon Emery, on Thursday, April 29th, 1861.
SOLOMON EMERY, App.
GEO. BUCHANAN, Dep. Surveyor.
April 5th, 1862. 19w3 $2.25.

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless Continent is ours."

DR. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,

far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,

and hence their

Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates

which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula, Syphilis,
Skin Diseases, Old Sores,
Salt Rheum, Rheumatism,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague,
Leucorrhœa, Female Complaints,
Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire,
Tumors, Eruptions,
Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away.

The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills

are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness,
Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus,
Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,
Dizziness, etc.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

☞ As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of those eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of N. Y., and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 2d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 18 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY

M. F. PIERCE, Auburn; Ind. 71

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Writ on Transcript to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, I will expose at Public Sale, on

Saturday, the 26th Day of April, 1862,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of said DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits of a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described Real Estate to-wit:

The middle (½) one-third of Lot No. (66) sixty-six, of the Old Plat of the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

And on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of judgment and costs I will at the same time and place expose to sale the fee simple of the above described Real Estate.

Taken as the property of James Smith, at the suit of Edward Hager, D. George and B. Camp

JAS. N. CHAMBERLAIN, Sheriff
DeKalb County.
Sheriff's Office, Auburn, April 6, 1862. 19w3 $4.50.

GREAT

ATTARCTIONS!

AT THE

Union Store!

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Goods to be Sold at Lowest Figures

FOR CASH!

STEIFLE & WOLF

Are Now Receiving

50 BALES SHEETING, STRIPES & DRILLS

15 CASES PRINTS; NEW STYLES,

100 Cases Boots and Shoes,

One Entire cargo Groceries, Crockery,

CARPETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
AND STRAW
GOODS.

Brocha, Long and Square Shawls.

Printed
Wool
Shawls,
all extra cheap.

UMBRELLAS.

Ready
Made
Clothing.

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS

ALAPACCAS,
GINGHAMS,
BRILLIANTS

Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

A Large Stock of

FLANNELS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
SATINETS,
DENIMS,
CASSIMERS,

Winter Stuffs, Cloths, &c., &c., all going at Brown Sheeting Profits.

☞ Large Sales, Small Profits, Good Value, and Quick Returns, is the only motto to last. ☜

Cash Paid for

WOOOL, WHEAT, CORN,

OATS, and all kinds of PRODUCE.

STEIFLE & WOLF.

Head Quarters,
AUBURN, Oct. 18, 1861

WATEROLO

AHEAD!

M. & A. HALE,

ARE SELLING

Best Prints for	12 1-2c
Best Sugar "	10c
Coffee,	22c
Stoga Boots,	$2,00
Best Kerosene Oil,	50c

HOOP SKIRTS,
HATS & CAPS,
CLOTHING,
Crockery & lassward,
Looking Glasses,
BOOTS & SHOES,
KEOROSENE LAMPS,

All Sold in proportion to above Priced.

CALL & SEE US.

If we Cannot Sell, we will Show You Goods.

CHEAPER

THAN ANY BACK-WOODS STORE IN DE KALB COUNTY.

M. & A. HALE.
March 8, 1862.

DR. LACROIX'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE Physiological View of Marriage.

250 *Pages and* 130 *Engravings*.—Price only twenty-five cents. Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. On the infirmities of youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginings, involuntary imaginations, blushings, defective memory, indigestion and lassitude, with confessions of thrilling interest of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a young Married Lady, &c., &c. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. Young Men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, pains, sometimes a ringing of the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's new PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT. We have, for the greater part of the past year, devoted our time in visiting the European Hospitals, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and on the Continent. Those who place themselves under our care will now have the full benefit of the many New and Efficacious Remedies, which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, secrecy and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore, as a Physician in our peculiar department of professional practice, for the past twenty-five years. *French Female Pills.*—Ladies who wish for Medicine, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but Dr. DeLancy's Female Periodical Pills. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be found on the wrapper accompanying each box,) though always safe and healthy, yet so active are they. Price $1 per box. They can be mailed to any part of the United States. TO THE LADIES—Who need a confidential medical adviser with regard to any of those interesting complaints to which their delicate organizations renders them liable, are particularly invited to consult us. *The "Electro-Galvanic Protective."*—For married ladies whose health will not admit or who have no desire to increase their family, may be obtained as above. It is perfectly safe, and has been extensively used during the last eight years. Price reduced to $10. ☞ Attendance daily, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, and on Sundays from 2 till 5 p. m.—Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

☞ Dr. L.'s office is still located as established, under the name of DR. LACROIX, at No. 31, Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. 20

Fancy Soaps; Every variety of Washing, Fancy and Toilet Soaps, at the
Auburn Drug Store.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND, Editor & Publisher.

The Union: It must be preserved. —*Jackson.*

DEMOCRATIC UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON, of Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE;
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT, of Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MILTON B. HOPKINS, of Clinton County.

UNION DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED IN STATE CONVENTION, JAN. 8, 1862

Whereas, The Democratic party having from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution, and seeing in the present condition of the country the deplorable effects of a departure from its time-honored and conservative principles, and the triumph of sectionalism; and firmly believing that the Union and the Constitution can be preserved alone by the restoration of that party to power, we invite all true Union men throughout the land to unite with us in sustaining its organization and carrying out its principles:

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm and endorse the political principles that from time to time have been put forth by the National Conventions of the Democratic party.

2. That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established, and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union, and the permanent happiness of the people.

3. That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise and fanatical agitation, in the North, of the question of domestic slavery, the consequent organization of a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and the development thereby of sectional hate and jealousy, producing (as had long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the south of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the General Government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever bound together by fraternal bonds, thus bringing upon the whole country a calamity which we are now to meet as loyal citizens, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore union and harmony.

4. That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have secured the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures to procure a return of the more Southern States to their allegiance, the Republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

5. That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, by amicable adjustment, our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the Administration has recently exhibited to avoid a war with our ancient enemy, Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

6. That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government—and in our judgment this purpose can only be accomplished, by the ascendency of a Union party in the Southern States, which shall, by a counter-revolution, displace those who control and direct the present rebellion. That no effort to create or sustain such a party can be successful which is not based upon a definite settlement of the questions at issue between the two sections; and we therefore demand that some such settlement be made by additional constitutional guaranty either initiated by act of Congress or through the medium of a National Convention.

7. That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the Government through its present difficulties.

8. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secessionism, as inimical to the Constitution; and that freemen, as they value the boon of civil liberty and the peace of the country, should frown indignantly upon them.

9. That in this national emergency the Democracy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union *under the Constitution*; but we are opposed to war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States.

11. That the purposes avowed and advocated by the Northern disunionists, to liberate and arm the negro slaves, is unconstitutional, insulting to loyal citizens, a disgrace to the age, is calculated to retard the suppression of the rebellion and meets our unqualified condemnation.

12. That the total disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the authorities over us, and the seizure and imprisonment of the citizens of loyal States where the judiciary is in full operation, without warrant of law and without assigning any cause or giving to the party arrested any opportunity of defense, are flagrant violations of the Constitution and most alarming acts of usurpation of power, which should receive the stern rebuke of every lover of his country and of every man who prizes the security and blessings of life, liberty and prosperity.

13. That liberty of speech and of the press are guaranteed to the people by the Constitution, and none but a usurper would deprive them of these rights; they are inestimable to the citizens and formidable to tyrants only.—And the attempts which have been made since our present unfortunate troubles, to muzzle the press and stifle free discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freemen revolt and which cannot be tolerated without converting freemen into slaves.

14. That the seizure of Slidell and Mason, on board a neutral vessel, on the high seas, was either in accordance with international law, and so legal; or else in violation of such law, and so illegal. If the former, we lament that our nation has been humiliated by their surrender, *under a threat*; if the latter, it was the duty of the Administration at once to have disavowed the act of their officer, and instead incarcerating the captives in Fort Warren, to have immediately repaired the wrong by placing them, as far as practicable, in the same condition in which that officer had found them. In either event, the action of the Administration was vascillating and cowardly, and degrading to the dignity of a great nation.

15. That the action of the Republican party, as manifested in the partizan character of all appointments of the Administration to civil office, and, in holding party caucuses by the Republican members of Congress for the purpose of impressing upon the legislative action of that body the peculiar dogmas of that party, have demonstrated that their professions of "sacrificing party platforms, and party organizations upon the alter of their country," are but so many hypocritical and false pretences by which they hope to dupe the unwary into their support; and we warn all loyal persons, as they love their country, not to be deceived thereby.

16. That the disclosures made by the investigating committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the army and navy departments, implicating the heads of those departments in a connivance at, if not an actual participation in a system of corruption, and in which our brave soldiers have been defrauded of their proper supplies, and our Government threatened with bankruptcy, demands a thorough investigation into all our expenditures, both State and National, and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such "birds of prey," who, taking advantage of the necessities of our country, have fed and fattened upon public plunder.

Resolved, That the meritorious conduct of the Indiana troops, in every battle field where victory has perched upon the national banner, has filled the people of this State with the highest gratitude to her gallant sons, and that we send our best wishes to officers and men, dispersed throughout the country, and the heart-felt greetings of every Democrat for their further brilliant achievements in the coming contests for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

The Difference.

The Ohio *Statesman* says: "The Democrats in Europe are radicals. They are necessarily so under monarchical and aristocratic Governmentr. They constitute there the anti-goverament or revolutionary party.

"But in the United States, Democracy takes another form. Here the national Government is the Government of the people, deriving its authority from their consent expressed through a written Constitution. That Constitution, approved and ratified by the people, defines and limits the powers of the Government and provides for a Union of States.

"Hence, in this country, the Democratic party is the constitutional Union party. It is the true, and only organized conservative party, whose object is to preserve the Constitution and maintain the Government and the Union under it. The party or parties who, in this country, set themselves in opposition to the Democratic party, are necessarily, by that very antagonism, placed in a position of hostility to the Constitution and the Union it established, and are more or less anti-Government, anti-Union and revolutionary.

"Yet some Republican radical and Abolition agitators claim to be Democrats.—It is a false claim. Democrats they might be called, if transported to some despotic country, they should seek to overthrow a Government where there is no written constitution save the edicts of a succession of tyrants, and no law but the will of an autocrat. But in this country where our Government, though not a pure democracy, probably approaches as near to it as is either practicable or safe, it is a misnomer—a deception to call one a Democrat who would set aside the Constitution and the Union of States provided for and guaranteed by that instrument."

Early Influences.—There can be no greater blessinge than to be born in the light and air of a cheerful, loving home. It not only insures a happy childhood—if there be health and a good constitution—but it also makes sure a virtuous and happy manhood, and, a fresh, young heart in old age I think it the duty of parents to try to make their children's childhood full of love and childhood's proper joyousness; and I never see children destitute of them through the poverty, faulty tempers, or wrong notions of their parents, without a heart-ache. Not that all the appliances which can buy are necessary to the free and happy unfolding of childhood in body; mind and heart, quiet otherwise, God be thanked! but children must at least have love inside the house, and fresh air, and good play and some good companionship outside; otherwise young life runs the greatest danger in the world of withering, or growing stunted, or at best prematurely old and turned inward on itself.

A young fellow has been congratulating himself upon having recently taken a very pleasant trip. Upon inquiry it was found that he had tripped and fallen into a young lady's lap.

The two hundred federal prisoners in Memphis are said to be ill-treated, and one has been shot for looking out of his prison.

A minister, appointed chaplain in an Ohio regiment, lately wrote the following to a brother preacher: "Dear brother, if you can get a comishun as chaplain, it will pay you 86ty a month and a livin beside. The cause of kirst kneads you in his army."

Business Directory.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

E. R. Wilson, Judge Circuit Court;
A. A. Chapin, Circuit Prosecutor;
Wm. M. Clapp, Judge Court Common Pleas
J. W. Cummings, Common Pleas Prosecutor;
John Ralston, Clerk;
Auditor: Albert J. Henry;
Sheriff: James N. Chamberlain;
Treasurer: George Barney;
Recorder: Samuel B. Widney;
Coroner: Henry Willis;
Surveyor: M. Buchanan;
Commissioners: John Brandon; David Buchanan; Henry Fusselman.

L. LOWRY. A. S. BLAKE. R. M. JOHNSON
LOWRY, BLAKE & JOHNSON'S
Law & Collection Office, Goshen, Indiana. Office in Jackson's Block, opposite the Court House. 32tf.

ROBERT B. MOTT. SHERIDAN E. MOTT.
E. B. & S. E. MOTT,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. 21

J. B. MORRISON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. Office With the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y

MORRIS & DILS,
Attorneys at Law.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts o Kalb and adjoining counties.
JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. WM. H. DILLS, Auburn. 1-1y

A. F. PINCHIN,
Attorney At-Law—Hamilton, Steuben County, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 40-1y.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
Attorney at Law.—Will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.—Office, with the County Treasurer. Auburn, Ind.

J. N. CHAMBERLAN. D. J. SWARTS.
DRS. CHAMBERLAIN & SWARTS
Drs. Chamberlain & Swarts having associated themselves together in the practice Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend all calls in the line of their profession. Particular attention paid to Surgery, and diseases the Eye, and Chronic diseases of Females.—Dr. Swarts speaks both the English and German languages. Office—Cor. of Eighth and Jackson Sts.
N. B.—Positively all accounts to be settled by Cash or Duebill, once a year.
Auburn, Jan. 30, 1861. 10

A. GOERIZ. A. LARIMORE.
DRS. GOERIZ & LARIMORE,
Physicians & Surgeons, Auburn, Indiana. Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

WEAVER HOUSE.
S. W. Corner of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana—John Butt, Proprietor. Tri-Weekly Stages to Fort Wayne Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. Good Livery Stable in Connection. 10.

MAYOR HOUSE,
Corner Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.—H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

AMERICAN HOUSE.
Wayne St., south side of the Railroad, Waterloo, Ind. J. D. McNally, Proprietor. This house has recently been re-furnished and renovated throughout. 51

NATIONAL HOTEL,
P. Moreton, Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 8tf

N. P. STOCKBRIDGE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, Music, and Musical Instruments, Fold Pens, Toys, etc. Sign of the Book, 104 Columbia-St, Fort Wayne, Ind. 36ty

F. & A. M.
DeKalb Lodge, No. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon.
J. H. FORD, W. M.
John Butt, Secretary.

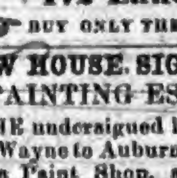
BLAKER HOUSE.
Jarvis, Ind.,—A. Blaker, Pro'pr. A liberal share of the public patronage solicited.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN,
Notary Public, Real Estate and Collecting Agent,
Waterloo City, Indiana.
(Office up stairs, over M. & A. Hale's Store.)
Will attend to
Buying, Selling and Leasing of Real Estate; Paying Taxes; Collecting and Securing Claims; Making Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, &c., &c.
Particular attention paid to PERFECTING TITLES to Real Estate in DeKalb County. He has a complete Abstract of the Records of said County, and of the Deeds that were Recorded in LaGrange and Allen Counties, before DeKalb was organized, and is prepared to give Abstracts of Titles for a fair compensation.—Farmers look well to the Titles of your Land before it is too late. There is FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND in this County to which there is an Imperfect Title, and you may own a portion of it.
Correspondence solicited, which will be strictly confidential. 3—18

NEW HACK LINE.
AUBURN TO FORT WAYNE.
FARE REDUCED.
Leave the Weaver House, Auburn, on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, at eight o'clock.
Leave the Mayor House, Fort Wayne, Wednesday and Thursday mornings at eight o'clock.
FARE ONE DOLLAR.
BANKING & EXPRESS BUSINESS attended to promptly.
LIGHT FREIGHT carried on reasonable terms.
Office at the WEAVER HOUSE, Auburn, Ind. JOHN BUTT, Proprietor.
jan25tf

The Heroes of Peace, AND THE HEROES of WAR.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New York, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as
BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,
in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3,00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.
Scenes of the War for the Union,
are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form. Also, Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., &c., *ad infinitum*,
Our INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.
These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3 00 per dozen.
—We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and
Photographic Materials
in the United States, and perhaps in the world.
Catalogues, containing lists of all our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., will be sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, near St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.
oct18,'61. 47yr1

New Era
BOOK & JOB
PRINTING
OFFICE.
Cor Main & 4th sts Auburn, Ind.
JOB PRINTING
Of All Kinds!
SUCH AS
SHOW BILLS!
POSTERS,
BILL-HEADS,
BLANKS,
CARDS,
LABELS,
CHECKS,
NOTES, &c.,
DONE TO ORDER, AND ON
Short Notice!
AT THE VERY
Lowest Cash Prices!
CHEAPEST & NEATEST PRINTING DONE HERE.
CALL & EXAMINE SPECIMENS.
C. LOVELAND.
Aug. 2, 1861.


FANIBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES,** OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS & GEEENLEAF,
172 Lake Street, Chicago
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. 21

NEW HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
The undersigned have removed from Fort Wayne to Auburn, where they have opened out a Paint Shop, and are now prepared to do House, Sign, Ornamental Painting & Graining, and Paper Hanging. Satisfaction given or no charge made. Shop over Ashley's Wagon Shop. CANNON & STEELE.
Aug. 9, 1861.

AUBURN HOUSE,
Corner of Main & Sixth sts., Auburn, Indiana. Samuel D. Long, Proprietor. v2-34-tf.

TOBACCO; Best quality of *Fine Cut Chewing, Natural Leaf*, and *Genuine Eldorado*, at the DRUG STORE.

The Year of Plenty!
The good time Coming!
Never before in the history of our country, has the labor of the husbandman been more bountifully awarded than the present. DeKalb County is behind no section in regard to crops, and will soon be known as the garden of Indiana. In view of this I have determined to open the
FALL AND WINTER
SALES.
BY OFFERING TO THE PEOPLE
STOCK OF GOODS!
never before equaled in this market for
Size, Quality, and Cheapness!
I want it understood that as I stick to the
Ready Pay System,
I cannot be undersold!
I am now receiving a most
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter
DRESS GOODS!
French Merinos, Alapaccas, DeLaines, and Paramettas, to which I call special attention, and will sell at
Astonishingly Low Figures!
Ladies, come and see for yourselves. I have got the
BIGGEST PILE IN TOWN!
Of French, English, and American Prints.
DOMESTIC GOODS!
Brown and bleached Muslins, Denims, Striped Shirting, Ticking of all kinds.
PREPARE FOR WINTER!
I have just received a large lot of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Undershirts, Drawers, and in fact all kinds of woolen goods. I have a fine assortment of
HATS AND CAPS,
Also BOOTS & SHOES.
Of every size and quality to suit purchasers.
GROCERIES;
Now is the time to get your supplies for Winter.
CROCKFRY & HARDWARE,
Of every description; and Knives and Forks—very cheap.
Produce Taken in Exehange for Goods
Remember the Place,
Building formerly occupied by Park & Son.
S. W. RALSTON.
Auburn, Oct. 25 1681.

L. BOWERS,
Dealer in Groceries, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, Glass, and Notions. Refreshments always on hand, such as Pies, Cakes, Cheese, Crackers, &c. Choice Cegars and Tobaccos. He is now opening out a new stock of spring Groceries. Call at the 2d door south of the Drug Store.
May 3, 1861. 23-1y

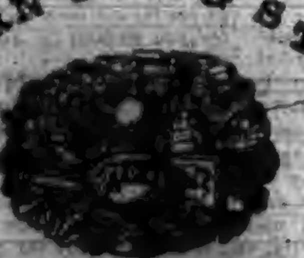
SHERLOCK & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
Marble, Tomb Stones, And MONUMENTS
Having established a Marble Manufactory in this place, and being prepared to furnish work in the best order, at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
we ask the people of DeKalb and adjoining counties, to call and see us or our agents, before making applications elsewhere.
Shop on *Main St.*, in the room formerly occupied by W. Talbott as a Harness Shop.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1y

FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.
Geo. Waggoner dealer in
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the
Standard School Books, & Stationary. Pies, Cakes, Nuts, Lemonade, Candies, &c 35.

CIGARS; The genuine "Punch," and other choice brands, at the AUBURN DRUG STORE.

Rice; Call and purchase a supply before the price advances. *For sale at the DRUG STORE.*

Prunes; The very best quality, for sale at the *DRUG STORE.*

AUBURN DRUG STORE.

FALL AND WINTER
ARRANGEMENT.
Come & See for Yourselves,
All you that are in need of Drugs and Medicines. I am receiving, almost daily, such articles as are kept in a well regulated Drug Store, and which will be sold at
War Prices!
For Cash.
I will sell no article that is not
FRESH AND PURE.
My stock is composed of all the Drugs and Medicines used in this Market.
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, and
Family Groceries.
have a large stock of
PERFUMERY,
Of the finest quality and variety, which I will sell at prices that cannot but give satisfaction.
TO PHYSICIANS
I would say, that they can rely upon having their prescriptions filled correctly, promptly and with dispatch, at any time, day or night. And to my fellow citizens: Call on me as you are passing, and you will find me always in readiness to wait on you.
Old Stand, corner of Main & 7th streets, Auburn, Ind. M. F. PIERCE.
October 25th, 1861. 48tf

NEW ARRIVAL!!
BOOTS & SHOES!

BOOTS & SHOES!
Just received,
At Hare's Fashionable
Boot and Shoe Store,
An entire new stock of all kinds of
BOOTS & SHOES.
GENTS' Fine Calf Quilted Sole Boots, $4,50.
LADIES' Fine Morocco Shanghai Boots, $1.00.
" Fine Cloth Gaiters, 50 cts.
Childrens' Misses' & Boys' Wear.
My stock is offered at the
LOWEST PRICES!
I keep a number of good workmen, and get up every description of
HOME-MADE WORK,
In the neatest and most workmanlike manner.
C. S. HARE.
july18-'60.

NEW STYLES!!
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
Just Received at the Emporium of Fashion
G. W. Stahl, at the Emporium of Fashion has just received a choice lot of *Gents Furnishing Goods from the East, of the* latest Fashions. He has on hand a quantity of Pants and Shirts, made at his Establishment, and not Eastern work, which will be sold at low prices. He will
MAKE TO ORDER
Coat, Pants or Vest, after the latest fashion, and in a good and substantial manner. Call and see samples.
He will dispose of his goods at low figures for Cash or prouce. G. W. STAHL.
4-tf

DeKalb Saloon!
MAIN ST., NEAR WEAVER'S HOUSE,
Auburn, Indiana
ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.
Citizens and Travelers will at all times find a well-filled Bar—the best of
WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,
Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen.
ALSO
Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness, Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands, to which he has added a select stock of choice Family Groceries, all articles usually found in such a Stock, which he will sell low for CASH or down pay only.
Auburn, Dec. 14, 1861. 8y1

AUBURN & FT. WAYNE HACK LINE
This Hack leaves Auburn every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Ft. Wayne so as to connect with the cars going east and west on both roads.
Returning—leaves Fort Wayne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Auburn, so as to connect with the Daily Hack for Waterloo, and Tri Weekly for Angola and Coldwater. Office at the Auburn House.
S. D. LONG Proprietors.
July 12th, 1861. 34-tf.

PURE WINES and *LIQUORS* for Medical purposes at the *Auburn Drug Store.*

All kinds of Job Work done at this office with neatness and dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 3. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, June 14, 1862. No. 29.

Disgraceful Partizanship.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, has made a severe exposition of the corruption that has crept into the public service. If he said aught that apologizes for the course of the secession leaders, we have no sympathy with it. If he has been more scathing on the miserable, mercenary rats who have shamed the soldier and robbed the Government; if he has held up more effectually to the public scorn this tribe of plunderers than the honest of his party have on the floor of Congress, or in the republican press, or at the corners of the streets, we shall prove faithful to them as the [illegible] of my ability, and [illegible] to the true cause of American prosperity and glory, so may God, in His mercy, deal with me and mine.

Sir, during the past year we have been engaged in a most stupendous war. It is assumed, from the first, proportions of the most horrible magnitude. Any one of us at the opening stages of this war that the struggle of this government unless in just authority [illegible] to the Union and the laws, all came forward and still stand ready in an inexhaustible quantity. The country has glowed from end to end, and throughout all its vast extent, with a fervid love for the government as our fathers made it. But, sordid and practical as it may seem to some, one of the main sinews of war is money, plain money. Without it armies do not move and navies do not float, and the purse of the nation is to be found in the pockets of the people. Sir, in view of these facts, what has been the course of those in authority since this war commenced in regard to the great question of national economy? Have our resources been carefully husbanded? Have our public moneys been strictly guarded from the hand of the plunderer? Have our public officers been held to a rigid accountability in their use of the hard-earned revenues of the country? Has financial integrity marked the conduct of those in whom the people placed their trust when the present administration came into power? Has common honesty been observed by those who won their way to popular confidence by their fierce denunciations of the alleged corruptions of former administrations? I speak not as a partisan nor in the spirit of party. I trust I can rise above all such considerations; but these are questions in which the people of all parties have a deep and overwhelming interest, and they are questions, too, which all men in every part of the country who desire an honest administration of our public affairs are now asking with serious and startling emphasis. The answer which must come, and of which impartial history will make an everlasting record, is one which bows the head and burns the cheek of every lover of his country's good name with humiliation and shame.

Let us look calmly and carefully at a few figures, not of alluring and captivating fancy, but figures of cold and repulsive reality. The veil which a pleasing and hopeful sophistry weaves around its object with which to beguile the people into a slumbering sense of security must be torn away. Nothing should be hid from the honest eye of popular scrutiny. It is the duty of the Representative to fully portray those facts of vital importance on which the governing power of this free country, the people, will soon be called upon to act.

I presume, sir, that at this time no one can, with entire accuracy, estimate the amount of our public debt. It is of the alarming signs of the times that either from confusion and incapacity, or from the shrinking dread of recognizing an appalling truth, we have an unusual silence in official quarters in regard to the extent of government liabilities. We are, however, relieved in a great measure upon that point by the statements which have been made from time to time on this floor, and especially by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means [Mr Stevens,] who has a right to speak on that subject as one in authority. From that source we learn that our expenditures have, for many months past, exceeded the enormous sum of of $3,000,000 per day. One year's expense at this rate reaches the sum of $1,095,000,000. That our indebtedness at this moment is equally to that vast amount will be hardly be denied by any intelligent and candid person, who has had the opportunity to observe the profusion and recklessness with which the resources and the credit of the government have been used since this most unnatural strife fell like a blight upon the land. A little more than one year ago we beheld the inflamed and wrathful visage of civil war for the first time disturb, like a baleful comet, the peace of this Republic. Since then battles have been fought, equal in numbers engaged, in heroism of conduct, and in the ghastly heaps of the slain, to the renowned conflicts of ancient history. Victory, too, under an overruling Providence, has chosen the standard of the government, and our armies are steadily penetrating that immense scope of country in which the banner of revolt has been reared.

But, assuming that the smiles of fortune will continue to rest upon our arms, and that no reverses are in store for our troops, yet nothing is plainer to the thinking mind which resolves the by considering the past than the fact that the expenses of this government for the ensuing year will fully equal, and most likely surpass, what we have witnessed in the year that has just closed. As our armies push forward their columns into the distant parts of a desolated and impoverished country, the difficulty and cost of their support will rapidly multiply. The value of transportation will almost double the price of [illegible] my is impelled by the strongest military reasons to leave nothing for the subsistence of its victorious pursuer. Destruction then marks every field, and war, with its iron-mailed hand, scourges the bosom of nature herself into sterility. Attila, the fierce Barbarian conqueror, at the head of his ravaging hordes, announced to affrighted Europe that grass would never grow again where the hoofs of his war-horse had left their mark. Scarcely less blighted will be the track of defeated and retreating Southern armies, when no longer able to meet us in general engagements. But little will be left after their own wants are met, and that little will be destroyed. Our supply trains will have to move with our armies from the loyal States, thus augmenting the public expenditures at every step. It is safe, then, to conclude that the year that is to come, and on which we are just entering—the second year of the war—will swell the indebtedness of this government to the alarming sum of $2,000,000,000. This amount will have accrued about the time the toiling citizen is fairly called upon to commence the weary task of meeting its awful proportions by taxation. It is a task, sir, that no eye which now beholds the sun will ever see completed.—The child is not born, and will not be for more than a hundred years, who will escape the visits of the Federal tax-gatherer in the incessant labors of future generations to wear away by the steady droppings of a perpetual tax this mountain of debt. This is no high-wrought or extravagant statement, but the sad and melancholy truth, as each succeeding year of approaching future will but too truly bear witness.

It is said, however, here and elsewhere throughout the country, that we are a nation of inexhaustible resources, almost fabulous wealth, and that burdens which would cause other governments to reel and stagger are as light as feathers to us.—This is a pleasing tribute to our national vanity; it sounds well in our self-complacent ears. We have been so long exalted in happiness ever all other people, so long blessed in every enjoyment above what God has ever vouchsafed to any other nation, that we are even now unwilling or unable to realize the fact that the hand of affliction has at last fallen upon us with a force almost as cruel as that which visited Jerusalem when Titus was encamped before her walls. It is true, however, that we abound in wealth; it is true that our lap has been filled with treasure; but things in this world exist principally by comparison. That which constituted immense wealth a little more than a year ago, in view of a public debt of less than fifty millions, diminishes rapidly when brought to bear on a debt of forty times that amount.

By the census report of 1860 we find that the assessed value of all the real and personal property of the entire United States, both loyal and rebellious, is $12,006,756,585. Thus it will be seen that our public debt is now equal to one-twelfth of all the taxable property of the government, and that in one year from now it will be equal to one-sixth of everything the people possess. No cunning and studied speeches made to mislead and deceive can hide the naked fact that this is the people's debt, and that they will have it to pay. Every sixth acre of land, every sixth ox, every sixth horse, every sixth sheep, every sixth hog, and every sixth dollar, under the financial mismanagement and fraud of the party now in power, will, in one year from to-day, be covered and swallowed up by the amount of government debt. It will be equal to an interest on every taxable substance in the land of sixteen and two thirds per cent. Every business man knows that in the private transactions of life such a rate of interest is the speedy prelude to individual ruin in him who pays it; and the nation on which such a weight is imposed is on the brink of overwhelming bankruptcy.—In this estimate it will seem that I have taken the figures of the census report as they were made when the unruffled calm of peace and prosperity gave to property its highest value. To what extent the ravages of war have depreciated this value it is impossible to calculate, but that the property of the people of the United States is to day worth more than two thirds of what it was one year ago, will not be pretended; and to the extent of that depreciation is the proportion which the public debt bears to it increased.

But again. By the census report from which I have just quoted we find that the population of the United States in the year 1860 was a little more than thirty millions. Of this population about five millions are voters. A moment's calculation in the simplest rules of arithmetic shows that each individual voter of these five millions is in debt to day $200 on account of his proportion of the national expenses, and that one year hence he will be in debt $400 on the same account. The liability of my own great State of Indiana, according to the rules of taxation which has been enacted against her by the present Congress, will be $100,000,000, of which enormous sum the people of the district which I have the honor to represent will stand charged with something over twelve millions of dollars.

Where, sir, in all the dreary history of profligate nations were ever such burdens as these imposed on the shoulders of any people in so short a time? The mourning children of Israel, captives in the brick yards of Egypt, were scarcely more slaves to their Egyptian masters than the American people will be to the constant demands and enactments of the national debt. It will come upon them like the lean and hungry kine rising from the river of Pharaoh's dream to devour the well-favored and fat-fleshed cattle of all the land. Tell me not of the blessings of a public debt. That cry is simply the cheat and the falsehood by which men who have abused their authority seek to cover up the outrages which they have inflicted on a confiding people. It is as old, too, as crime in high places, or the principles of base cupidity in the heart of man. The Pharisees of Jerusalem over their hoardad gains, the kings of Babylon on their couches of gold, Alexander at his gorgeous banquets, the Sultan in the midst of his soft dalliances of expensive love, corrupt, effeminate Roman senators in their villas of marble magnificence, the Bourbons of France surrounded by the splendors of the Tuileries, the Stuarts of England clinging to their maxims of Kingcraft, lustful tyrants, debauched princes, and dishonest statesmen of all ages and every clime have all talked wisely and profoundly of the sweets and comforts which flow to the people from that fountain of bitter waters—*a great public debt.* If they can convince the people that this monstrous heresy is right, and all check and restraint on extravagance and wasteful indulgence at once are withdrawn, and averice and corruption are left free to prey with unbridled license on the substance of the nation. It is shocking, [illegible] this fatal doctrine is found creeping into the debates of the American Congress.—Has it come to this? Has this great nation, so famed for its wealth and pecuniary responsibility, been driven so soon to seek refuge in the mischievous principle that it is a national benefit to be sunk in indebtedness? It becomes the people, before it is too late, to arouse themselves against this baleful dogma of despotism, and prove to the world that they are worthy of the freedom which they as yet possess. Let them seek wisdom and warning on this vital subject in the teachings of that great founder of American democracy, Thomas Jefferson. Discussing this question, in 1813, he said:

"At the time we were founding our national debt, I heard much about 'a public debt being a public blessing,' that the stock representing it was a creation of active capital for the aliment of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture. This paradox was well adapted to the minds of believers in dreams, and the gulls of that size entered *bona fide* into it."

"We are warranted, then, in affirming that this parody on the principle of a public debt being a public blessing, and its mutation into the blessing of private instead of public debts, is as ridiculous as the original principle itself."

And again, in a letter to Albert Gallatin, this profund statesman and political philosopher says:

"But if the debt should once more be swelled to a formidable size, its entire discharge will be despaired of, and we shall be committed to the English career of debt, corruption, rottenness, closing revolution. The discharge of the debt, therefore, is vital to the destinies of our government, and it hangs on Mr. Madison and yourself alone."

But, sir I am well aware that I will be met here by the familiar cry that these terrible expenditures are necessary to maintain the existence of the government and to carry on the war in which we are engaged. To this assertion I return a plain and explicit denial. From whatever quarter it comes, whether from high places or low places, it is not true. The public debt up to this hour, and to the extent of its fearful proportions, has not been the work of a national necessity, nor the creation of honest hands. The Mexican war, though a foreign and distant one, in which we paid the soldiers substantially the same that we pay him now, cost this government, under the wise and honest administration of James K. Polk, in proportion to the numbers engaged—man for man—but little more than one-fourthe amount now being expended on a war waged at our very doorsteps. Of course, I do not deny that heavy expenses have been properly incurred, but that fraud and crime in their darkest hues have swollen to an overwhelming amount the pecuniary liabilities of the people, I [illegible] stand ready to prove. I shall ask no man to decide without the evidence to sustain so serious a charge. I make it, sir, with no pleasure. I delight not in such things.—I love to speak kindly of my fellow-man. I would rather praise than censure. Before my great Judge I can say that there is nothing in my heart which desires to drag down or wound any human being in the wide world. I would rather lift man up if in my power, than abuse them. I love, too, their approbation. But when these wishes and desires of my heart stand in the way of my public duty, they must all be suppressed. The duty, however ungracious and unpleasant, must be performed; and in the case now under consideration it seems, to my mind, that righteous justice demands the task before me. The authors of a grinding extortion from the weary hands of honest labor are enemies to the human race, and should be so treated.

Sir, as early as last July, when this Congress first met in extraordinary session, the taint of corruption was perceived in the atmosphere of the capital, and a committee, since so celebrated, was raised to investigate and to expose. The result of a portion of the labors of that committee is before the country in the shape of a volume of over eleven hundred pages. The majority of that committee is before are friends to the party now in power, and the evidence which they have furnished is entitled to full credit. Would that a volume of it could be placed in the hands of every taxpaying voter of the country! Its dark labyrinths of proven guilt ought to be explored by every intelligent mind. By the solemn testimony of this committee no branch of business connected with the military and naval affairs of this government seems to have escaped the hungry grasp of unlawful avarice and peculation. From the smallest article of food which enters into the soldier's ration to the purchase of cattle for an entire army; from the blanket on which the tired soldier sleeps at night to the vast fortifications for the defence of a city; from the pistol at the soldier's belt to the cannon at whose breech he stands in the of battle; from the meanest transport sloop to the mightiest man-of-war afloat, everywhere and on everything we find the impress of favoritism and of fraud. The report of this committee is before me, and I submit a few extracts in proof of my [illegible] of the War Department during its management by Mr. Cameron, the committee say:

"We have here not only evidence of gross mismanagement, a total disregard of the interests of the government, and a total recklessness in the expenditure of the frauds of the government, but there is every reason to believe that there was collusion upon the part of the employes of the government to assist in robbing the treasury, for, when a conscientious officer refused to pass cattle not in accordance with the contract, he was in effect superseded by one who had no conscientious scruples in the matter, and cattle that were rejected by his predecessors were at once accepted.

"With such a state of things existing, if officers of the government who should be imbued with patriotism and integrity enough to have a care of the means of the treasury are ready to assist speculating contractors to extort upon and defraud the government, where is this system of peculation to end, and how soon may not the finances of the government be reduced to a woeful bankruptcy!"

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"In this matter there is much evidence of gross mismanagement and culpable carelessness in making contracts, together with a reckless improvidence of the means of the government. Evidence exists of large contracts for cattle having been made without any advertisement for bids, or any efforts being made by agents of the government to satisfy themselves whether the prices to be paid where exorbitant, or even exorbitant, or even extortionate."

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THE SPEECH OF THE SESSION.

A Review of Some of the Acts of the Lincoln Administration.

AN EXPOSURE OF THE CORRUPTION OF CAMERON, WELLES AND FREMONT.

Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, May 21, 1862.

Mr. VOORHEES—Mr. Speaker, the financial policy of a government has always been considered by men of reflection as second only in importance to national honor and national existence. Indeed, no nation can long maintain an honorable existence which makes an unwise or a dishonest use of the resources of its people. It is a fundamental principle of constitutional liberty that the citizen shall own and enjoy the wealth which the labor of his hands extorts from the bosom of the earth, subject only to that portion which he may justly be called upon to pay for the protection of government and the blessings of social order. He has this dominion over the fruits of his toil by divine right, and when this right is invaded by the government, through impolicy or fraud, and the citizen is robbed under the forms of law, it becomes his highest duty to repel the invasion and resist the wrong. In a free government this is done through the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot-box, and a change in the agents of the people who are responsible for the unnecessary oppression. In despotisms, where the popular voice has no weight and cannot be heard, the toiling millions, when they can endure no more, enforce justice with the swork. But the right to a man's own, under all circumstances, is an inherent right, and human nature has held it sacred in all ages, and enforced it in every form in which the human will can assert itself.

I have been led to these observations by what I humbly conceive to be the unsound, false, and ruinous system of finance which has been imposed upon the people of this country within the last twelve months, and though I have not the claims of age or extended experience, yet I beg to be candidly heard by the House and the country while I submit my views in that regard. The wants, the wishes, the hopes, the fears, the feelings and the thoughts of the laboring classes are all familiar to me. I was born one of them, reared in their midst, and partook of their toil. I represent such a people on this floor, and I feel my heart swell with pride when I call to my mind the honest, the loyal, the intelligent, and the industrious constituency whose interests and whose equality before the law in the distribution of the burdens of this government shall be my theme to day.—And with solemn reverence I here say that [illegible] to the Union and the laws, all came forward and still stand ready in an inexhaustible quantity. The country has glowed from end to end, and throughout all its vast extent, with a fervid love for the government as our fathers made it. But, sordid and practical as it may seem to some, one of the main sinews of war is money, plain money. Without it armies do not move and navies do not float, and the purse of the nation is to be found in the pockets of the people. Sir, in view of these facts, what has been the course of those in authority since this war commenced in regard to the great question of national economy? Have our resources been carefully husbanded? Have our public moneys been strictly guarded from the hand of the plunderer? Have our public officers been held to a rigid accountability in their use of the hard-earned revenues of the country? Has financial integrity marked the conduct of those in whom the people placed their trust when the present administration came into power? Has common honesty been observed by those who won their way to popular confidence by their fierce denunciations of the alleged corruptions of former administrations? I speak not as a partisan nor in the spirit of party. I trust I can rise above all such considerations; but these are questions in which the people of all parties have a deep and overwhelming interest, and they are questions, too, which all men in every part of the country who desire an honest administration of our public affairs are now asking with serious and startling emphasis. The answer which must come, and of which impartial history will make an everlasting record, is one which bows the head and burns the cheek of every lover of his country's good name with humiliation and shame.

Let us look calmly and carefully at a few figures, not of alluring and captivating fancy, but figures of cold and repulsive reality. The veil which a pleasing and hopeful sophistry weaves around its object with which to beguile the people into a slumbering sense of security must be torn away. Nothing should be hid from the honest eye of popular scrutiny. It is the duty of the Representative to fully portray those facts of vital importance on which the governing power of this free country, the people, will soon be called upon to act.

I presume, sir, that at this time no one can, with entire accuracy, estimate the amount of our public debt. It is of the alarming signs of the times that either from confusion and incapacity, or from the shrinking dread of recognizing an appalling truth, we have an unusual silence in official quarters in regard to the extent of government liabilities. We are, however, relieved in a great measure upon that point by the statements which have been made from time to time on this floor, and especially by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means [Mr Stevens,] who has a right to speak on that subject as one in authority. From that source we learn that our expenditures have, for many months past, exceeded the enormous sum of of $3,000,000 per day. One year's expense at this rate reaches the sum of $1,095,000,000. That our indebtedness at this moment is equally to that vast amount will be hardly be denied by any intelligent and candid person, who has had the opportunity to observe the profusion and recklessness with which the resources and the credit of the government have been used since this most unnatural strife fell like a blight upon the land. A little more than one year ago we beheld the inflamed and wrathful visage of civil war for the first time disturb, like a baleful comet, the peace of this Republic. Since then battles have been fought, equal in numbers engaged, in heroism of conduct, and in the ghastly heaps of the slain, to the renowned conflicts of ancient history. Victory, too, under an overruling Providence, has chosen the standard of the government, and our armies are steadily penetrating that immense scope of country in which the banner of revolt has been reared.

But, assuming that the smiles of fortune will continue to rest upon our arms, and that no reverses are in store for our troops, yet nothing is plainer to the thinking mind which resolves the by considering the past than the fact that the expenses of this government for the ensuing year will fully equal, and most likely surpass, what we have witnessed in the year that has just closed. As our armies push forward their columns into the distant parts of a desolated and impoverished country, the difficulty and cost of their support will rapidly multiply. The value of transportation will almost double the price of [illegible] my is impelled by the strongest military reasons to leave nothing for the subsistence of its victorious pursuer. Destruction then marks every field, and war, with its iron-mailed hand, scourges the bosom of nature herself into sterility. Attila, the fierce Barbarian conqueror, at the head of his ravaging hordes, announced to affrighted Europe that grass would never grow again where the hoofs of his war-horse had left their mark. Scarcely less blighted will be the track of defeated and retreating Southern armies, when no longer able to meet us in general engagements. But little will be left after their own wants are met, and that little will be destroyed. Our supply trains will have to move with our armies from the loyal States, thus augmenting the public expenditures at every step. It is safe, then, to conclude that the year that is to come, and on which we are just entering—the second year of the war—will swell the indebtedness of this government to the alarming sum of $2,000,000,000. This amount will have accrued about the time the toiling citizen is fairly called upon to commence the weary task of meeting its awful proportions by taxation. It is a task, sir, that no eye which now beholds the sun will ever see completed.—The child is not born, and will not be for more than a hundred years, who will escape the visits of the Federal tax-gatherer in the incessant labors of future generations to wear away by the steady droppings of a perpetual tax this mountain of debt. This is no high-wrought or extravagant statement, but the sad and melancholy truth, as each succeeding year of approaching future will but too truly bear witness.

It is said, however, here and elsewhere throughout the country, that we are a nation of inexhaustible resources, almost fabulous wealth, and that burdens which would cause other governments to reel and stagger are as light as feathers to us.—This is a pleasing tribute to our national vanity; it sounds well in our self-complacent ears. We have been so long exalted in happiness ever all other people, so long blessed in every enjoyment above what God has ever vouchsafed to any other nation, that we are even now unwilling or unable to realize the fact that the hand of affliction has at last fallen upon us with a force almost as cruel as that which visited Jerusalem when Titus was encamped before her walls. It is true, however, that we abound in wealth; it is true that our lap has been filled with treasure; but things in this world exist principally by comparison. That which constituted immense wealth a little more than a year ago, in view of a public debt of less than fifty millions, diminishes rapidly when brought to bear on a debt of forty times that amount.

By the census report of 1860 we find that the assessed value of all the real and personal property of the entire United States, both loyal and rebellious, is $12,006,756,585. Thus it will be seen that our public debt is now equal to one-twelfth of all the taxable property of the government, and that in one year from now it will be equal to one-sixth of everything the people possess. No cunning and studied speeches made to mislead and deceive can hide the naked fact that this is the people's debt, and that they will have it to pay. Every sixth acre of land, every sixth ox, every sixth horse, every sixth sheep, every sixth hog, and every sixth dollar, under the financial mismanagement and fraud of the party now in power, will, in one year from to-day, be covered and swallowed up by the amount of government debt. It will be equal to an interest on every taxable substance in the land of sixteen and two thirds per cent. Every business man knows that in the private transactions of life such a rate of interest is the speedy prelude to individual ruin in him who pays it; and the nation on which such a weight is imposed is on the brink of overwhelming bankruptcy.—In this estimate it will seem that I have taken the figures of the census report as they were made when the unruffled calm of peace and prosperity gave to property its highest value. To what extent the ravages of war have depreciated this value it is impossible to calculate, but that the property of the people of the United States is to day worth more than two thirds of what it was one year ago, will not be pretended; and to the extent of that depreciation is the proportion which the public debt bears to it increased.

But again. By the census report from which I have just quoted we find that the population of the United States in the year 1860 was a little more than thirty millions. Of this population about five millions are voters. A moment's calculation in the simplest rules of arithmetic shows that each individual voter of these five millions is in debt to day $200 on account of his proportion of the national expenses, and that one year hence he will be in debt $400 on the same account. The liability of my own great State of Indiana, according to the rules of taxation which has been enacted against her by the present Congress, will be $100,000,000, of which enormous sum the people of the district which I have the honor to represent will stand charged with something over twelve millions of dollars.

Where, sir, in all the dreary history of profligate nations were ever such burdens as these imposed on the shoulders of any people in so short a time? The mourning children of Israel, captives in the brick yards of Egypt, were scarcely more slaves to their Egyptian masters than the American people will be to the constant demands and enactments of the national debt. It will come upon them like the lean and hungry kine rising from the river of Pharaoh's dream to devour the well-favored and fat-fleshed cattle of all the land. Tell me not of the blessings of a public debt. That cry is simply the cheat and the falsehood by which men who have abused their authority seek to cover up the outrages which they have inflicted on a confiding people. It is as old, too, as crime in high places, or the principles of base cupidity in the heart of man. The Pharisees of Jerusalem over their hoardad gains, the kings of Babylon on their couches of gold, Alexander at his gorgeous banquets, the Sultan in the midst of his soft dalliances of expensive love, corrupt, effeminate Roman senators in their villas of marble magnificence, the Bourbons of France surrounded by the splendors of the Tuileries, the Stuarts of England clinging to their maxims of Kingcraft, lustful tyrants, debauched princes, and dishonest statesmen of all ages and every clime have all talked wisely and profoundly of the sweets and comforts which flow to the people from that fountain of bitter waters—*a great public debt.* If they can convince the people that this monstrous heresy is right, and all check and restraint on extravagance and wasteful indulgence at once are withdrawn, and averice and corruption are left free to prey with unbridled license on the substance of the nation. It is shocking, [illegible] this fatal doctrine is found creeping into the debates of the American Congress.—Has it come to this? Has this great nation, so famed for its wealth and pecuniary responsibility, been driven so soon to seek refuge in the mischievous principle that it is a national benefit to be sunk in indebtedness? It becomes the people, before it is too late, to arouse themselves against this baleful dogma of despotism, and prove to the world that they are worthy of the freedom which they as yet possess. Let them seek wisdom and warning on this vital subject in the teachings of that great founder of American democracy, Thomas Jefferson. Discussing this question, in 1813, he said:

"At the time we were founding our national debt, I heard much about 'a public debt being a public blessing,' that the stock representing it was a creation of active capital for the aliment of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture. This paradox was well adapted to the minds of believers in dreams, and the gulls of that size entered *bona fide* into it."

"We are warranted, then, in affirming that this parody on the principle of a public debt being a public blessing, and its mutation into the blessing of private instead of public debts, is as ridiculous as the original principle itself."

And again, in a letter to Albert Gallatin, this profund statesman and political philosopher says:

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The Figures.

A systematic effort is being made to discredit the figures of the public expenses which appear in the recent speech of Mr. Voorhees on the financial policy of the Administration. It will be found that they are not exaggerated; in fact are under instead of being over-estimated. And it must not be forgotten that the figures presented by Mr. Voorhees came from the best Republican authority, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of the 28d inst., says:

The statement of Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, in reference to the expenditures of the Government, alluded to in a dispatch last night, was based upon a similar declaration made several weeks ago by Mr. Stevens, Chairmen of the Committee of Ways and Means and subsequently reiterated by another member of that committee. The astounding statement should, therefore, be credited to Mr. Stevens, and not to Mr. Voorhees.

So it appears that the statements of Mr. Voorhees are only the reiteration of those presented to the House and the country by Mr. Stevens. He is responsible for them as the *Globe*, in which are found the debates of Congress, officially reported, bears ample and complete testimony. And it is not probable that the Chairman of the Financial Committee of the House could be misinformed as to either the current daily expenses of the Government or the aggregate public indebtedness. We are not surprised that the speech of Mr. Voorhees makes the Republicans in Washington furious, for it is an expose of the financial condition of the country most astounding and based, too, entirely upon Republican authority. That's the reason it hurts so.

Disloyal Treason.

We have again and again exposed and condemned the fanatical and treasonable policy of the Abolitionists, as founded on the single idea of suppressing, not war as one of negro emancipation, and failing in giving it that character, of abandoning it and leaving the Government helpless in the effort to crush out the rebellion. It may be that our readers have sometimes regarded our denunciations of this class of men as too severe, and have hesitated to exclude them entirely from the gallery of a prince or [illegible] that degree of charity to the Abolition leaders of the Tribune school, because the people have been abundant that they took no interest in upholding the Government in this struggle for existence, beyond their measure of success in perverting the contest into one for negro emancipation.—When that effort finally fails, they will be prepared to advocate—as the *Tribune* did in the beginning—a separation and recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Fresh evidence of the criminal disloyalty which animates this class of radicals is just afforded. The President appeals to the country for additional troops to fill up the ranks of our armies in the field, thinned by sickness and death. Loyal citizens are prepared to respond to this call with patriotic alacrity, but the *Tribune* politicians treasonably declare that they "will demand an anti-slavery policy before they will fill up the regiments." We quote from the *Tribune* of the 22d ult.:

"Leading men from the East and the West alike express grave doubts whether their States will promptly furnish their respective quotas of men under the forthcoming call of the President. There would be no difficulty, they say, if the people were sure that the war was to be conducted with a single eye to the suppression of the rebellion, whether slavery went down with that which it caused or not.

"A war for the maintenance of slavery, as this seems in some quarters to be, a war in which the recruiting officers are instructed to accept no loyal men whose complexions are dark, is not one they think likely to make enlistments rapid. Some name sixty or ninety days as the periods within which it will be possible to raise the number required, while others say that their citizens *will demand an anti-slavery policy before they will fill up the regiments.*

We submit to all candid men—we especially ask Republicans who are willing to judge impartially of this declaration of a print claiming to be an organ of their party—whether this language is not disloyal and treasonable? The *Tribune* proposes to cut off the supplies of the Government—to refuse it soldiers to overcome this rebellion and vindicate the supremacy of the Constitution—unless it will first proclaim "an *anti-slavery policy.*" Is not this treason? And shall such a journal be permitted to afford aid and comfort to the rebels!—*N. Y. Argus.*

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So it appears that the statements of Mr. Voorhees are only the reiteration of those presented to the House and the country by Mr. Stevens. He is responsible for them as the *Globe*, in which are found the debates of Congress, officially reported, bears ample and complete testimony. And it is not probable that the Chairman of the Financial Committee of the House could be misinformed as to either the current daily expenses of the Government or the aggregate public indebtedness. We are not surprised that the speech of Mr. Voorhees makes the Republicans in Washington furious, for it is an expose of the financial condition of the country most astounding and based, too, entirely upon Republican authority. That's the reason it hurts so.

[illegible] for the public [illegible] the committee sum up as follows:

"It appears from all the evidence which is detailed in the record of evidence accompanying this report, that the parties to these discreditable transactions had a perfect understanding with each other, and engaged in a system of corrupt pecuniary gains by means of requisitions and receipts signed in blank, and false invoices, at a time when the overtaxed finances of the government and the confidence of a generous and patriotic people demanded the most rigid integrity."

Sir, in view of this dark record of atrocities it is no wonder that th cuhairman of that committee (Mr. Van Wyck), in his speech of February 7th, on this floor, should exclaim:

"The mania for stealing seems to have run through all the relations of government. Almost from the General to the drummer-boy, from those nearest the throne of power to the [illegible] tide-waiter, nearly every man who deals with the government seems to feel or desire that it would not long survive, and each had a common right to plunder while it lived."

"Again' the chairman says:

"While it is no justification, the example has been set in the very departments of the government. As a general thing none but favorites gain access there, and none other can obtain contracts which bear enormous profits.—The department which has allowed conspiracy after bidding has been closed to defraud the government of the lowest bid, and by allowing the guilty to reap the fruits of their crime, has itself become *particeps criminis.*"

And well might the able and fearless member of the committee from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes), in view of these revelations, also assert as he did before the House and the country, that "Startling facts have come to the notice of the committee, and to the notice of the whole country, touching the mode and manner of the expenditure of the public money;" that "in the first year of a repyblican administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the public treasury well nigh in that single year as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the government during the administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption." And further, than those heavy measures of taxation which have been brought forward by the Committee of Ways and Means would "fall like a dead pall upon the public, unless before them goes this assurance, that these vast and extreme measures, instituted to resuscitate and revive, and replenish the treasurey, are not merely for means to fill other and longer, as well as the already gorged, pockets of public plunderers."

But, sir, passing on from the evidence of fraud and corruption in the management of our public affairs, as furnished by the proceedings of this House, I proceed to other fields. The result of the labor of this committee are before the country, and I can do no more in my brief hour than to extract a few conclusive sentences. But investigation of this kind has not been confined alone to this body. The other branch of Congress has had the subject of official delinquency also forced upon their attention. I hold in my hand a report of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, relating to one single transaction in which the government suffered a loss of $70,000. I read from its concluding portions:

"It is said to be necessary. not only that justice should be done, but that the public should be satisfied that it is done; and in this view your committee regret that in the city of New York a man could not be found to transact this business for the Navy Department out of the family connection of the Secretary, for, however pure and honest his purpose may have been the selection, it cannot fail to give rise to suspicions that other motives than a single purpose to subserve the public interests may possibly have influenced the choice that was made. The time, too, at which this arrangement was made, by which such a vast and disproportionate amount of the public money was paid for so inconsiderable a service, was peculiarly unfortunate. The country was engaged in a war in which its very existence was at stake. The nation had been aroused, and was contributing men and money without stint to defend the national life, vindicate the national honor, and restore the rightful supremacy of the constitution and the laws.—The energies and the industry of the country were to be taxed as they never had been before, and the pressing necessities of the government had compelled it to resort to new and untried sources of revenue. The but of wealth were alike called upon to aid in bearing the burden which rebellion and civil war had thrown upon the nation. All this was borne, and would have been borne cherefully, if the tax-payers had seen or been convinced that their money was to be faithfully and economically applied to the purpose for which it was raised. But when they see immense sums lavished upon personal or political favorites for small and inconsiderable services, confidence in the government is impaired' public credit is paralized, and the very existence of the nation is imperiled."

And in commenting on this alarming state of corruption in the Navy Department, a very distinguished Senator (Mr. Hale) used the following strong language:

"When the country was taxing itself as it never had before, when it was bleeding at every pore, when new and untried sources of revenue were resorted to, when you were taxing the necessaries of the humblest inhabitant of your land, and when the land was straining itself and all its citizens, and they were sending their young men to the field and giving their money to the treasurey—at that time, and in that hour, when it seemed as if the very existence of the nation stood in the scale, doubtful which way it was to turn, George D. Morgan, a merchant of New York, a brother in-law of the Secretary of the Navy, was receiving from the hard earnings of this hard-taxed people a compensation equal to about eight thousand dollars a month."

He further says:

"I regret to see what has been stated in several of the papers, not that they believed this was an honest transaction, not that it was a fair one nor that it was one that deserved to receive the approbation and the sanction of the government; but the excuse is, that it is not half so bad as what has been done in other cases; and I have no doubt that that is true.—I have no doubt that if some of the investigating committees go on they will find that there have been transactions compared with which $70,000, was a small sum, and that it will be considered ungracious to call up one of these petty offenders that has only $70,000 and deal with him, when there are others going off staggering under the loads of hundred of thousands

"You are about to call upon this people for large taxes; you are about to call on them for a large loan, and a large tax to pay the interest on that loan, to maintain the public faith and to enable your armies to prosecute this war successfully. I ask you, Senators, with what face you can go home to your constituents when they see that $70,000 have been paid for the services of one man for less than six months at a time of such distress as this, and appeal I to your own people and ask them to come forward and put their hands in their pockets and their shoulders to the wheel and forward this car! Sir, I do not know what other men may do; I cannot; I dare not. I should expect the finger of scorn from the hut of poverty to point me out as reckless and faithless for being here a member of the Senate in this hour of our country's peril, if I had failed to rebuke prodigacy in the expenditure of the public money, let it be when and where it may."

Sir, I might here pause and dwell upon this terrible accusation, coming from a quarter so high and so full entitled to credit. A hostile army has been for a year in sight of this Capitol. Treason has usurped by far the largest portion of territory of the United States; our rivers have been turned to blood; our mountains have become Golgothas; our valleys are the burial places of our first-born, slain in battle; the wail of mothers, wives, and daughters goes up from one ocean to the other as the voice of Rachel weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted because they are not: the very sun above our heads seems veilded in mourning over the funeral sorrows of this once happy people; and yet, in the midst of these thickning signs of national calamity, it is announced by a Senator who helped to place this administration in power, and emphasized by an appeal to his Senatorial honor, that a more deadly evil than them all combined is now assaulting the existence of the government—"that the liberties of this country are in greater danger to-day from the corruptions and from the profligacy practiced in the various departments of this government than it is from the open enemy in the field." Sir, I call upon the people of all ranks and conditions in life, of every party, of every creed, and of every faith, to give ear to this warning, and to defend themselves at the great tribunal of the ballot-box against wrongs so wicked, oppressions so inhuman, crimes so revolting. I abhor treason; my soul has never sympathised with the designs of a traitor to the constitution of my country; I would stand here and consume all my time in denunciation of the fatal doctrine of secession and all its deplorable consequences; if any result would thus be accomplished; but when I find proven offences in our own minds of sufficient enormity to prostrate any nation that ever had a place on the pages of history, if not speedily checked I see not why I should pass them by, in order to discuss a subject on which there is no di[illegible]

I have not, however, completed my proof of the charge which I make of general and wide spread fraud in the management of the financial concerns of the Government. There is one dark chapter more to which I wish to call the attention of the House and the country. I allude to the melancholy history of the military department of the West, as written by the Committee on War Claims, at the city of St. Louis. Would to God that this Republic could have been spared this additional and most bitter cup of shame! The report of this committee is so extraordinary, so utterly amazing in its monstrous revolations of lawlessness, and fierce, devouring cupidity, that the mind almost refuses a belief in its statements. I venture to assert that it is without a parallel in the recorded transactions of any nation on the face of the civilized earth. But painful and humiliating as the facts therein contained are to every man who loves the purity of our national name, yet the character of the gentlemen who compose that committee, eminent alike for their ability, their patriotism, and their integrity, together with the clear and unquestioned evidence on which they base their report, rivet the belief in every candid mind the simple truth has been conscientiously told. There is no mistake from this damning exposure. Its light is as scorching, withering as the hot blasts of the simoon of the desert. It will not do for gentlemen on the opposite side of the chamber to attempt by studied silence to ignore its existence. It is not a document to be treated in that way. It eminates from a source of the highest responsibility. It is the work of honest, faithful labor. No malice from personal griefs or political rivalry can be charged against it. Let us see then how so fair, so able a report deals with the idol to which a great party has linked its sinking fortunes. I can quote but enough to show the general license and corruption which prevailed. My time forbids more than this.

"In July 1861, General Fremont, surrounded by his personal and political favorites, gathering from the Atlantic sea-board and the coast of the Pacific, like vultures to their prey, assumed the command of the Western Department, with the rank of Major General, and established his head-quarters at the city of St. Louis. He at once proceeded to inaugurate a system in the purchase of military supplies, of which the committee speak as follows:

"This system, alike fatal to the pecuniary interests of the government and the morality of the service, was not confided to tents, but extended to every portion of the field of army supplies which was sufficiently fruitful to attract the avarice of this class of men. Honest mechanics who had tents for sale, merchants who had supplies which the government needed, and men from the country offering horses and mules were turned from the Quartermaster's office without a conference, and driven down to the meshes of the 'middle men,' to become, in common with the government, a prey to their rapacity."

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

Saturday, : : : : June 14, 1862.

Memphis Taken.

Another great rebel city has fallen.—Memphis was surrendered to the Federal forces on Friday last. What a great people the rebels are for dying in the last ditch before surrender!

The Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

To-day we present our readers with another able and striking speech, that of the gallant VOORHEES, of Indiana; being a review of some of the acts of the present Administration, and an exposure of the corruption of Cameron, Welles and [illegible]ment. Read it.

Hon. Jos. K. Edgerton for Congress.

In connection with the approaching canvass the above named gentleman is spoken of as the democratic nominee for Congress in this District. Mr. EDGERTON is a gentleman of marked ability, a conservative Constitutional Union democrat, and a pure patriot. Men of this stamp are much needed in the councils of the nation, and we believe that if the proposed Convention make him its candidate he will be chosen by the people of this District as their next representative in Congress.

The democracy have only to select, as their candidate, men of the composition of Mr. EDGERTON, and the triumph of the party, and the Constitution and the Union, in the Tenth District will be as certain and sure as the very existence of the world we live in.

Valley of the Mississippi.

If the telegraphic reports are reliable, as no doubt they are the great artery of this nation is again free and unobstructed. The whole line of the Mississippi river is now in possession of the Federal Government forces no doubt. One of the most remarkable and note worthy features in the history of the war, is, that in regaining possession of that river though lined with forts and with many rebel gunboats, there has been very few lives lost, except by disease on our part, at least. Still there were some killed and some wounded; but vastly greater numbers have died of disease. The glory is no less to our brave officers and soldiers. The means adopted has given the country the desired restoration of that section to the jurisdiction and control of the Constitution and the Government.

Soon will trade and commerce resume their old channel, while thousands in the rebellious States will be supplied with food, and famine thus prevented among them.

Much of this is doubtless due to the wisdom and skill of our gallant Com. FOOTE, who has been so long identified with the flotilla of the Mississippi.

From the Chicago Daily Times.

Summary of News.

MONDAY, June 9.

The Federal flotilla reached the vicinity of Memphis on Thursday night, and on Friday morning had an engagement with the rebel fleet, in which the latter were completely routed, four of their vessels being destroyed and three others captured. No losses were suffered on our part. The battle was followed by a demand for the surrender of the city, which was acceded to by the Mayor in the stereotyped rebel style, and the city is now held by two Indiana regiments under Col. Fitch. Tranquility prevails in the re-annexed locality.

Gen. Halleck telegraphs the War Department that Beauregard has made a stand at Baldwin, thirty-one miles below Corinth, with a view of attacking Pope. Halleck has sent ample reinforcements to his subordinate, and no apprehensions are entertained of an untoward result. By the capture of Memphis, Halleck's position at Corinth, is made much stronger. Two railroad lines now furnish him with speedy and certain communication to the Mississippi road, in the direction of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, about 160 miles by rail from Memphis. While he is doing this, an expedition can also reach Jackson by railrod from Vicksburg. The whole State of Mississippi will soon be in possession of the Federal forces. It is threatened from every direction.

There appears to be an expedition moving very quietly, but effectly, against Charleston, S. C., the city above all others in the South it is desirable to make feel some of the horrors of the present war.—The gunboats, advancing by way of Stono Inlet, which avoids the forts in the harbor, are now within four miles of the city.—Success attend them.

At last accounts all was quiet in front of Richmond.

It is reported that an order has been forwarded superseding Gen. Hunter; and it is also reported that Gov. Stanly will resign or be removed within the next ten days.

TUESDAY, June 10.

The day of reckoning for Charleston is at hand. A formidable land and naval force commenced a movement against it a week ago. The troops were landed on islands near to the city, while the gunboats engaged the batteries in the harbor. The latest news is contained in a dispatch from the rebel commander, Gen. Gist, and published in the Memphis papers of Friday last, received at this office yesterday. It speaks of a Federal force, 2,000 strong, advancing on his position under cover of the fire of the gunboats. It is probable this advance is being made by Stono Inlet, the outlet of the Stono and Keowah Rivers, which run to the rear of Charleston. Stono Inlet makes out into the ocean eight miles south of Charleston. It has a depth of six feet of water on the bar, and is accessible by our light-draught gunboats and [illegible] schooners.

The destruction and capture of the rebel gunboat fleet at Memphis, on Friday last is a result fully as important as the occupation of the city itself. It not only secures the speedy opening of the river to New Orleans, but puts it beyond the power of the enemy in the future to make the least show of resistence to Federal authority on the Mississippi. They cannot replace a single vessel of their fleet. Our latest advices from Memphis are of Saturday morning. The Federal forces were then in quiet occupation of the city, and the excitement resulting from the stiring events of the preceeding day had in a great measure subsided. Colonel Fitch, of Indiana, is the Federal commander at Memphis.—He is well known as a late United States Senator from that State, and as a strong friend of Breckinridge in the political contest of 1860. In fact, the South seem to be receiving, just now, a full share of its especial friends in the last Presidential canvass. It was Butler and Shepley at New Orleans, Stephens in South Carolina, Dix (recently) at Baltimore, Andrew Johnson at "Nashville, and Graham N. Fitch at Memphis." When the President gets Charleston, we presume he will be in a quandary whether to send there Daniel S. Dickinson or Caleb Cushing.

Gen. Halleck, having driven Beauregard from Corinth, appears to be engaged in reclaiming to Federal authority the adjacent country. He has occupied Baldwin and Guntown, on the Mobile road, 36 miles south of Corinth; also Jackson, the county seat of Madison county, Tenn., and the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central roads—a very important point,—and Bolivar, the county seat of Hardamann county, on the Mississippi Central road, 45 miles north of Grand Junction. Gen. Van Dorn is reported 40 miles south of Corinth, with a large force, and Beauregard 30 miles south of him, with the remainder of the rebel army.—Pope is in pursuit, and within ten miles of Van Dorn. It is believed Beauregard will make a dash on Mitchell at Huntsville, and, if successful, push on to Nashville.—We have fears that this brave officer may be overpowered by superior numbers, unless be has been largely reinforced from Gen Halleck's army. He hold a hundred miles of the Charleston railroad, and has not more than 12,000 or 15,000 men in his command, scattered at different points on the road.

According to a Richmond paper, the aggregate rebel loss in killed, wounded, and missing in the late battle was, 8,000. Gen. McClellan's official statement of his loss is 5,739. The rebels complain that McClellan is cutting off their retreat from Richmond. He has now possession of the two roads running north and northwest from the capital, and can at any time, by occupying Petersburg, possess the coast line of railroad south. This leaves Mr. Davis and his friends but a single avenue of escape—the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad to Lynchburg and Knoxville; but Gen. Cox, in Southwestern Virginia, is within striking distance even of this road. Reliable information goes to show that there are at Richmond 200,000 Confederate troops, including the flower of Beauregard's army of Corinth. If this "reliable" information is correct—and we fully credit it—the rebels undoubtedly outnumber the Federal army, and McClellan has before him the herculean task of capturing the chief seat of the rebellion, defended by an entrenched army superior in numbers to his own. While this is the case before Richmond, Jackson, with his 20,000 raw levies, has found occupation for the 80,000 soldiers on the Potomac under Banks, McDowell and Fremont.

WEDNESDAY June 11th.

We have no news of special interest from Gen. McClellan's army. A letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says our troops have buried 3,000 rebels, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks. All of the army, except Porter's and Franklin's divisions and the reserves, have crossed the Chickahominy. Our troops have been within three miles of Richmond on a reconnoissance.

The Senate has passed, and the House doubtless will, the bill granting lands to the States' the proceeds of the sale of which are to be devoted to the endowment of agricultural and mechanical colleges in each State. For every member of the House and Senate in Congress, the States are to receive 30,000 acres. This will give Illonois a total of 480,000 acres of land to be devoted to this purpose. A similar bill passed the last Congress, but was vetoted by President Buchanan.

The Territory of Utah has applied for admission into the Union under the title of the State of Deseret. The constitution submitted to Congress was passed by a convention which met at Salt Lake City last spring, and, at a special election, received the unanimous vote of the people of the Territory. The population of eight counties of Utah, by the census of 1860 was 40,295, but from the remaining six counties no returns were received. We doubt very much whether the proposed State has a population of 100,000, as its Senators and Representatives elect in Washington claim for it. There being no negro involved in the admission of Utah, we presume the Teritory will have to wait some years before it becomes a member of the Confederacy. It will be very difficult to get up an excitement as to plurality of wives, although there is something in one o' the political platforms about the "twin relics."

Gen. Halleck's compassion has been touched by the hundreds of starving women and children in the neighborhood of Corinth. Their husbands, fathers and brothers having been impressed into the rebel army, and everything eatable in the country having been consumed or carried away, these poor women are represented to be in immediate want of the common necessaries of life. Yesterday, at St. Louis, the appeal of Gen. Halleck for aid was nobly responded to by the contribution of $3'000 worth of provisions, which are to be sent forward to Pitsburg to-day.

THURSDAY, June 12.

In the absence of all information as to the movements of the co-operating armies under Banks and McDowell, we look upon Gen. Fremont as being in a very critical situation. He is thirty-five or forty miles from railroad communication, and, unless troops are now marching to support him, Jackson may be able to gather reinforcements sufficient to overpower the Federal army. The rebels are not more than twelve or fifteen miles from Staunton, where they have a railroad connection, with Richmond, *via* Lynchburg, and a few thousand troops sent from there to Jackson's aid might possibly enable that energetic rebel to drive Fremont before him as he did Banks. But it seems absurd to suppose that Fremont has advanced so far south without an ample force being on its way to reinforce him. The battle of Sunday, notwithstanding the bravery of our soldiers appears to have been a drawn struggle.

Col. Fitch proposes to treat the "contraband" question at Mempis in a very sensible way. All negroes, except those who came to Mempis with his command, are to be excluded from the Federal lines and the boats in the government service. Outside of the military lines, the Commandant does not propose to exercise any authority over the peculiar institution, but leaves the subject with the local authorities, who have not yet been superseded by martial law.—Col. Fitch's policy is in exact accordance with Gen. Halleck's "Order No. 3."

The bill for the collection of Federal taxes in the insurrectionary district of the South has become a law. It is a very stringent measure, providing for the sale of real estate where the owners have abandoned the land to engage in the rebellion, and directs that the same, whenever it shall be bought in by the United States, shall be leased by commissioners at wages or upon shares to persons and families—meaning negro slaves—residing upon the lands. Of the proceeds of sales or leases one-fourth is to be devoted to maintaing in the rebel States loyal governments, and one-fourth to aid negro colonization.

J. P. BEERS,

Attorney at Law & Notary Public,

Waterloo City, DeKalb County, Indiana. Office—corner Wayne & VanVleck streets. 3-29

GRAY'S CELEBRATED

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

$1,000. PREMIUM. $1,000.

Will cause Hair to Grow on Bald Heads; will Restore Grey or Diseased Hair to its

Original Condition and Color!

will Prevent the Hair from Falling Off, and promote a New and Healthy Growth; completely eradicates Dandruff, will prevent and cure Nervous Headache, will give to the Hair a Clean, Glossy Appearance, and is a Certain Cure for all Diseases of the Head.

Price 75 Cents; three Bottles for $2.

It is a perfect and complete dressing for the Hair. Read the following testimonials:

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New York, Nov. 9, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—Two months ago my head was almost entirely *bald*, and the little hair I had was all *grey*, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your *Hair Restorative*, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent *Hair Restorative*, and you also may refer any doubting person to me. ROBT. MURRAY, U.S. Marshal, Southern District, New York

For Sale by the proprietor (WILLIAM GRAY,) at the RESTORATIVE DEPOT,

301 Broadway, New York.

Also for sale by JOHN S. PIERCE, General Agent, 685 Broadway, N. Y., and by all Druggists. v3n29y1

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A CERTIFIED COPY OF A DECREE, to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein William K. Straight is plaintiff, and William M. Mercer and Samuel Mercer are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-Eight Dollars and Seventy-Nine Cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 5th Day of July, 1862,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of said DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits of a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The north one-third of lot No. sixty-six (66) in the Old Plat of the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indinaa.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at Public Sale the fee simple of said Real Estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JAS. N. CHAMBERLAIN, Sheriff of DeKalb County.

Sheriff's Office, Auburn, June 14, 1862. 29w3 $5.25.

J. R. LANNING,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,

Yankee Notions, &c., &c.,

AT THE OLD STAND.

Produce Wanted in Exchange for Goods.

Jarvis, June 7, 1862. 28tf.

Complaint.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, ss.

In the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas, September Term, 1862.

Martha M. Myers, vs. Edwin A. Myers. Divorce.

IT appearing by affidavit now on file in my office that Edwin A. Myers, the above named defendant, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless he appear at the said term of said Court, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

JNO. RALSTON, C. C. C. P., DeKalb County.

J. B. [illegible], Att'y.

June 7, 1862. 28w3 $4.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, I will expose at Public Sale, on

Saturday, the 21st Day of June, 1862,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of said DeKalb county, Indiana, the following described property, to-wit:—The rents and profits for the term of seven years, from the day of sale of

The west half of the south-west quarter of Section thirty-four, (34) and east half of south east quarter of Section thirty-three, (33) Township thirty-four, (34) Range twelve (12) east, in DeKalb County, Indiana. Said Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

And on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of judgment and costs I will at the same time and place expose to sale the fee simple of the above described Real Estate.

Taken as the property of Luke Hall at the suit of Samuel W. Ralston, Administrator of the Estate of David Shaw, deceased.

JAS. N CHAMBERLAIN, Sheriff DeKalb County.

By S. B. WARD, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Auburn, May 31, 1862. 27w3 $5.25.

L. BOWERS,

AT

OAK HALL,

Is receiving a valuable and well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockey,

Which is offered and will be sold cheaper than any other house in Town.

PRIME COFFEE,
TEA, SUGAR,
PRUNES, TOBACCO,
SEGARS, FISH,
COAL OIL, FISH OIL,

And everything else in the gorcery line.

A Fine Stock of HARDWARE, and CROCKERY.

L. BOWERS.

May 17, 1862. 25tf.

GRAND ACHIEVEMENT!

HAVE YOU HEARD OF

RALSTON'S VICTORY

IN

N. Y. CITY?

He has Achieved the Greatest Victory of the war—in Dry Goods, &c.

S. W. RALSTON,

Is now in market with the finest and most valuable assortment of Goods that has yet been introduced for the Summer Trade. His stock was purchased in New York City and the selections were made with great care, with a view to comply with the demands of this locality. They were all purchased at prices that will warrant him in offering them very cheap considering the present disturbed state of the country, and the advance in prices. His stock may be found complete in

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hats & Caps,

CUTLERY,

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,

In endless variety, and for quality, style, pattern and price cannot be excelled in DeKalb County. The people of the County are requested to call at his Store and examine stock and prices.

PRODUCE TAKEN IN PAYMENT for GOODS.

May 24, 1862. S. W. RALSTON. 26tf

THE NEW ERA.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, & 6 State St., Boston, are our Agents for the *New Era* in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

PETERSON'S for July is a superb number. The [illegible] merits and receives as much patronage for its prompt and regular visits as it does for its intrinsic value.

Rev. Mr. Mosher, Chaplain of the 44th Ind. Regiment, died at Lewis' Hotel in this place, yesterday afternoon, of disease contracted in camp. He was a resident of Angola, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.—*Waterloo Press, 6th.*

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of GRAY'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, in another column. The certificate of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York, will be read with interest by all those in search of such an article.

Ambrotypes! Ambrotypes!!

Mr. Morrill will remain in Auburn but a few weeks longer, and all those wishing Pictures should call soon and secure them. Bear in mind that he is the best artist that ever put out a shingle in this place, and his terms are the most reasonable. Now is the time to get a cheap and valuable picture. tf

SERENADE.—We thank the Auburn Brass Band for that serenade with which we were delighted last Thursday evening. The music was charming, and carried us back to the days when we were one of the profession, and when we wouldn't "squat" to any man in the "blowing" business.—This Band is fast reaching a point of excellency and will soon take rank with others of more pretentions. Mr. STRUBY is a master musician, and has a ready and clear manner of imparting the "science" to his pupils.

Communicated.

TO THE EDITOR:

Parson Browlow's card, which appeared in your columns a few days since, is we find, calculated to mislead many in regard to the book published by us. From his statement some who take all things to be true found in public print would suppose we had published a bogus book, which impression as regards ourselves, would be entirely false. Therefore for the benefit of this class, and to place ourselves right before the public, we state that the work published by us consists of a portrait and sketch of the Parson, together with his last editorial in the Knoxville Whig.—Also his recent speeches delivered at Nashville, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, in which he rehearses his experience with Secession and his prison life. These speeches were reported for and published by the newspapers at the time with his knowledge, and without any objection or correction from him. Thus the public will see the work CANNOT BE BOGUS and we presume the Parson could not have seen our book before publishing his card, and thus was misled. In conclusion, we say to one and all who are engaged in the sale of this 25 cent work, that it is both as genuine and legal as any work published in the United States, and the parties who have asserted to the contrary do it to deceive the public for selfish purposes, and hinder the sale of our publication.

ASHER & Co., Indianapolis Ind.

—Mother, said Jemima Spray to her venerable maternal relative; "Sam Flint wants to come courting me to-night." "Well, you jade, what did you tell him?" "Oh, I told him he might come, I wanted to see how the fool would act."

"Nothing succeeds like success." John Bull has heard of our victories, and so, when his friendship can be of little use, he pats Brother Johnathan affectionately on the back and call him "my sweet cousin." Lord Lyons called at the State Department on Saturday, by direction of his government, for his services to both countries and to the cause of humanity, in his agency in the new treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. This is all very well; but considering how Mr. Bull looked askance at us while he beleived we were going to the dogs, the present act of courtesy lookes like attentions bestowed on a supposed poor relative on making unexpected discovery that he is after all a man of substance.—*N. Y. World.*

MARRIED,

On the 3d of the present month, at Savannah, Ashland co., O., by the Rev. A. SCOTT, Dr. A. LARIMORE, of Auburn, to Miss ANNIE STEM, of the former place.

A little bright gold coin, currency U. S. A.,—straight funds—much cake, etc., was the printer man's portion; for all of which he tips his beaver, and desires that the Doc. and his "gentle ANNIE" may experience the sunny side of this life.

AUBURN MARKETS—Auburn, June 14.—Wheat 90@95; Rye 37; Corn, 25@27; Oats 20; Potatoes 25; Butter 10; Eggs 6; Lard 5½.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1862 Spring Arrangement. 1862

On and after May 6th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at......................11:12 P. M.
Arrive Toledo at........................4:10 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at......................1.47 P. M.
Arrive Elkhart at.......................4:00 P. M.
" Chicago at...........................8:15 P. M.

CONNECTIONS

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk; Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendalville and Stations on Air Line Road.

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. ☞ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. ☞ Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt.
D. R. RIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

☞ 121 ☜

CHILDREN'S' CARRIAGES, FLASKS & JARS. CHINA WARE & TEA TRAYS & WAITERS, LOOKING GLASSES. GLASS WARE.

Columbia Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WARD'S

China Store

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY!

BEST OHIO

STONE CROCKS,

Only Eight Cents per Gallon!

WALL PAPER,

From 6¼ to 75 cents per bolt.

130 pieces	Best Stone China,	$12.00
50	do do do do	4.00
90	do do do do	7.00
71	do Fancy Stone China,	6.00
46	do do English Tea Set Fancy L.,	5.50
46	do do do do	4.50
46	do Flora Ware,	3.00
90	do Flora Ware and White,	6.00
58	do Stone Ware, Only	3.50
Common Plates, per set,		20c 25c 30
Common Teas, 25c	Quart Pitchers,	15c
½ Gallon Pitchers, 25.	Stone Teas,	30 to 40

All kinds of YELLOW DISHES, *very low.*

COAL OIL, *of the best quality,* 40c PER GAL.

Lamps.		
	Marble Bottom,	60
	Coal Oil Lamps, Glass,	50
	Cut Glass Lamps,	$5.00
	Large Marble Bot'm	1.00
	Hanging Lamps,	1.00
	do do large,	1.50
	Bracket Lamps,	1.00
	do do large,	1.50

All kinds of GLASSWARE,

WOODEN-WARE,

TUBS, PAILS, CHURNS,

Cheaper than any other House in the City.

SILVER PLATED WATE. KNIVES and FORKS. LADIES' BASKETS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CHINA.

Vases, Motto Cups, Church Vases.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

H. N. WARD.
Fort Wayne, May 17, 1862. 25tf

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Jonathan Erwin, late of DeKalb County, Indiana deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said decedent, in Concord Township, in said County, on

TUESDAY, THE 17th DAY OF JUNE, 1862,

all the personal effects of said decedent, (not taken by the widow) consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. Nine months credit will be given on all sales over three dollars, by purchasers giving their notes with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. JOHN H. GILL, Administrator.

May 24, 1862. 26-3w$4.00.

EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!! EGGS!!!!

ADAMS & BECK,

Will pay CASH for

100,000 DOZ. EGGS

Delivered at John Child's Grocery, CORRUNNA, INDIANA.

may22 16tf

☞ Go TO

HARE'S

For Your

BOOTS & SHOES.

This Day Received

A NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Boots AND Shoes

From the Eastern Cities.

☞ NEW STYLES. ☜

CALL AND SEE.

C. S. HARE.

May 10, 1862.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

The Horse & His Diseases:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of O., Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc.

IT TELLS YOU Of Breeding Breaking, Feed-Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

IT TELLS YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrah Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers and Decayed teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory organs.

IT TELLS YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

IT TELLS YOU Of the causes, symptoms and treatment of Bone, Blood, and Bog Spavin, Ring-Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruises and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Lungs and Head.

IT TELLS YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trepanning, Rowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping and other surgical operations.

IT TELLS YOU Of Rarey's Method of Taming Horses; how to approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than fifteen year's careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings, and will be sent to any address post paid on receipt of price, half bound, $1,00 or in cloth extra, $1.25.

We are also publishers of "Everybody's Lawyer," by Frank Crosby, Esq.; "The Family Doctor," by Prof. H. S. Taylor, M. D.; "Thrilling Adventures among the Early Settlers," by Warren Wildwood; "Sunlight and Shadow, or the Poetry of Home," by Henry Penciller; "Life of Kit Carson, the Great Western Hunter and Guide." "Modern Cookery" in all its Branches, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, together with other valuable and useful works, a Catalogue of which will be sent free on application. Books forwarded to any address postage paid on receipt of price.

Photographic Albums in Great Variety.

Booksellers, News Agents, Book Agents, Canvassers, Peddlers, and others will do well to order a package of our Books. They will find them exceedingly popular, and terms liberal.

1000 Local & Travelling Agents

wanted everywhere for their sale.

For single copies, or for terms in quantities, with other information, apply to, or address

JOHN EDWIN POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617, Sansom st., Philadelphia, Pa.
may24y1n25v3

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of Jonathan Ervin, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN H. GILL, Adm'r.
May 24, 1862. 26w3 $1,50.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

AT

STEIFLE & WOLF'S!

We have stocked our Store with a NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods!

Which will be offered to the public at

GREATLY R E D U C E D PRICES!

FOR CSAH.

We have just received a LARGE ASSORTMNET of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS;
MANTLES,
CLOAKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS
PRINTS,
LAWNS,
HOOP-SKIRTS,
BALMOREL SKIRTS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
CLOTHS and CASSMERS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

A Large Assortment of

Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Beltings, &c., &c.

ALSO ALL THE

LATEST STYLES OF

DRESS GOODS!

ALSO

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
QUEENSWARE, CLOCKS, &c.

STEIFLE & WOLF.

April 26, 1862.

RHODES

AT THE

HELM AGAIN!

I AM now receiving a splendid assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of

DRY GOOD ,

Groceries,
Queensware,
Hats & Caps,
Bonnets,
Milliner Goods,

And a large lot of

EMBROIDERED GOODS,

Such as

LADIES' COLLARS and
UNDERSLEEVES (in setts,)
LADIES' COLLARS,
CHEMISETTS, &c.

All of which I will sell 10 per cent cheaper than any other man or set of men in Indiana.

Remember I Cannot be Undersold!

☞ CALL AT RHODES' NEW BRICK STORE.

M. L. RHODES.
April 19, 1862. 21tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an Order of Sale to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court I will expose to Sale on

Saturday, the 5th Day of July, 1862.

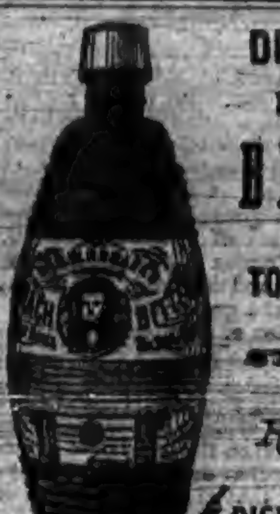
between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of said DeKalb County, Indiana, the following described property to-wit: The rents and profits for the term of seven years, from the day of Sale of

The south-west quarter of Section thirty-two, (32) in Township thirty-three, (33) North of Range fifteen, [15] situate in DeKalb County, State of Indiana. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

And on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of judgment and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to sale the fee simple of the above described Real Estate.

Taken as the property of Wightman Cole, at the suit of Egbert B. Mott and James B. Morrison.

JAS. N. CHAMBERLAIN, Sheriff DeKalb County.
By S. B. WARD, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Auburn, May 31, 1862. 27w3 $4,50.



DR. ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS ARE NOT TO BE EXCELLED AS A STOMACHIC AND *Regulator* OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

These Bitters

are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great Regulator of the system.

In the Billious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilious Fever,
Fever and Ague,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Jaundice,
Kidney Complaints,

and all diseases of a similar nature.

These Bitters

are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them

Mighty Tonic.

Dr Roback's **Stomach Bitters** are the poor man's Friend.

Dr. Roback's **Stomach Bitters** save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

Dr. Roback's **Stomach Bitters** are the rich man's Solace and Comfort.

Dr. Roback's **Stomach Bitters** invigorate the weak and debilitated.

Dr. Roback's **Stomach Bitters** drive away melancholy and make Life enjoyable.

Dr. Roback's **Stomach Bitters** are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a fac-simile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeiters. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

C. W. Roback, Proprietor, No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FOR SALE BY

In DeKalb county by M. F. PIERCE, Auburn; I. W. Bowen, Corrunna; J. U. Winslow, Waterloo City; John Clark, Fairfield Center; T. J. & J. T. Sheldon, Jarvis; N. L. Thomas, Newville, and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States. 17

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 25

Fancy Soaps; Every variety of Washing, Fancy and Toilet Soaps, at the *Auburn Drug Store.*

Rice; Call and purchase a supply before the price advances. For sale at the *DRUG STORE.*

Prunes; The very best quality, for sale at the *DRUG STORE.*

ALL kinds of Job Work done at this office with neatness and dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

WATERLOO AHEAD!

M. & A. HALE,

ARE SELLING

Best Prints for	12 1-2c
Best Sugar "	10c
Coffee,	22c
Stoga Boots,	$2,00
Best Kereosene Oil,	50c

HOOP SKIRTS,
HATS & CAPS
CLOTHING,
Crockery & Glassware,
Looking Glasses,
BOOTS & SHOES,
KEOROSENE LAMPS,

All Sold in proportion to above Prices.

CALL & SEE US.

If we Cannot Sell, we will Show You Goods.

CHEAPER

THAN ANY BACK-WOODS STORE IN DE KALB COUNTY.

M. & A. HALE.
March 8, 1862.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF

Parson Brownlow's Book.

The Subscribers are publishing a narrative of the Perils, Adventures and sufferings of the

REV. W. G. BROWNLOW,
AMONG THE SECESSIONISTS OF TENNESSEE.

The Manuscript is completed, and is now in press and will be issued about 1st of June.—The appearance and typography of the work will be of the first class, and it will be fully and handsomely illustrated with sketches of the scenes referred to, and a

Finely Engraved Steel Portrait Of the Author.

As to its contents, we have no hesitation in saying that the public will be startled at this narrative of facts. It will lay bare the persecutions and cruelty which marked the development of the secession conspiracy in Tennessee,—the disasters and ruin with which it devastated communities once prosperous, and sundered families once happy; more than all, it will expose the bad and reckless ambition and the relentlessness and blood-thirstiness by which the ringleaders of the conspiracy were stimulated to their work of crime and treason.

The narrative is one of personal experience. The author vouches for the accuracy of its statements. The public may therefore accept it as not only a reliable but a peculiar chapter in the general history of the times, and we are confident that no more significant, startling, or instructive memorial of the rebellion, in its minute personal and social bearings, is now accessible.

The public are well aware that Mr. Brownlow is a bold speaking man. In this narrative of his sufferings, composed mostly while in custody in the jail at Knoxville, he has uttered his thoughts in language of extraordinary force and fearlessness, scathing his adversaries even while in their power, and appealing to his countrymen even from his cell, with the urgency of a martyr.

It will be published in one volume, 12mo., handsomely bound in cloth, of about 400 pages. Printed on fine paper, and will be beautifully illustrated with 12 or 15 fine full page engravings besides the portrait referred to above. It will also contain a fac-simile of the Parson's famous letter to J. P. Benjamin, where he tells the rebel Secretary of war that he "will do for the Southern Confederacy what the devil never did, viz. leave the state."

The retail price will be $1.25.

GEO. W. CHILDS, Publisher,
628 & 630 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
APPLEGATE & CO., Publishers,
the entire West. No. 43 Main St. Cin., to whom all Western orders must be addressed.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of Zion Lutheran Church, unaltered Oxford Confession, of Fairfield Township, De Kalb County, Indiana, that an election will be held at said church on Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1862, for the purpose of electing from three to five Trustees for said church.

JOHN G. MARTZ, Secy.
May 12, 1862. 27w3pd.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C LOVELAND, Editor & Publisher.

The Union: it must be preserved —Jackson.

DEMOCRATIC UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES G. ATHON, of Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT, of Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen County.

UNION DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED IN STATE CONVENTION, JAN. 8, 1862

WHEREAS, The Democratic party having from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution, and owing to the present condition of the country the deplorable effects of a departure from its time-honored and conservative principles, and the triumph of sectionalism; and firmly believing that the Union and the Constitution can be preserved alone by the restoration of that party to power, we invite all true Union men throughout the land to unite with us in sustaining its organization and carrying out its principles:

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm and endorse the political principles that from time to time have been put forth by the National Conventions of the Democratic party.

2. That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established, and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union, and the permanent happiness of the people.

3. That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise, and fanatical agitation, in the North, of the question of domestic slavery, the consequent organization of a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and the development thereby of sectional hate and jealousy, producing (as had long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the south of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the General Government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever bound together by fraternal bonds, thus bringing upon the whole country a calamity which we are now to meet as loyal citizens, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore union and harmony.

4. That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have secured the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures to procure a return of the more Southern States to their allegiance, the Republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

5. That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, by amicable adjustment, our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the Administration has recently exhibited to avoid a war with our ancient enemy, Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

6. That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution she'd be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government—and in our judgment this purpose can only be accomplished, by the ascendency of a Union party in the Southern States, which shall, by a counter-revolution, displace those who control and direct the present rebellion. That no effort to create or sustain such a party can be successful which is not based upon a definite settlement of the questions at issue between the two sections; and we therefore demand that some such settlement be made by additional constitutional guaranty either initiated by act of Congress or through the medium of a National Convention.

7. That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the Government through its present difficulties.

8. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secessionism, as inimical to the Constitution; and that freemen, as they value the boon of civil liberty and the peace of the country, should frown indignantly upon them.

9. That in this national emergency the Democracy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union *under the Constitution;* but we are opposed to war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States.

11. That the purposes avowed and advocated by the Northern disunionists, to liberate and arm the negro slaves, is unconstitutional, insulting to loyal citizens, a disgrace to the age, is calculated to retard the suppression of the rebellion and meets our unqualified condemnation.

12. That the total disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the authorities over us, and the seizure and imprisonment of the citizens of loyal States where the judiciary is in full operation, without warrant of law and without assigning any cause or giving to the party arrested any opportunity of defense, are flagrant violations of the Constitution and most alarming acts of usurpation of power, which should receive the stern rebuke of every lover of his country and of every man who prizes the security and blessings of life, liberty and prosperity.

13. That liberty of speech and of the press are guaranteed to the people by the Constitution, and none but a usurper would deprive them of these rights; they are inestimable to the citizens and formidable to tyrants only.—And the attempts which have been made since our present unfortunate troubles, to muzzle the press and stifle free discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freedom revolts and which cannot be tolerated without converting freemen into slaves.

14. That the seizure of Slidell and Mason, on board a neutral vessel, on the high seas, was either in accordance with international law, and so legal; or else in violation of such law, and so illegal. If the former, we lament that our nation has been humiliated by their surrender, *under a threat;* if the latter, it was the duty of the Administration at once to have disavowed the act of their officer, and instead incarcerating the captives in Fort Warren, to have immediately repaired the wrong by placing them, as far as practicable, in the same condition in which that officer had found them. In either event, the action of the Administration was vacillating and cowardly, and degrading to the dignity of a great nation.

15. That the action of the Republican party, as manifested in the partisan character of all appointments of the Administration to civil office, and, in holding party caucuses by the Republican members of Congress for the purpose of impressing upon the legislative action of that body the peculiar dogmas of that party, have demonstrated that their professions of "sacrificing party platforms, and party organizations, upon the alter of their country," are but so many hypocritical and false pretences by which they hope to dupe the unwary into their support; and we warn all loyal persons, as they love their country, not to be deceived thereby.

16. That the disclosures made by the investigating committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the army and navy departments, implicating the heads of those departments in a connivance at, if not an actual participation in a system of corruption, and in which our brave soldiers have been defrauded of their proper supplies, and our Government threatened with bankruptcy, demands a thorough investigation into all our expenditures, both State and National, and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such "birds of prey," who, takin "advantage of the necessities of our country, have fed and fattened upon public plunder.

Resolved, That the meritorious conduct of the Indiana troops, in every battle held where victory has perched upon the national banner, has filled the people of this State with the highest gratitude to her gallant sons, and that we send our best wishes to officers and men, dispersed throughout the country, and the heartfelt greetings of every Democrat for their further brilliant achievements in the coming contests for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

New Hampshire Democratic Platform.

Adopted at their State Convention, at Concord, January 8, 1862.

Resolved, That we adhere to the old landmarks of the democratic faith, as expounded by the school of Jefferson Madison and Jackson, viz: a strict construction of the constitution; economy in public expenditures; the protection of the States and the liberties of the people; no United States Bank and no impost system except for the purpose of revenue.

Resolved, That we denounce Northern abolitionism and Southern secession as the co-operating sources of our present calamities—alike treasonable to the constitution and inimical to the Union. The only way to a restored Union and a respectable constitution with returning peace and prosperity, is through the overthrow of the enemies of both.

Resolved, That the constitution is the supreme law of the land; and no State has the right to secede therefrom and dissolve its connection with the Union which that constitution was made to secure, except for causes which will justify revolution.

Resolved, That the duty of the general government to suppress all attempts to dissolve the Union is imperative, and cannot be evaded.

Resolved, That neither the President nor Congress can constitutionally entertain any proposition which has for its object the dismemberment of the government, or the dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That in this national emergency, banishing all thoughts of mere passion or resentment, the democracy of New Hampshire will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of authorizing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and the rights of all the States in the Union; and to preserve the Union; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war will close.

Resolved. That in the language of Andrew Jackson, "The Fedral Union must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That in the loyal States now exempt from the presence of troops and the necessity of milltary government, we do not believe in the right nor the expediency of abolishing the freedom of speech and the press, by force, whether exercised by the government or the mob, for imprisoning men by *lettres de cachet*, or mandates in any form insured by the President of the United States or Secretary of State without the authoritiy of law, and depriving them of the right of legal examination and trial, and the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, justly regarded by all the true friends of personal freedom as the great writ of liberty; and that we consider all such acts unwarranted by the constitution as tending to despotism, by familiarizing the people with the acts and instruments of despotism.

Resolved, That the complete arrest of the profligate and corrupt expenditures of the public money in our national and State administrations, exposed by the recent Congressional investigation and by other disclosures, the entire discontinuance of unnecessary offices and agencies with their exorbitant compensation for party rewards and private gain, and the most strict accountabilitiy and economy in national and State affairs, are imperative duties, the faithful performance of which alone can save us from bankruptcy and subsequent defeat, and render the excessive burdens of the present contest tolerable to the people.

Resolved, That we honor the brave men who, with patriotic motives, have left their homes to encounter the privations and perils of the war; and it is one of the first duties of our friends in the several cities and towns of the State, by private benefaction, to provide that their families come to no want in their absence.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the President in the matter of the Trent and only regret that a decision right in itself was delayed for a presumptory demand from Great Britain.

Resolved, That the democracy, having been always true and faithful to the Union, maintaining its interests and dignity in war and in peace against the assaults of foreign foes and the machinations of domestic traitors, in order to become a "Union party" it is not necessary for them to abandon their organization nor abjure their names; that if any party should abandon its organization it is that party which has been in the wrong, and which now retains in its embrace and fellowship, the elements of abolition treason, which is as fatal to the existence of the Union as secession treason that we believe that the Union cannot be restored until the principles and spirit of the federal government and among the masses of the people: that the triumph of the democratic party offers the only hope of awakening the Union sentiment of the South, which can be aroused only by the assurance of safety and protection in the Union; therefore, we invite the true and patriotic of all parties to rally under the flag of the democracy as the only sure means by which the present war can be brought to an honorable close.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Business Directory.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

E. R. WILSON, Judge Circuit Court;
A. A. CHAPIN, Circuit Prosecutor;
WM. M. CLAPP, Judge Court Common Pleas
J. W. CUMMINGS, Commoh Pleas Prosecutor;
JOHN RALSTON, Clerk;
Auditor: ALBERT J. HUNT;
Sheriff: JAMES N. CHAMBELAIN;
Treasurer: GEORGE BARNEY;
Recorder: SAMUEL B. WIDNEY;
Coroner: HENRY WILLIS;
Surveyor: M. BUCHANAN;
Commissioners: JOHN BRANDON; DAVID BUCHANAN; HENRY FUSSELMAN.

JAS. I. BEST,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Waterloo City, Indiana. v8—21

L. LOWRY. A. S. BLAKE. R. M. JOHNSON
LOWRY, BLAKE & JOHNSON'S
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE, Goshen, Indiana Office in Jackson's Block, opposite the Court House. 32tf.

ROBERT B. MOTT. SHERIDAN E. MOTT.
E. B. & S. E. MOTT,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. 21

J. B. MORRISON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. OFFICE, With the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y

MORRIS & DILS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts o Kalb and adjoining counties.
JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. } { WM. H. DILLS Auburn.
1-1y

A. F. PINCHIN,
Attorney At-Law—Hamilton, Steuben County, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 46-1y.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.—Office, with the County Treasurer. Auburn, Ind.

J. N. CHAMBERLAN. D. J. SWARTS.
DRS. CHAMBERLAIN & SWARTS
DRS. CHAMBERLAIN & SWARTS having associated themselves together in the practice Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend all calls in the line of their profession. Particular attention paid to Surgery, and diseases the Eye, and Chronic diseases of Females.—Dr. SWARTS speaks both the English and German languages. Office—Cor. of Eighth and Jackson Sts.
N. B.—Positively all accounts to be settled by Cash or Duchill, once a year.
Auburn, Jan. 30, 1861. 10

A. GOERIZ. A. LARIMORE.
DRS. GOERIZ & LARIMORE,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Auburn, Indiana. Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

WEAVER HOUSE.
S. W. Corner of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana—JOHN BUTT, Proprietor. Tri-Weekly Stages to Fort Wayne, Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. Good Livery Stable in Connection. 10.

MAYOR HOUSE,
CORNER Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.—H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

AMERICAN HOUSE.
WAYNE St., south side of the Railroad, Waterloo, Ind. J. D. MCNALLY, Proprietor. This house has recently been re-furnished and renovated throughout. 51

NATIONAL HOTEL,
P. MORETON, Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 3tf

BLAKER HOUSE.
JARVIS, IND.—A. Blaker, Pro'pr. A liberal share of the public patronage solicited.

F. & A. M.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon.
J. H. FORD, W. M.
John Butt, Secretary.

AUBURN HOUSE,
CORNER of Main & Sixth sts., Auburn, Indiana. SAMUEL D. LONG, Proprietor. v2-34-tf.

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They are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $8.00 per dozen.

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CARDS,
LABELS;
CHECKS,
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Short Notice!

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Lowest Cash Prices!

CHEAPEST & NEATEST PRINTING DONE HERE.

CALL & EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

C. LOVELAND.
Aug. 2, 1861.

C. A. G. MCCLELLAN,
Notary Public, Real Estate and Collecting Agent,
WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.
(Office up stairs, over H. & A. Hale's Store.)
Will attend to
Buying, Selling and Leasing of Real Estate; Paying Taxes; Collecting and Securing Claims; Making Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to PERFECTING TITLES to Real Estate in DeKalb County. He has a complete Abstract of the Records of said County, and of the Deeds that were Recorded in LaGrange and Allen Counties, before DeKalb was organized, and is prepared to give Abstracts of Titles for a fair compensation.—Farmers look well to the Titles of your Land before it is too late. There is FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND in this County to which there is an Imperfect Title, and you may own a portion of it.

Correspondence solicited, which will be strictly confidential. 3—18

NEW HACK LINE.
AUBURN TO FORT WAYNE.
FARE REDUCED.

Leave the Weaver House, Auburn, on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, at eight o'clock.

Leave the Mayor House, Fort Wayne, Wednesday and Thursday mornings at eight o'clock.

FARE ONE DOLLAR.

BANKING & EXPRESS BUSINESS attended to promptly.

LIGHT FREIGHT carried on reasonable terms.

Office at the WEAVER HOUSE, Auburn, Ind. JOHN BUTT, Proprietor.
jan25tf

FOR A TIP-TOP FIT in fine CALF BOOTS, GO TO HARE'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.
may17

DR. LACROIX'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE
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250 *Pages and* 130 *Engravings*.—Price only twenty-five cents. Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. On the infirmities of youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginings, involuntary imaginations, blushings, defective memory, indigestion and lassitude, with confessions of thrilling interest of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a young Married Lady, &c., &c. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. Young Men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, pains, sometimes a ringing of the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's new PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT. We have, for the greater part of the past year, devoted our time in visiting the European Hospitals, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and on the Continent.—Those who place themselves under our care will now have the full benefit of the many New and Efficacious Remedies, which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, secrecy and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore, as a Physician in our peculiar department of professional practice, for the past twenty-five years. *French Female Pills.*—Ladies who wish for Medicine, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but Dr. DeLancy's Female Periodical Pills. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be found on the wrapper accompanying each box,) though always safe and healthy, yet so active are they. Price $1 per box. They can be mailed to any part of the United States. TO THE LADIES—Who need a *confidential* medical adviser with regard to any of those interesting complaints to which their delicate organizations renders them liable, are particularly invited to consult as *The "Electro-Galvanic Protective."*—For married ladies whose health will not admit or who have no desire to increase their family, may be obtained as above. It is perfectly safe, and has been extensively used during the last eight years. Price reduced to $10. Attendance daily, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, and on Sundays from 2 till 5 p. m.—*Medicines* with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Dr. L.'s office is still located as established, under the name of DR. LA CROIX, at No. 37, Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. 50

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Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the

Standard School Books, & Stationary. Pies, Cakes, Nuts, Lemonade, Candies, &c 35.

CIGARS; The genuine "Punch," and other choice brands, at the AUBURN DRUG STORE.

Rice; Call and purchase a supply before the price advances. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

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ALL kinds of Job Work done at this office with neatness and dispatch, and on reasonable terms

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All you that are in need of Drugs and Medicines. I am receiving, almost daily, such articles as are kept in a well regulated Drug Store, and which will be sold as

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I will sell no article that is not

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My stock is composed of all the Drugs and Medicines used in this Market.

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October 25th, 1861. 48tf

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LIVERY STABLE.
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Having established a Marble Manufactory a this place, and being prepared to furnish work in the best order, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

we ask the people of DeKalb and adjoining counties, to call and see us or our agents, before making applications elsewhere.

Shop on Main St., in the room formerly occupied by W. Talbott as a Harness Shop
Jan. 2, 1861. 1y

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THE following Real Estate, located in Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, is offered for sale:

Lot No. 71, (cor. lot) on Main street, with fine dwelling, fruit trees and shrubbery surrounding—a good store house, a building well calculated for a business house. The location is the best in the place.

Also Lot. No. 16 with dwelling, on Jackson street. A most desirable residence.

Auburn, the location of the above property, is the County Seat of DeKalb, and is rapidly increasing in business and population. It has a good market, having the benefit of the M. S. & N. I. Railroad. Terms reasonable.—For further particulars apply to or address,
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Dec. 21, 1861. Auburn, Indiana.

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(North-west cor. Public Square,)
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J. PLUM, Proprietor.

DeKalb Saloon!
MAIN ST., NEAR WEAVER'S HOUSE,
Auburn, Indiana
ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen.

ALSO

Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands, to which he has added a select stock of choice Family Groceries, all articles usually found in such a Stock, which he will sell low for CASH or down pay only.
Auburn, Dec. 14, 1861. 3y1

AUBURN & FT. WAYNE HACK LINE

This Hack leaves Auburn every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Ft. Wayne so as to connect with the cars going east and west on both roads.

Returning—leaves Fort Wayne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Auburn, so as to connect with the Daily Hack for Waterloo, and Tri Weekly for Angola and Coldwater. Office at the Auburn House.
S. D. LONG Proprietors.
July 12th, 1861. 34-tf.

PURE WINES and *LIQUORS* for Medicinalpurposes at the *Auburn Drug Stor*

WM. H. BROOKS, Jr.,
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Books and Stationary,
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Cash Paid for Rags. v8-24tf.

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TERMS:

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THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC [illegible] NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 3. Auburn, Indiana, Satu[rday Mor]ning, June 22, 1662. No. 30.

THE NEW ERA.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to execute Job Work of every description, [illegible]

[THE] SPEECH OF THE SESSION.

A Review of Some of the Acts of the Lincoln Administration.

AN EXPOSURE OF THE CORRUPTION OF CAMERON, WELLES AND FREMONT.

Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, May 21, 1862.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

[illegible] St. Louis, at a dead loss to the government of $250,000, or in the infinite folly of building a worthless pontoon bridge at Paducah, at another loss of $125,000; whether in ordering the construction of railroad cars, at a loss of $75,000, or in purchase of forage, by which $10[illegible],000 was plundered from the people; whether in the purchase of arms, of clothing, the building of boats, the purchase of horses, mules, and their equipments, the rent of houses, of barracks, of steamboats, the use of railroads and the telegraph lines, in all, in everything everywhere, all pervading and omnipresent fraud of the boldest and most audacious character is discovered and dragged to light by the labors of this committee. It is not, sir, poor, pitiful, sneaking fraud, but fraud of gigantic dimensions, and of a daring, Satanic aspect. It is fraud such as a corrupt and aspiring Consul of Rome might commit in some distant and opulent province, when he cast his ambitions and longing gaze upon the Imperial purple. It is fraud such as has marked the career in all ages of those who entertained the usurper's designs against the liberties of their country. That I do not state this case too strongly, let the following extracts from the report before me bear witness:

"The most stupendous contracts, involving an almost unprecedented waste of the public money, were given out by him (General Fremont) in person to favorites, over the heads of the honest and competent officers appointed by law. It seemed to be his purpose to present himself as the embodiment of political and military power, and to show alike by his words and his conduct how little he depended upon the government of his country, and how utterly he disregarded its laws, its regulations, and its policy. Of course, such an example could not be otherwise than contagious. The whole framework of the political and military systems, as organized by law, was embraced, and disorder and criminal insubordination everywhere prevailed. There could be no obedience when the General of the Department openly taught and practiced resistance to the laws as a right, if not a duty. There could be no economy where the General exposed himself continually to imputation of laboring in his great office to feed the greed of his followers for gain. He occupied, with his family and several members of his staff, a marble palace, and lived, amid its luxurious furniture and glittering wares, at a stipulated expense of $6,000 per annum to the government, at the time when the homes of millions of our people were darkened by the horrors of civil war. Could it be expected that his subordinates would display any special sympathy with our national sufferings, or any marked solicitude to guard the public treasury from plunder?—Instead of going to Cario as he could have done for a few dollars on one of the vessels transporting the troops which accompanied him, he chartered a magnificent steamer, at a cost of $1,600 to the government, to convey himself and cortege alone. This steamer was anchored out in the stream instead of lying at the wharf as all others did and do, and when the General drove in his carriage and four to the water's edge, yet another steamer, at still further cost to the government, as we learn from a claim presented for it, was employed to put himself and suite on board. A foreign prince or potentate, in a season of national mourning might thus live and thus enter his pleasure yacht or his barge of state; but insensibility amid the calamities of civil war, and wakefulness when the public debt is being increased at the rate of from one to two millions daily, when exhibited by a general of the American army, is a spectacle from which the patriot may well turn in grief and humiliation."

Sir, there was but one thing more needed to complete this wretched picture of public debauchery and crime, and that, unhappily, was furnished. The following extract from the report of the committee shows that Major General John C. Fremont conspired to overthrow the constitution of his country, and trample under foot the liberties of his government:

"The statements of these witnesses—officers of unimpeachable integrity and intelligence—will, we are sure, be heard by the government with equal astonishment and sorrow. Gen. Fremont proclaims, on assuming his command, that, 'there were no longer any civil rights; that there was no government except that outside of the constitution, which had been suspended; that it was his determination to administer his department without reference to law or regulations; that the people of the United States were in the field, and that he meant to carry out such measures as they, the people, expected him to carry out, "without regard to the red tape" of the Washington people"—that is, the President and Congress.—It is singular how perfectly these sentiments harmonize with those held by the usurpers who in this and other ages of the world have sought and established absolute power upon the ruins of public liberty. Some of these usurpers, taking yet higher ground than that assumed in the interview with Colonel Andrews, have claimed for themselves a mission to 'carry out' the will of God, but none of them have sunk their pretensions below a special mission to 'carry out' the will of the people.

Cæsar, when he stood upon the banks of the Rudicon and waved to his veterans to advance, did not make a bolder declaration against his country than this. The words, so earnestly and so often spoken, announced a revolution conceived, but which, happily, most happily for the country, the parens had not the strength to bring forth. No man has lived in the tide of times wise and pure enough to be intrusted with such a power as is here claimed. Military chieftains who cut 'red tape' always do it with their swords, and history proves that the throat of their country suffers quite as much as does the tape, in the operation. As free institutions have their foundations in law, and in the obedience of the people and their representatives, civil and military, to it, this expression of a purpose to cast aside all political and constitutional restraints, made in the halls of legislation even, would alarm; but when made in the field by a chieftain, at the head of a great army, it chills and awes the patriot's heart by its parricidal spirit. It reveals an unscrupulous ambition, which awaits but the prestige and power of victory to sweep the government itself, as a cobweb, from its [illegible]

"This sad page in the history of the late commander of this department gathers a deep shadow from the circumstances under which these declarations were made.—General Fremont had a few weeks before taken and subscribed the following military oath: 'I, John C. Fremont, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers over me, according to the rules and articles of war.' He thus, in sight of God and his country, had plighted faith with his government that he would bear to it 'true allegiance,' and he stood pledged by the most solemn of human sanctions to support that constitution which, when 'the people are in the field,' places at 'their head, the President of the United States, and not any general holding a commission under him. With a confiding fondness he had been summoned from the obscurity of private life, and, preferred above the veterans and a whole army of patriots, he was made a Major General. Scarcely has he girded on his sword, to whose honor the best interests of the nation had been committed, when he says to his subordinates and followers that he draws it, not in the name of the law or the government, but in defiance of both, to enforce such measures as, in his judgment, 'the people expected him to carry out.' These words were spoken, as it were, in the very sick-chamber of the Republic, and had struggling for life. They were uttered against the government of a country, not then tranquil and strong and able to battle with all assailants, but of a country distracted and humble, and bleeding under the stabs of traitors. They came from no flash of excitement springing from a triumph of arms, but were the solemn and oft-repeated enunciation of a general just entering the field of his future operations, and surveying for the first time, the strength of his gathering army. They were addressed to officers of high rank then with obedient to his revolutionary programme. General Fremont already held the sword, and it was most important for his purposes that Colonel Andrews, the head of the pay department here, and Major Johnson, a paymaster under him, should not interfere with his free use of the national purse."

Sir, in what age do we live? Is this the age of republican simplicity and integrity, or are we transported to the days of fraudulent usurpers, to the unhallowed scenes of the Roman Cœzars? Are we in repulican America, or have we, by some magic process, been suddenly dropped down in the midst of oriental luxury and kingly indulgence? Has the administration of this government sought for a model among the principles of Washington and Jefferson, or from the examples of Tiberius Caligula, and Domitiau? The great philosophic poet says that

"Corruption wins not more than honesty."

But is that true in these latter days? I have that, by the deliberate finding of a committee raisedunder the authority of this House, and by the action of the House itself, the Secretary of War Simon Cameron, is declared guilty, in this awful crisis, of plundering, and with criminal knowledge permitting to be plundered, the resources of the people, the treasury of his country. With that brand upon him he steps from one exalted station to another, and goes as our accredited Minister to the court of the greatest and most friendly Power to us on the continent of Europe. The conclusions which the Russian Emperor may draw in regard to the American sense of public morality will not, perhaps, advance us much in his estimation. Let Mr. Cameron present the following resolution, adopted so recently by this House, as a part of his credentials, and our degradation in that quarter of the world will be complete:

"Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Commings with the control of large sums of the public money, and authority to purchase supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject-matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of this House."

I have shown that, by the deliberate finding of a regular committee of the Senate, the present Secretary of the Navy, the Gideon Weils, in connection with [his] brother-in-law, George D. Morgan, has [un]lawfully extorted from the tax-payers [of] the government $70,000 of their [illegible] With neither justification nor [illegible] on his part, he yet retains his seat at [the] board of the Cabinet council, while [the] wives and children of soldiers have [illegible] in the great philanthropic cities of [the] North for want of bread.

I have shown that a commission of [illegible] eminent gentlemen appointed by the P[resi]dent [illegible] C. Fremont during his hundred days in Missouri palsied public credit, defrauded the people of millions, filled the bloated purses of his favorites by fraud, demoralized the public service in every branch, and sought to destroy the constitution itself. The exhausted soldier is put to death for yielding to irresistible slumber at his post, the victim of pinching poverty is sent to the penitentiary for stealing provisions for his wife and children; but this exalted criminal finds approval for his conduct, is surrounded by flatterers, is restored to the field, and sits in the saddle of command and of power. Sir, Cicero brought the haughty Verres to trial and to condemnation for his fraudulent practices in the Sicillian province; and Burke enriched the English language by his denunciations of the extortionate measures imposed by Warren Hastings on the people of the East Indies; but in the midst of fraud and robbery in the very highest departments of this government we have as yet seen no official delinquent brought to answer the law for the plunder of the public treasury; but rather we have seen the perpetrators of these wrongs receiving still greater marks of confidence and of favor, and mounting to still loftier heights of honor.

Money and Character.

Sir, E. L. Bulwer is writing a series of essays in *Blackwood*, entitled 'Caxtoniana,' from which we have already quoted. We make the following extract from No. VI. of these essays, on "The Management of Money:"

In a work of fiction I once wrote this sentence, which perhaps may be found, if considered, suggestive of some [illegible] truths: "Money is character."

As money is the most evident power in the world's uses, so the use that he makes of money is often all that the world knows about a man. Is our money gained justly and spent prudently? our character establishes a claim on respect. Is it gained nobly and spent beneficently? our character commands more than respect—it wins a place in that higher sphere of opinion which comprises admiration, gratitude, love. Is money, inherited without merit of ours, lavished recklessly away? our character disperses itself with the spray of the golden shower—it is not the money alone of which we are spendthrifts. Is money, meanly acquired, selfishly hoarded? it is not the money alone of which we are misers; we are starving our own human hearts—depriving them of their natural aliment in the approval and affection of others. We invest the money which we fancy so safe out at compound interest, in the very worst possession a man can purchase—viz., an odious reputation. In fact, the more we look round, the more we shall come to acknowledge that there is no test of a man's character more generally adopted than the way in which his money is managed. Money is a terrible blab; she will betray the secrets of her own owner whatever he do to gag her. His virtues will creep out in her whisper—his vices she will cry aloud at the top of her tongue.

But the management of money is an art? True, but that which we call an art means an improvement, and not a deterioration, of a something existent already in nature, and the artist can only succeed in improving his art in proportion as he improves himself in the qualities which the art demands in the artist. Now, the management of money is, in much, the management of self. If heaven allotted to each man seven guardian angels, five of them, at least, would be found night and day hovering over his pockets.

On the first rule of the art of managing money all perceptors must be agreed. It is told in three words—"Horror of debt."

Nurse, cherish, never cavil away, the wholesome horror of DEBT. Personal liberty is the paramount essential to human dignity and human happiness. Man hazards the condition, and loses the virtues, of freeman, in proportion as he accustoms his thoughts to view, without anguish and shame, his lapse into the bondage of debtor. Debt is to man what the serpent is [to the bird; its] eye fascinating, [its] breath [illegible] [illegible] pitiless grave. If you mock [illegible], if you sneer at the truth [illegible] give yourself no further trouble [illegible] to manage your money.—[illegible] self doomed; pass on your [illegible] step; the path is facile [illegible] always are. But if, [illegible] your heart, true to the du[ties] [illegible] responds to my words [illegible] that which you call the first rule for the management of money, I hold yet more imperitive as the necessity to freedom and the lifespring of probity—" then advance on your way, assured that whenever it wind it must ascend. You see but the temple of Honor; close behind it is the temple of Fortune. You will pass through the one to the other.

Do you Know who wants a Boy?

Returning from our office, the other day, we met, at the Junction of the Cincinnati and Greenville railroads, a sturdy little fellow of German parentage, who inquired. "Do you know who wants a boy?" He was weary, for the sun was nearly down, and he had been all day seeking a place; yet he stood up bravely, and his voice was as clear as a bell.

"My little friend," said I, "what do you want to do?"

"Work," he replied, and he put his hands in his pockets and threw out his chest, as if to say, "I am not too small—I can work."

"You are a brave boy,—but don't your mother want you?"

"My mother's dead!"

We felt reproved for asking the question; but it occurred to us that a mother would be proud of the clear eyed, flaxen-haired hero.

"Where is your father, my son?"

"Oh, he lives over in Dayton; but he has another wife, and she don't want to [illegible] I can work if I can find any body that wants me."

Young soldier of toil, you will soon find some one who wants a boy, a boy like you, we hope; and may some good angel provide you with work not too hard for your small hands; and may cares lightly touch you, that your young spirit may not be wounded or crush. Long life and health to you! May money flow into your hands; and then may some angel of a woman become enamored of a boy like you, and may you win her, and be happy.

"Do you know any one who wants a boy?" Ah! yes, many a mother's eye will grow dim as she reads this artless question, and thinks of the two bright eyes she closed not long since,—of the two little hands she crossed on the still breast,—of the boy who is now an angel, but for whom her heart will yearn, despite her philosophy and Christianity, [as] she clasps him again to her bosom.

And if we could go in spirit to Donelson, Roanoke, Pea Ridge, and Pittsburg Landing, how many an anxious wife and mother, sister and father, would we see on those fields, slippery as they are with blood, and covered with corpses, seeking for "a boy." This bloody war is robbing us of our noblest boys. "Oh! my dear boy;" sobbed a farmer's wife at the depot the other day. "Where is your boy?" asked a sympathizing friend. "He fell at Pittsburg Landing, and I can not even get his dear body! Oh, my boy, my boy!"

A YOUNG MAN'S FIRST LESSON.—I take it that the first great lesson a young man has to learn is that he is an ass.—The earlier the lesson is learned the better will it be for his peace of mind and his success in life. Some never can learn it, and descend into the evening of existence, their ears lengthening with shadows as they go. Some learn it early, get their ears croped and say nothing about it; while others sensibly retire into modest employment, where they are not noticed. A young man, bred at home, and growing up in the light of parental admiration and fraternal pride, cannot readily understand how any one can be as smart as he is. He goes into town, puts on airs, gets snubbed, wonders what it means, goes into society, and finds himself tongue-tied, undertakes to speak in a debating club and breaks down, or gets laughed at, pays attention to a nice young woman, and finds a very large mitten on his hands, and in a state of mind "bordering" on distraction, [sits] down to reason about it. This is a critical period of his history. The result of his reasoning decides his fate. If he thoroughly comprehends the fact that he does not know anything—that he is but a cipher, and whatever he gets must be won by hard work, there is hope for him. He will go to work and learn how to live. On the contrary, if a huge self-conceit holds possession of him, if he gets wroth and [illegible] [illegible] be out. *The world has no use for him.* A young man who is not tractable and placable, and who refuses to admit to himself that he does not know anything to speak of, and to do it good naturedly, might as well retire to private life first as last.

Items.

The London journals say that turpentine can be, a safe process, obtained from petroleum, at one-third the price that has been heretofore paid for the same articles from the Carolinas. In this country painters have, since the war began, been in the habit of useing naphtha, one of the products of the distilation of petroleum, for the purposes to which turpentine was formerly applied; but it is not known that turpentine itself had been thus preducted.

A gentleman who last week visited the Alger manufactory at Boston states that four hundred men are still working day and night, and turn out daily numbers of brass guns weighing four tons each, and iron guns that will throw balls of four hundred pounds weight, besides twelve hundred weight of morter shells, and a large amount of other war material. Amongst these last are some new engines of destruction whose effects as tested by experiments are peculiarly terific.

IT may do no harm says the Rochester *Union*, to give the following as a remedy for scarlet fever upon the authority of one who has seen it tried repeatedly and without a failure in a single instance. He says that a poltice made of the root of the common burdock boiled in milk, and applied to the neck of the patient, will cure scarlet fever. The earlier it is applied the better; but he says that it has effected a cure in cases where physicians have abandoned the patient as beyond hope of cure.

McArone, in *Vanity Fair*, issued a proclimation; declaring that "niggers and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible; the niggers are therefore declared to be forever white."

It would be difficult to get hold of anything more decidedly Hibernian than the remark of an Irish editor, in speaking of the troubles of Ireland, who says: "Her cup of misery has been for ages overflowing, and is not yet full."

Kansas is bleeding yet. A Leavensworth correspondent of the Millwaukee *News*, speaking of military movements there, says:

"Some ten or fifteen regiments have been kept marching over Kansas, for the sole purpose of quelling the fights among the different cliques of abolitionists and jayhawkers."

A pleasant state of society.

The London *Times* don't think much of "American statesmen listening to the eavesdropping of Jeff. Davis' coachman." Bless you Mr. *Times*, it won't hurt anybody but the coachman.

A Colorado paper says the grasshoppers are making terrible havoc in that Teritory.

Our soldiers should be instructed, in all future battles, to aim at the enemy's legs, which are evidently his chief reliance for safety.—*Louisville Journal.*

Great preparations are making at Louisville for a general celebration of the coming Fourth of July at the fair grounds; arrangements will be made for 20,000 people.

In Cedar county, Iowa, there was manufactured last year 32,496 gallons Sorghum syrup, equal in value to $16,248.

The Charleston *Mercury* styles that city "the cradle of the rebellion." The Yankees are now rocking that cradle.

It is represented that there are at present over $30,000 worth of goods in the various bonded warehouses in New York City. The extent of this bonded warehouse system may be imagined by the fact that there are, on the North River side of the city, 21; on the East side, 45; in Brooklyn, 44; and 94 bonded cellars in different localities.

In Milwaukee, a few days ago, [illegible] boys were playing with marbles, which had been bought in the city, and which were nicely painted. The day was very hot and the hands of the boys got moist, in consequence of which the paint dissolved and attached to the fingers. One of the boys wiped with his hands his forehead, whereby the poison contained in the paint detached from the marbles and [illegible] [illegible] the face, [illegible] that after two days he could not see through the swollen face, and it was twelve days before he was able to use his eyes.

An extraordinary robbery of dimonds has been committed in Regent street London. Two men went to the shop of Mr. Mendel, and, having chosen diamonds to the value £275, produced a box in which they were supposed to be placed. The box was then left with Mr. Mendel until the next day, when the men were to call and pay for the jewels. Suspicions were however, aroused, and, on opening the box, it was found that pebbles had been substituted for the precious stones.

Queen Victoria was at latest dates, at Balmoral, spending her time in visiting the cottagers and riding out. The palace is described as much duller than ever before. All the servants are dressed in deep mourning, and the Queen receives no company, as usual.

The Comptroller of New York has advertised for a State loan of $800,000, at 6 per cent interest, to pay the last installment of the old Erie Railroad donation.—The *Evening Post* says that the State this year pays off $2,000,000 of its indebtedness. The financial policy of the present State officers, if carried out rigidly, will extinguish the entire State debt in sixteen years.

One of the Pike county boys at Louisiana, Mo., found an old darkey in the [illegible], who had heard that secession property was to be confiscated, and, therefore, commenced by executing the order upon himself. He surrendered to the invader, gave a history of himself, and concluded by saying: "Gorry! massa' I'll brack your boots, brush your close, bring your water—do anything you want me if you'll only confiscate de old 'oman,"

A FEW USEFUL HINTS.—A hot shovel held over varnished furniture, will take out white spots. A bit of glue, dissolved in skim milk and water, restore old crape.—Ribbons of any kind should be washed in soapsuds and rinsed. If your flat-irons are rough, rub them well with fine salt, and it will make them smothe. If you are buying carpets for durability, chose small figures. Scotch snuff put round the holes where crickets come out will destroy them. Wood ashes and common salt, wet with water, will stop the crack of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping. A gallon of strong lye, put in a barrel of water, will make it as soft as rain water. Half a cran berry bound on a corn will kill it.

A GOOD DEFFINITION OF A SECESSIONIST.—"A Secessionist is one who withdraws or sepperates himself from the Constitution and the Union. He may or may not take up arms against those who maintain the authority of the latter. To constitute a man a Secessionist, it is enough that his position is one of hostility to and repudiation of the Constitution and the Union formed under it."

A Narrow Escape.

Among those stricken down in the late battle before Richmond was Captain Eli Dougherty, of the 92d Pennsylvania Regiment. The captain was wounded in the breast. A Minie ball struck him over the heart; it went through his coat, vest and shirt. It smashed a gold watch, which he had bought for his sister, all to pieces.—The ball then went into a bible, and dug its way through the lid and through about six hundred pages. At the beginning of 4th chapter of 2d Timothy it went out of the bible and inflicted a slight wound in his breast. It left its last mark on the fist verse of that chapter It is as follows: "I charge *thee*, therefore, before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall the quick and the dead at his appearing and His kingdom." The bible is so disfigured that it will only be valuable as a relic. It was given to the captain by a lady.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

Saturday, June 21, 1862

The So-called Union State Convention.

Up to the time of going to press we have nothing of interest in the proceedings of this mongrel body which assembled at Indianapolis, on Wednesday. The telegraph reports the representation in numbers and enthusiasm as rather meagre. Bad whiskey flows freely, creating considerable noise and confusion. A. J. HUNT and T. R. DICKINSON, straight republicans, and a little more so, were the delegates from this county. Mr. DICKINSON is a rampant abolitionist, who declared in a public speech, at the Court House, in this place in 1860, that "the object of the republican party was *the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery.*"

More of the Convention next week.

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN ILLINOIS!

20,000 Dem. Majority for the New Constitution!

Illinois has been redeemed from the curse of Abolitionism and placed back again under the democratic banner—a glorious triumph for the Constitution and the Union has been achieved. The vote for the new constitution was taken on Tuesday, and the result was its adoption by 20,000 or 30,000 majority, Chicago, which has hitherto been so rampantly republican, giving over 900 maj. for it! The new constitution prohibits negroes or mulattoes from hereafter entering the State, and those now in it from voting or holding office: it also prohibits banking, and will thereby save the people, who have been swindled out of millions by their wild-cat banks, from any further robberies of that kind. The whole power of the republican party in that state, together with their congressmen, was exerted to the utmost against the new constitution, but they were unable to carry their point. The democratic masses, and the conservatives who were sick of the corruptions of the republican party, rallied to its support, and the result is a glorious democratic victory—a victory in the State where repose the remains of its illustrious DOUGLAS.

The Chicago *Times* says:

"Illinois is to-day a democratic State, more firmly, if possible, than she has ever been before. In this election she has opened the campaign of 1862. She has set an example for her sister States, only by following which can this war be brought to a successful close, the Federal constitution preserved, and the Federal Union restored. As Illinois pronounced yesterday, so will she pronounced in November. The faith she declared yesterday she will cling to as a mariner clings to the last plank."

From the Chicago Times, June 10.

The News.

Gen. Pope and staff arrived at Cario yesterday, *en route* for St. Louis, from the seat of war in Northern Mississippi. He reports Beauregard's army as thoroughly demoralized, and scattered along the Mobile road from Okolona to Columbus. Kentuckians and Tennesseeans are very generally deserting the rebel services and have come into the Federal camps in great numbers. They are generally disarmed, and then allowed to make their way home.

Pierre Soule, ex-U. S. Senator and ex-Minister to Spain, arrived at New York yesterday from New Orleans, a State prisoner. We believe Mr. Soule was one of the most determined opponents of secession at the South, until his State formaly seceded from the Union. The charge upon which he is sent North is not stated.

Senator Hale, after a brief conservative spasm in opposing the tax on slaves, yesterday made a bold strike to recover his lost ground. He introduced a bill directing the President by proclamation to call on the slaves to enlist in the army; placing them on an equality with white citizens in the matter of emolument and rank; and providing that the act of enlistment shall establish their right to freedom. It is very difficult to place any limit upon the folly and wickedness of this Congress, but we hardly think Senator Hale's bill will go down.

New Orleans.

The first mail from New Orleans by steamer, has arrived in New York, bringing thousands of letters and full files of papers, from which we make free extracts. From the tone of the papers it will be perceived, that the city is returning to loyalty and business, as fast as could be expected. They have had to learn that the object of the United States Government was not as represented by the Secession leaders. As they become satisfied of this, they regain confidence and return to business and to loyalty. Gen. Butler is obliged to pursue a very decided course, while, with his efforts feed the starving, at prices within their ability to pay, is gaining for him and our Government a return of respect and friendliness. The Port of New Orleans is now open again, to the commerce, and the trade of the world. Sugar, Molasses and cotton, are being shipped and business is again reviving. Letters and orders from numbers. Thus, by interchange of letters, their views and their feelings will find outlet and the state of mind of the people of the free States, will be better understood. New Orleans without the up river trade of the States, now under the stars and stripes, would of necessity dwindl into comparative obscurity, of no importance among the commercial cities of the world. We do not wonder then that already there are Union Meetings and steps taken to bring the people back to loyalty, and to respect for the stars and stripes.—*Exchange.*

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, in speaking of affairs at Memphis since its occupation by Federal troops, says, of the people of that city:

A great portion of the citizens is composed of men from the North, who have brought to the city all the enterprise and prosperity that it ever possessed. Men from New England, New York, Ohio, and other northern States are among the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Memphis. This fact probably accounts for the existence here of a strong Union feeling, though I know of instances where men from the North have proved recreant to their early principles and have been through all the rebellion uncompromising traitors. One of the most rampant secessionists I have met since I came here was a person who formerly resided in New Jersey. Interest will rapidly transform the integrity of a man, but I never imagined that a man from the North could so basely forget the duties of his American citizenship. About one third of the present population of the city is thoroughly loyal; another third is composed of "don't care" men, who maintain in this, as in other things, a perfect indifference; while the remaining third is bitterly secession in spirit. The latter class is not entitled to much consideration; the other will fall into the Union traces and yield due loyalty.

Memphis is made up of strangely contrasted elements. Amid the intelligence and enterprise which characterize the city there is a world of vice. Gamblers and harlots and murderers are numerous, and the den of each is to be found in every street. A murder in cold blood is not an uncommon occurrence. Every one goes armed, and every one is expected to use his weapons when insulted. During the prosperous days of the city; and before the war began, hardly a night passed without the occurrence of some wretched street row. But a short time since a segar dealer, an old man, was knocked down during the prevalence of a severe thunder storm, as he was going to his home, and robbed of $15,000. The villains then beat their victim, and only fled when life was extinct. Scenes and incidents like this make up the daily life of Memphis. There is probably no city in the South so thoroughly vicious, unless it be New Orleans. Now that both are in the hands of the Federal troops, let the people be taught a bitter lesson for their sin and bestiality.

Rumored Movements of Jackson.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11

This evening's *Star* has the following:

"We have information that after his battle with Fremont on the 8th inst., Jackson made a sudden dash at Shields' advance, which was hurrying up from the direction of Luray to Fremont's assistance. He worsted Shield's advance somewhat in that affair. He then immediately resumed his retreat, quitting the road to Staunton and burning the Port Republic bridge in his rear; thus, for the time being, putting an effectual stop to pursuit of him, it is highly probable. He is evidently retreating immediately on Charlottsteville What his next move will be it is hard indeed to tell. If he anticipates that Fremont will follow him, he will probably make a stand at Charlottesville, to save the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad connection made there; or he may bounce off to Richmond, where the presence of his force would doubtless be hailed with delight by the besieged rebel army and capitol; or, again, he may strike for the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, in the hope of hanging on and annoying the flank of any Union force that may make for Richmond from that quarter.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S SPEECHES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.—General McClellan made several short speeches to the soldiers of his army on the field, after the battle of Williamsburg. The folowing to the Fifth Wisconsin is a sample:

"MY LADS: I have come to thank you for the bravery and dicipline you displayed the other day. On that day you won laurels of which you may ever be proud—not only you, but the army, the State and the country to which you belong. Through you we won the day, and 'Williamsburg' shall be inscribed upon your banner. I cannot thank you too much, and I am sure the reputation your gallantry has already achieved will always be maintained."

The Seventh Maine and Thirty-third New York were also addressed in similar language.

—It seems that Judge James Hughes, of Indiana, has come out in a recent speech against the 8th of January Convention.—He was a Lecomptonite, a Buchananite, and anti-Douglas in 1860. He had a wonderful aptness for the wrong side! and a general understanding of that fact will pretty much nullify all his influence.—*Lou. Demo rat.*

—Perry Davis, Esq., the celebrated "Painkiller," is dead. He made a fortune with his patent remedy, and died at the

The Position of Casey's Division in the Late Battle—The Horrors of the Battle-Field.

FIRST BRIGADE, HOOKER'S DIVISION,
IN CAMP ON BATTLE-FIELD, FAIR OAKS, Va.,
June 5th, 1862.

That Gen. Casey's entire Division were not taken prisoners or totally annihilated at the battle of Saturday last, seems providential. The woods surrounding him were during the night of Friday, in a most astute and silent manner, *pact with overwhelming masses of rebel infantry and artillery*, which drew hourly closer and closer upon his line of pickets, who were soon apprised of the vicinity of the rebels when too late to avoid surprise. Both pickets and enemy burst from the cover into camp at the same instant the rebels swarming into the field in thousands from every point except the rear. Everything pertaining to the camp was of course, abandoned, and a retreat became the absolute necessity of the moment, while the enemy poured into the disordered troops terrible fire.

Although we were thus surprised, the enemy's loss was more than treble that of ours,—and so far from being the disgraceful and ignoble defeat which many correspondents adjudge to it, it is considered here by high military authority to have been a most masterly and most praiseworthy retreat under the circumstances. It is not for us now to criticise the merits of the battle but the opinion generally prevails that the indigment passed upon the action of Gen. Casey, by those to whose providence it particularly belongs, will not only honorably acquit him of all blame, but commend his prudence and generalship.

But the scene of that terible and unequal conflict—the battle-field, yet red with the blood of its victims, on which we are now encamped—no pen can convey an adequate description of its revolting horror. Everything about us are strewn all the tramplings of the surprised camp, trampled in the mire, or piled in heaps, to be consumed by fire, while blistering pools of blood and new-made graves interrupt our footsteps at frequent intervals. Alabamians, Carolinians Georgians and Virginians, burried on long rows all about us, while, scarce a dozen rods beyond, and all through the felled timber and swamps, and woods, and fields, lie hundreds and hundreds of unburied dead, black, disfigured and corrupting, beneath the sweltering skies—all traces of recognition gone and myriads of worms rapidly reducing them to skeletons. The woods, for miles, present the same sickening and disgusting spectacle, and thousands of unburied skeletons will indicate this terrible battle field long after peace is restored. The stench is intolerable in many places, and the horses, which lie thickly scattered upon the field, are being turned. The indications are that the rebel loss is largely in excess of ours—at least ten to one; and it would be a matter of little surprise to us should the proportion prove to be fifteen to one. ARGUS.

The citizens of Abington, Mass., celebrated the one hundred and fiftyeth anniversary of the incorporation of that town on Tuesday. Rev. E. P. Dyer delivered an oration, and Governor Andrew made a speech.

The New Albany *Ledger* says that within the last year a band of horse theives in Washington county, Ind., have stolen one hundred and twenty-five horses in Kentucky and Indiana.

The Omaha (Nebraska) *Republican* tells big stories of the Salmon River gold diggings. One is that two miners had taken out $260,000 in two days! Another that the dirt averages from $15 to $100 per ton!

Emigration from Europe to New York keeps steadily improving. For the week ending the 10th the number of arrivals was 3,100, making a total of 28,788 since the commencement of the year, against 37,960 for a corresponding period in 1861.

The United States arsenals in Philadelphia continue to give employment to a large number of men and women.— Five hundred men are engaged as clerks, packers, cutters, &c., but no goods are made there. During the winter and spring ten thousand women were furnished with work at prices nearly double those given by contractors. The number has been temporarily reduced on account of the scarcity of material which is required for making up out of other materials, are now stored, and there is but little demand for it at present, many States having clothed their own troops.

Gov. Johnson, in his recent speech at Nashville, said: "An abolitionist is a disunionist. A disunionist is a secessionist. A secessionist is a disunionist. A disunionist is an abolitionist. There is not a particle of difference between them."

Gen. Casey, whose division was severely censured for its conduct in the late battle at Richmond, was in all the battles from Vera Cruz to Mexico. He led the forlorn hope in the assault upon the Castle of Chapultepec) being at the time a Captain in the Second United States Infantry), and was severely wounded, the ball first striking the scabbard of his sword which saved his life.

GOOD TIME.—BONNER, of the *Ledger*, has a taste for "go-aheadativeness," and owns the best team in the country. On Friday of last week, after *Kitty Wink* had beaten *Lady Suffolk* for a purse of $1,000, on the Fashion Course BOONER gratified the spectators by driving his unequaled pair of mares—*Lady Palmer* and *Flatbush Maid*—a mile 2.29. The Previous Tuesday he drove *Lancet* and *Flatbush Maid* half a mile in the extraordinary time of 1 07!

Secretary Seward was at New York the other morning on his way to Auburn, where

THE REBEL PLANS.—Should Johnston be driven from Richmond, it is expected that the rebels will concentrate all their armies in the mountain regions of Southwestern Virginia, Southeastern Tennessee, Northeastern Alabama, Northwestern Georgia and Western South and North Carolina and there make a last stand. It is reliably ascertained they are already getting ready for this by shipping forces, supplies and munitions to those quarters.—They hope to stand some chance of final success by drawing the Union armies far from their bases of operation, and forcing upon them the necessity of long lines of communications and transportation through hostile sections, thereby giving them a chance to worst them by flank movements in detail.—*Washington Correspondent St. Louis Republican.*

Loss of the 7th Indiana at Port Republic.—The loss of the 7th Indiana was very heavy at the battle of Port Republic, where Gen. Jackson attacked Gen. Shields Col. Graven, of the 7th Indiana, telegraphs Gov. Morton as follows:

Washington, June 15.

My regiment suffered severely in the late engagement on the 8th and 9th inst., at Port Republic. Loss in killed and wounded, 113; missing, 23; engaged, 350.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 5th announces the arrest of Pierre Soule by Gen. Butler. It says: "Ex-Senator and late Provost Marshal P. Soule has been arrested on a high political charge at New Orleans, and will be sent North in a few days"

The rebel General Ashby, who was killed in Western Virginia a day or two since, was one of four sons who were known in Virginia as "the Ashby boys." All of them were rough, brave fellows.

The Cleveland *Herald* states that Commodore Foote is much reduced in flesh—being not much better than a shadow of his former self He has been obliged to keep his bed for nearly two weeks, and although in good spirits and good heart, and with every prospect of ultimate recovery, it will be a long time before he can possibly be fit for service.

U. S. officers recently from Beaufort and Port Royal represent the attempt at instructing or enrolling the negroes as a ridiculous failure. The pure Congo breed there rejects all humanizing approach, and is lazy, inert, and repulsive. Uncle Sam's work. The officers and troops are said to be disgusted at the contact and intercourse with negroes inforced upon them by authority."

A further use of kerosene oil is made in trying to destroy the curculio with it.—Parties who have tried it report it very successful.

The N. Y. *World* asks: "If the War Department thought McDowell could be spared to *anticipate* McClellan in the capture of Richmond, why, in heaven's name, can he not be spared to support him there?"

Henry H. Pratt, who married his own niece, and when an attempt was made to separate them, cut her throat and attempted to commit suicide, has been convicted of murder in the first degree by the court at Lenox, Mass., but is recommended to mercy He is only twenty one years old; his wife was seventeen.

A republican paper says that "all the departments of the government are being cleaned of corrupt men." That's so.—Cameron has been exiled to Russia, Helper to Buenos Ayres, Harvey to Portugal, &c., &c. If that's what you call "cleaning out" it's rather a man's interest to steal something.

—An incident upon the battle field of Fair Oaks:

Gen. Sickles had several narrow escapes; he was always to be found in the thickest of the fight. Had those gifted Senators who refused to confirm his nomination, but witnessed the enthusiasm of his troops when serving under him, and his military qualifications for the office, they would do penance until re-elected.

The rebels during the fight had their sharp-shooters posted in trees to pick off our officers—a fact discovered in the early part of the action. One of these sharpshooters had been wounded, and lay down at the foot of a tree; as Gen. Sickles was riding in the woods, he took deliberate aim and fired, but fortunately missed his mark. Some of our men rushed at the wounded rebel, and were about to despatch him with their bayonets, when Gen. Sickles ordered them not to harm him, but take him prisoner.

DREADFUL CALAMITY—THREE BROTHERS DESTROYED.—On Saturday afternoon three sons of Mr. Channcey Headley, living in the Jones' Addition, went to bathe in the St. Mary's River at Swinney's ford. The younger boy, John W., aged 10 years, got into deep water, and called for assistance, when his brothers, Williard F., aged 11, and Horace R., aged 13, attempted to save him; but unfortunately got beyond their depth, and all were drowned. The bodies of two of the brothers were recovered about two hours after the occurrence, but the third was not found until next morning. The parents we understand recently removed here from Whitley Co., for the purpose of having better educational facilities for their children. They have the profound sympathy of our citizens in their mournful and terrible bereavement.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

—Senator Wilson call's Senator Chandler a coward—Senator Wade calls Senator Cowan (one of the ablest and most respectable members of that body) a dog, and Senator Sumner accuses Sherman of being a slavery sympathizer all Republicans

"Taking the Responsibility."

President Lincoln somewhat ostentatiously addressed Congress a message, to take the responsibility of one of Cameron's acts of administration. He is silent as to the others upon which the House of Representatives have passed a virtual sentence of impeachment. But he has, by appointing the condemned Secretary to one of the highest missions abroad, virtually assumed, also, his corruptions.

The President "took the responsibility," also, of the arrest and imprisonment of Gen. Stone, and of the denial of a trial, in spite of the evidence of his innocence.

He is doubtless, as Chief Executive, responsible for these acts; but we believe he was ignorant of them till they were done. Why, then, does he hasten to assume a personal as well as official responsibility, in cases like these? He may think that there is a popularity to gain, such as Jackson won, by boldly assuming the consequence of the acts of his administration.—But Gen. Jackson "took the responsibility" in defence of the Constitution, and in putting down and punishing gigantic corruption. That was the difference between him and Lincoln!

We believe that the President is the [illegible] who are drawing him into acts which he dislikes and compelling him into a policy from which his judgement and feelings alike recoil. They will do acts and force "take the responsibility," until he finds himself no longer the head of a People, but the cheif of a small but dangerous and unprincipled faction that has ceased to look for or desire a restoration of the Union, or a continuance of the Government.—*N. Y. Argus.*

The ultra abolitionists think the constitution should be saved by being broken. That's the way the heads of some of them should be saved.—*Prentice.*

Annual Exhibit

OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF DE KALB COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1862.

Am't of receipt on ac't of Redemption of Land		$500 21
Am't rec'pt on ac't of Surveyor's Fees		107 58
" " " Special School Tax		5,726 28
Am't of rec'pt on ac't of Road Tax,		6,083 33
" " " Township Tax,		1,004 61
" " " Municipal Tax,		184 21
" " " Co. Revenue,		14,809 59
" " " Agricultural Revenue,		10 00
Total,		$28,425 61

Orders have been Issued since June 1st, 1861.

On ac't of Redemption of Land	500 21
do do Surveyor's Fees,	107 58
do do Special School Fund,	5,721 58
do do Road Fund,	6,105 49
do do Township Fund,	994 27
do do Municipal Fund (Auburn)	184 21
do do Assessing Revenue,	528 50
do do Expense of Criminals,	518 47
do do Ex. of Bridges,	1,208 17
do do do Public Buildings,	268 86
do do do Poor,	3,042 95
do do do Co. Officer's Salary,	1,707 67
do do do Roads,	124 85
do do do Special Allowances,	651 48
do do do Stationary,	285 25
do do do Illegal Tax Refunded,	247 82
do do do Elections,	22 52
do do do Judges Salary,	278 20
do do do Juror's Fees,	698 10
do do do Insane,	30 62
do do do Agricultural Fund,	10 00
do do do Courts,	447 74
do do do Printing,	88 05
do do do Inquest,	15 00
do do do Volunteers,	965 28
do do do Prosecutor's Salary,	54 04
Total,	$23,816 52
Add orders outstandigg June 1, '61,	494 90
Total am't Liabilities June 1, '62,	$24,311 42

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of Receipts as above which includes amount in Treasury June 1st, 1862,	$28,425 61
From which deduct whole amount orders issued,	$24,311 42
Leaves in Treasury net surplus of	4,114 19

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
A. J. HUNT, Auditor DeKalb Co.
Auditor's Office, DeKalb County, June 21, 1862.

CITY HOTEL,

Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road,

Waterloo City, Ind. J. D. MCANALLY Proprietor. This House has recently been re-furnished and renovated throughout. 2-51

MUSICAL NOTICE.

The Auburn Brass Band,

Are prepared to furnish Music for public Exhibitions, Concerts, Gala Days, &c. Terms reasonable. Address,

Prof. CHARLES STRUDY, Leader,
30tf Auburn, Ind., or Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. O. P. & J. J. Sherlock, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of June, A. D., 1862.

The Marble Works will be continued by the senior partner of the old firm, who hopes to receive a continuance of former patronage.

J. O. P. SHERLOCK,
J. J. SHERLOCK.
June 21, 1862. 30w3

J. O. P. SHERLOCK,

DEALER IN

Marble, Tomb Stones, And MONUMENTS,

Having established a Marble Manufactory a this place, and being prepared to furnish work in the best order, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

we ask the people of DeKalb and adjoining counties, to call and see us or our agents, before making applications elsewhere.

☞ Shop on Main St., in the room formerly occupied by W. [illegible] as a Harness Shop.

Jan. 2, 1862. 1y

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of George Horn, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

ASA FLETCHER, Adm'r.
June 21, 1862. 30w3pd.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE. *IT IS NOT A DYE.*

$1,000. PREMIUM. $1,000.

Will cause Hair to Grow on Bald Heads; will Restore Grey or Diseased Hair to its

Original Condition and Color!

Will Prevent the Hair from Falling Off, and promote a New and Healthy Growth; completely eradicates Dandruff, will prevent and cure Nervous Headache; will give to the Hair a Clean, Glossy Appearance, and is a Certain Curative for all Diseases of the Head.

Price 75 Cents; three Bottles for $2.

It is a perfect and complete dressing for the Hair. Read the following testimonials:

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
New York, Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: *Dear Sir*—Two months ago my head was almost entirely *bald*, and the hair was [illegible] all gone, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your *Hair Restorative*, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent *Hair Restorative*, and you also may refer any doubting person to me. ROBT. MURRAY, U.S. Marshal, Southern District, New York

For Sale by the proprietor (WILLIAM GRAY,) at the RESTORATIVE DEPOT,

301 Broadway, New York.

Also for sale by JOHN S. PIERCE, General Agent, 685 Broadway, N. Y., and by all Druggists v8n29y1

L. BOWERS,

AT

OAK HALL,

Is receiving a valuable and well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockey,

Which is offered and will be sold cheaper than any other house in Town.

PRIME COFFEE,
TEA, SUGAR,
PRUNES, TOBACCO,
SEGARS, FISH,
COAL OIL, FISH OIL,

And everything else in the grocery line

☞ A Fine Stock of HARDWARE, and CROCKERY. ☜

L. BOWERS.
May 17, 1862. 25tf.

GRAND ACHIEVEMENT!

HAVE YOU HEARD OF

RALSTON'S VICTORY

IN

N. Y. CITY?

☞ He has Achieved the ☜ ☞ Greatest Victory of ☜ ☞ the war—in Dry ☜ ☞ Goods, &c. ☜

S. W. RALSTON,

Is now in market with the finest and most valuable assortment of Goods that has yet been introduced for the Summer Trade. His stock was purchased in New York City and the selections were made with great care, with a view to comply with the demands of this locality. They were all purchased at prices that will warrant him in offering them very cheap considering the present disturbed state of the country, and the advance in prices. His stock may be found complete in

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hats & Caps,

CUTLERY,

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,

In endless variety, and for quality, style, pattern and price cannot be excelled in DeKalb County. The people of the County are requested to call at his Store and examine stock and prices.

☞ PRODUCE TAKEN IN PAYMENT for GOODS. ☜

S. W. RALSTON.
May 24, 1862. 30tf

THE NEW ERA.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York, a 6 State St., Boston, are our Agents for the *New Era* in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves to be members of the Regular Baptist Church, of Auburn, are requested to meet on the first Saturday of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of S. B. WARD.
Auburn, June 21, 1862. 8t

Ambrotypes! Ambrotypes!!
Mr. Morrill will remain in Auburn but a few weeks longer, and all those wishing Pictures should call soon and secure them. Bear in mind that he is the best artist that ever put out a shingle in this place, an his terms are the most reasonable. Now is the time to get a cheap and valuable picture. tf

CARD OF THE AUBURN BRASS BAND.—We invite attention to the card of the Auburn Brass Band as published elsewhere. We recommend it to the public as one well worthy of patronage, and and to those preparing to celebrate the coming Fourth of July, and who have not already provided music for the occasion, we venture that they can do very little better than to engage the services of this Band.

THE MAGAZINES.

ARTHUR's, for July, opens with "The Fisherman's Family," an engraving of great beauty. A variety of stories, sketches, poems, &c. A good number. Terms, $2; T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia, Pa.

The July number of the LADY'S BOOK contains a fine steel plate engraving, entitled "Summer," a colored fashion plate of six figures, patterns for making, etc. This Magazine has been published for thirty-two years by the same publisher—the present number commencing the 33d year—and we know of no periodical that has attained to so high a rank as a ladies' Magazine in the world as this one. It will always prosper while in GODEY'S hands.—Terms, $3; L. A. Godey, Phil. Pa.

PREPARE FOR TAXATION.—In a few days the tax bill will be passed, and a whole army of tax gatherers will shortly be appointed, ready to pass round and gather up a heavy toll from the public. Now is the time to prepare for these demands upon us. Everybody must now learn to be economical. Those who wear out a suit of clothes in six months must make the same last them a year; those who have been in the habit of eating hot beefsteaks for breakfast must learn to put up with a cold scrag of mutton; those who have indulged in wine and water at dinner must put up henceforth with the pure element. All this is necessary in order to put down a rebellion originated by the Abolitionists, aided by the English aristocracy, and carried into the field by the wicked secessionists.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The terrible story of the war is thus told by a cotemporary:

When the Maine Eleventh passed through Broadway, New York city, last November, the 'Hallelujah Chorus' chanted by eight hundred and fifty sturdy fellows, few persons who saw them could have anticipated that those tall lumbermen would within a twelvemonth, be almost decimated. Arriving in Washington they built those famous barracks which were visited by so many strangers; but, in spite of fine shelter, the typhoid was soon busy in their ranks, and when they went down with Casey's division they were only seven hundred and fifty strong; one-eighth died of disease. While on the Peninsula, they lived on hard biscuit and water for five weeks, owning to the inefficiency or rascality of some one, so that when they took up the double quick for Williamsburg the men fell on the road and died from sheer exhaustion. At the battle of Fair Oak they numbered, fit for duty, only one hundred and eighty men. One-half of this number were in action, and were nearly all killed and wounded."

The *World*, which cannot be charged with any political bias against Mr. Wade, thus castigates him:

"Senator Wade was guilty of a gross violation of the rules of decorum (not to say of decency) in his reply to Senator Cowan's speech in the Senate, yesterday, on taxing slaves. The Senator from Pennsylvania has shown himself, during his experience in Congress, to be an upright gentleman, and though differing in his views from the more radical members of his party, we were not aware that they ever failed to accord to him the merrit of honest intentions, which he has never denied to belong to them. "A mere watch-dog and advocate of traitors" are not fit epithets to be applied to the trusted representative of a State which with the exception of New York, has furnished more soldiers for the army than any other in the Union. By such language Mr. Wade must lose his claim to be thought a gentleman, no less than to be considered sincere in his oft-repeated desire for free speech from one end of the Union to the other."

SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES.—There are in the free States, to say nothing of the slave States scores of thousands of white people destitute of all knowledge of letters, yet the Abolitionists of the North would employ the means of Government teaching negroes to read. It's more a military necessity to educate white people than black.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The New York correspondent of the Philadel. *Inquirer*, of the 11th, says: "A wedding in Jewish high life, took place at the Green Street Synagogue and was attended by the *creme de lay creme* of Hebrew society. The parties were Mr. Manuchin Cohen and Miss Sophia Heilbron. The building was crowded with the *elite*, and the display of dress and jewelry on the part of the ladies was very fine. More than *five thousand* carriages attended the bridal party. In the evening there was a grand reception at the residence of the bride's parents."

AUBURN MARKETS.—Auburn, June 21. —Wheat 90@95; Rye 37; Corn, 25@27; Oats 20; Potatoes 25; Butter 10; Eggs 6; Lard 5½.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1862 Spring Arrangement. 1862

On and after May 6th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.
Leave Waterloo at....................1:12 P. M.
Arrive Toledo at....................4:10 P. M.

GOING WEST.
Leave Waterloo at....................1.47 P. M.
Arrrive Elkhart at....................4:00 P. M.
" Chicago at....................8:15 P. M.

CONNECTIONS

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendalville and Stations on Air Line Road.

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.
JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt.
D. R. RIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

121
Columbia Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

CHILDRENS' COACHES, FLASKS & JARS. CHINA WARE.
GLASS WARE. LOOKING GLASSES. WAITERS & TEA TRAYS

WARD'S
China Store
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY!

BEST OHIO
STONE CROCKS,
Only Eight Cents per Gallon!
WALL PAPER,
From 6¼ to 75 cents per bolt.

130 pieces Best Stone China,		$12.00
50 do do do do		4.00
90 do do do do		7.00
71 do Fancy Stone China,		6.00
16 do do English Tea Set Fancy L.,		5.50
16 do do do do		4.50
46 do Flora Ware,		3.00
90 do Flora Ware and White,		6.00
68 do Stone Ware,	Only	3.50
Common Plates, per set,		20c 25c 30.
Common Teas, 25c	Quart Pitchers,	15c.
½ Gallon Pitchers, 25.	Stone Teas,	30 to 40

All kinds of YELLOW DISHES, *very low.*
COAL OIL, *of the best quality,* **40c PER GAL.**

Lamps.

Marble Bottom,	60
Coal Oil Lamps, Glass,	50
Cut Glass Lamps,	$5.00
Large Marble Bot'm	1.00
Hanging Lamps,	1.00
do do large,	1.50
Bracket Lamps,	1.00
do do large,	1.50

All kinds of GLASSWARE,
WOODEN-WARE,
TUBS, PAILS, CHURNS,
Cheaper than any other House in the City.
SILVER PLATED WATE. KNIVES and FORKS. LADIES' BASKETS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CHINA.
Vases, Motto Cups, Church Vases.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
R. N. WARD.
Fort Wayne, May 17, 1862. 25tf

GO TO
HARE'S
For Your
BOOTS & SHOES.

This Day Received
A NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Boots and Shoes
From the Eastern Cities.

NEW STYLES.

CALL AND SEE.
C. S. HARE.
May 10, 1862.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.
The Horse & His Diseases:
BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of O., Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc.

IT TELLS YOU Of Breeding Breaking, Feed-Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

IT TELLS YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrah Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers and Decayed teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory organs.

IT TELLS YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

IT TELLS YOU Of the causes, symptoms and treatment of Bone, Blood, and Bog Spavin, Ring-Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruises and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Lungs and Head.

IT TELLS YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trepanning, Rowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping and other surgical operations.

IT TELLS YOU Of Barey's Method of Taming Horses; how to approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than fifteen year's careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings, and will be sent to any address post paid on receipt of price, half bound, $1,00 or in cloth extra, $1.25.

We are also publishers of "Everybody's Lawyer," by Frank Crosby, Esq.; "The Family Doctor," by Prof. H. S. Taylor, M. D.; "Thrilling Adventures among the Early Settlers," by Warren Wildwood; "Sunlight and Shadow, or the Poetry of Home," by Henry Penciller; "Life of Kit Carson, the Great Western Hunter and Guide." "Modern Cookery" in all its Branches, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, together with other valuable and useful works, a Catalogue of which will be sent free on application. Books forwarded to any address postage paid on receipt of price.

Photographic Albums in Great Variety.
Booksellers, News Agents, Book Agents, Canvassers, Peddlers, and others will do well to order a package of our Books. They will find them exceedingly popular, and terms liberal.

1000 Local & Travelling Agents wanted everywhere for their sale.
For single copies, or for terms in quantities, with other information, apply to, or address
JOHN EDWIN POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617, Sansom st., Philadelphia, Pa.
may24y1n25v3

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A CERTIFIED COPY OF A DECREE, to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein William K. Straight is plaintiff, and William M. Mercer and Samuel Mercer are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-Eight Dollars and Seventy-Nine Cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 5th Day of July, 1862,
between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of said DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits of a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The north one-third of lot No. sixty-six (66) in the Old Plat of the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at Public Sale the fee-simple of said Real Estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
JAS. N. CHAMBERLAIN, Sheriff of DeKalb County.
Sheriff's Office, Auburn, June 14, 1862. } 29w3 $5.25

GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS
AND
CLOTHING
AT
STEIFLE & WOLF'S!

We have stocked our Store with a NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE and FANCY
Dry Goods!
Which will be offered to the public at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
FOR CSAH.

We have just received a LARGE ASSORTMNET of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
CLOAKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
LAWNS,
HOOP-SKIRTS,
BALMOREL SKIRTS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
CLOTHS and CASSMERS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

A Large Assortment of
Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries,
Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings,
Veils, Collars, Beltings, &c., &c.

ALSO ALL THE
LATEST STYLES
OF
DRESS GOODS!
ALSO
BOOTS & SHOES, QUEENSWARE, HATS & CAPS, CLOCKS, &c.
STEIFLE & WOLF.
April 26, 1862.

RHODES
AT THE
HELM AGAIN!

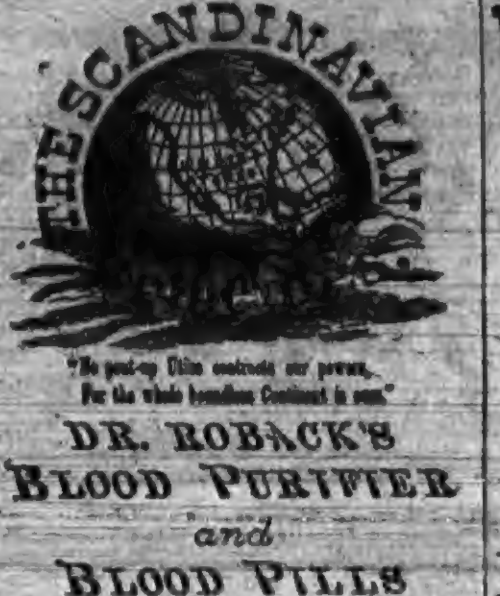
I AM now receiving a splendid assortment of **SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**
Consisting of
DRY GOOD.
Groceries,
Queensware,
Hats & Caps,
Bonnets,
Milliner Goods,

And a large lot of
EMBROIDERED GOODS,
Such as
LADIES' COLLARS and UNDERSLEEVES (in setts,)
LADIES' COLLARS,
CHEMISETTS, &c.

All of which I will sell 10 per cent cheaper than any other man or set of men in Indiana.

Remember I Cannot be Undersold!
CALL AT RHODES' NEW BRICK STORE.
M. L. RHODES.
April 10, 1862. 21tf.

J. R. LANNING,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing,
GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,
Yankee Notions, &c., &c.,
AT THE OLD STAND.
Produce Wanted in Exchange for Goods
Jarvis, June 7, 1862. 25tf



DR. ROBACK'S
BLOOD PURIFIER
and
BLOOD PILLS
have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an
Immense Popularity,
far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.
An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable
Curative Properties,
and hence their
Rapid Sale
and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend
Many Thousands
of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the
Numerous Certificates
which have been showered upon him from
All parts of the Country.
The peculiarity of the
Blood Purifier and Pills
is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity
In the Blood,
for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.
If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines
Are Unequaled
for curing

Scrofula,	*Syphilis,*
Skin Diseases,	*Old Sores,*
Salt Rheum,	*Rheumatism,*
Dyspepsia,	*Sick Headache,*
Liver Complaint,	*Fever and Ague,*
Leucorrhœa,	*Female Complaints,*
Erysipelas,	*St. Anthony's Fire,*
Tumors,	*Eruptions,*
Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.	

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St Vitus' dance of two years.
ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable.
ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.
ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.
ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.
Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills
Work like a Charm.
The Blood Pills
are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.
They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.
They are really a
Blood and Liver Pill,
which, in conjunction with the
Blood Purifier,
will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache,	*Costiveness,*
Colic Pains,	*Cholera Morbus,*
Indigestion,	*Pain in the Bowels,*
	Dizziness, etc.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.
Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are
Good Medicines,
and you should try them before going for a physician.
Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will
Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of three eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of N. Y., and Locke of Cincinnati.
Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.
Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.
Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 18 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY
In DeKalb county by M. F. PIERCE, Auburn; I. W. Bowen, Corrunna; J. U. Winslow, Waterloo City; John Clark, Fairfield Center; T. J. & J. T. Sheldon, Jarvis; N. L. Thomas, Newville, and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States. 17

Complaint.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, ss. }
In the DeKalb CCourt of Common Pleas, September Term, 1862.
Matilda M. Myers, vs. Edwin A. Myers. } Divorce.

IT appearing by affidavit now on file in my office that Edwin A. Myers, the above named defendant, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.
JNO. RALSTON, C. C. C. P., DeKalb County.
J. B. Morrison, Pl'ffs Atty.
June 7, 1862. 23w3 $4.50

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Best Prints for	12 1-2c
Best Sugar "	10c
Coffee,	22c
Stoga Boots,	$2,00
Best Kerosene Oil,	50c

HOOP SKIRTS,
HATS & CAPS
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CHEAPER
THAN ANY BACK-WOODS STORE IN DE KALB COUNTY.
M. & A. HALE.
March 8, 1862.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF
Parson Brownlow's Book.

The Subscribers are publishing a narrative of the Perils, Adventures and sufferings of the
REV. W. G. BROWNLOW,
AMONG THE SECESSIONISTS OF TENNESSEE.

The Manuscript is completed, and is now in press and will be issued about 1st of June.—The appearance and typography of the work will be of the first class, and it will be fully and handsomly illustrated with sketches of the scenes referred to, and a
Finely Engraved Steel Portrait
Of the Author.

As to its contents, we have no hesitation in saying that the public will be startled at this narrative of facts. It will lay bare the persecutions and cruelty which marked the development of the secession conspiracy in Tennessee,—the disasters and ruin with which it devastated communities once prosperous, and sundered families once happy; more than all, it will expose the bad and reckless ambition and the relentlessness and blood-thirstiness by which the ringleaders of the conspiracy were stimulated to their work of crime and treason.

The narrative is one of personal experience. The author vouches for the accuracy of its statements. The public may therefore accept it as not only a reliable but a peculiar chapter in the general history of the times, and we are confident that no more significant, startling, or instructive memorial of the rebellion, in its minute personal and social bearings, is now accessible.

The public are well aware that Mr. BROWNLOW is a bold speaking man. In this narrative of his sufferings, composed mostly while in custody in the jail at Knoxville, he has uttered his thoughts in language of extraordinary force and fearlessness, scathing his adversaries even while in their power, and appealing to his countrymen even from his cell, with the urgency of a martyr.

It will be published in one volume, 12mo.; handsomly bound in cloth, of about 400 pages. Printed on fine paper, and will be beautifully illustrated with 12 or 15 fine full page engravings besides the portrait referred to above. It will also contain a fac-simile of the Parson's famous letter to J. P. Benjamin, where he tells the rebel Secretary of war that he "will do for the Southern Confederacy what the devil never did, viz. leave the state."

The retail price will be $1.25.
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THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND, Editor & Publisher.

The Union: it must be preserved
—*Jackson.*

DEMOCRATIC UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON, of Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT, of Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen County.

UNION DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

ADOPTED IN STATE CONVENTION, JAN. 8, 1862

WHEREAS, The Democratic party having from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution, and seeing in the present condition of the country the deplorable effects of a departure from its time-honored and conservative principles, and the triumph of sectionalism; and firmly believing that the Union and the Constitution can be preserved alone by the restoration of that party to power, we invite all true Union men throughout the land to unite with us in sustaining its organization and carrying out its principles:

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm and endorse the political principles that from time to time have been put forth by the National Conventions of the Democratic party.

2. That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union, and the permanent happiness of the people.

3. That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise, and fanatical agitation, in the North, of the question of domestic slavery, the consequent organization of a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and the development thereby of sectional hate and jealousy, producing (as had long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the south of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the General Government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever bound together by fraternal bonds, thus bringing upon the whole country a calamity which we are now to meet as loyal citizens, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore union and harmony.

4. That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have secured the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures to procure a return of the more Southern States to their allegiance, the Republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

5. That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, by amicable adjustment, our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the Administration has recently exhibited to avoid a war with our ancient enemy, Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

6. That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution sho'd be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government—and in our judgment this purpose can only be accomplished, by the ascendency of a Union party in the Southern States, which shall, by a counter-revolution, displace those who control and direct the present rebellion. That no effort to create or sustain such a party can be successful which is not based upon a definite settlement of the questions at issue between the two sections; and we therefore demand that some such settlement be made by additional constitutional guaranty either initiated by act of Congress or through the medium of a National Convention.

7. That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the Government through its present difficulties.

8. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secessionism, as inimical to the Constitution; and that freemen, as they value the boon of civil liberty and the peace of the country, should frown indignantly upon them.

9. That in this national emergency the Democracy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union *under the Constitution*; but we are opposed to war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States.

11. That the purposes avowed and advocated by the Northern disunionists, to liberate and arm the negro slaves, is unconstitutional, insulting to loyal citizens, a disgrace to the age, is calculated to retard the suppression of the rebellion and meets our unqualified condemnation.

12. That the total disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the authorities over us, and the seizure and imprisonment of the citizens of loyal States where the judiciary is in full operation, without warrant of law and without assigning any cause or giving to the party arrested any opportunity of defense, are flagrant violations of the Constitution and most alarming acts of usurpation of power, which should receive the stern rebuke of every lover of his country and of every man who prizes the security and blessings of life, liberty and prosperity.

13. That liberty of speech and of the press are guaranteed to the people by the Constitution, and none but a usuper would deprive them of these rights; they are inestimable to the citizens and formidable to tyrants only.—And the attempts which have been made since our present unfortunate troubles, to muzzle the press and stifle free discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freedom revolts and which cannot be tolerated without converting freemen into slaves.

14. That the seizure of Slidell and Mason, on board a neutral vessel, on the high seas, was either in accordance with international law, and so legal; or else in violation of such law, and so illegal. If the former, we lament that our nation has been humiliated by their surrender, *under a threat*; if the latter, it was the duty of the Administration at once to have disavowed the act of their officer, and instead incarcerating the captives in Fort Warren, to have immediately repaired the wrong by placing them, as far as practicable, in the same condition in which that officer had found them. In either event, the action of the Administration was vacillating and cowardly, and degrading to the dignity of a great nation.

15. That the action of the Republican party, as manifested in the partizan character of all appointments of the Administration to civil office; and, in holding party caucuses by the Republican members of Congress for the purpose of impressing upon the legislative action of that body the peculiar dogmas of that party, have demonstrated that their professions of "sacrificing party platforms, and party organizations, upon the alter of their country," are but so many hypocritical and false pretences by which they hope to dupe the unwary into their support; and we warn all loyal persons, as they love their country, not to be deceived thereby.

16. That the disclosures made by the investigating committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the army and navy departments, implicating the heads of those departments in a connivance at, if not an actual participation in a system of corruption, and in which our brave soldiers have been defrauded of their proper supplies, and our Government threatened with bankruptcy, demands a thorough investigation into all our expenditures, both State and National, and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such "birds of prey," who, takin advantage of the necessities of our country, have fed and fattened upon public plunder.

Resolved, That the meritorious conduct of the Indiana troops, in every battle held where victory has perched upon the national banner, has filled the people of this State with the highest gratitude to her gallant sons, and that we send our best wishes to officers and men, dispersed throughout the country, and the heartfelt greetings of every Democrat for their further brilliant achievements in the coming contests for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

New Hampshire Democratic Platform.

Adopted at their State Convention, at Concord, January 8, 1862

Resolved, That we adhere to the old landmarks of the democratic faith, as expounded by the school of Jefferson Madison and Jackson, viz: a strict construction of the constitution; economy in public expenditures; the protection of the States and the liberties of the people; no United States Bank and no impost system except for the purpose of revenue.

Resolved, That we denounce Northern abolitionism and Southern secession as the co-operating sources of our present calamities—alike treasonable to the constitution and inimical to the Union. The only way to a restored Union and a respectable constitution with returning peace and prosperity, is through the overthrow of the enemies of both.

Resolved, That the constitution is the supreme law of the land; and no State has the right to secede therefrom and dissolve its connection with the Union which that constitution was made to secure, except for causes which will justify revolution.

Resolved, That the duty of the general government to suppress all attempts to dissolve the Union is imperative, and cannot be evaded.

Resolved, That neither the President nor Congress can constitutionally entertain any proposition which has for its object the dismemberment of the government, or the dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That in this national emergency, banishing all thoughts of mere passion or resentment, the democracy of New Hampshire will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of authorizing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and the rights of all the States in the Union; and to preserve the Union; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war will close.

Resolved. That in the language of Andrew Jackson, "The Fedral Union must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That in the loyal States now exembt from the presence of troops and the necessity of military government, we do not believe in the right nor the expediency of abolishing the freedom of speech and the press, py force, whether exercised by the government or the mob, for imprisoning men by *lettres de cachet*, or mandates in any form insured by the President of the United States or Secretary of State without the authoritiy of law, and depriving them of the right of legal examination and trial, and the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, justly regarded by all the true friends of personal freedom as the great writ of liberty; and that we consider all such acts unwarranted by the constitution as tending to despotism, by familiarizing the people with the acts and instruments of despotism.

Resolved, That the complete arrest of the profligate and corrupt expenditures of the public money in our national and State administrations, exposed by the recent Congressional investigation and by other disclosures, the entire discontinuance of unnecessary offices and agencies with their exorbitant compensation for party rewards and private gain, and the most strict accountabilitiy and economy in national and State affairs, are imperative duties, the faithful performance of which alone can save us from bankruptcy and subsequent defeat, and render the excessive burdens of the present contest tolerable to the people.

Resolved, That we honor the brave men who, with patriotic motives, have left their homes to encounter the privations and perils of the war; and it is one of the first duties of our friends in the several cities and towns of the State, by private benefaction, to provide that their families come to no want in their absence.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the President in the matter of the Trent and only regret that a decision right in itself was delayed for a preemptory demand from Great Britain.

Resolved, That the democracy, having been always true and faithful to the Union, maintaining its interests and dignity in war and in peace against the assaults of foreign foes and the machinations of domestic traitors, in order to become a "Union party" it is not necessary for them to abandon their organization nor abjure their name; that if any party should abandon its organization it is that party which has been in the wrong, and which now retains in its embrace and fellowship, the elements of abolition treason, which is as fatal to the existence of the Union as secession treason that we believe that the Union cannot be restored until the principles and spirit of the federal government and among the masses of the people: that the triumph of the democratic party offers the only hope of awakening the Union sentiment of the South, which can be aroused only by the assurance of safety and protection in the Union; therefore, we invite the true and patriotic of all parties to rally under the flag of the democracy as the only sure means by which the [illegible]

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Business Directory.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

E. R. WILSON, Judge Circuit Court;
A. A. CHAPIN, Circuit Prosecutor;
WM. M. CLAPP, Judge Court Common Pleas
J. W. CUMMINGS, Common Pleas Prosecutor;
JOHN RALSTON, Clerk;

Auditor:	ALBERT J. HUNT;
Sheriff:	JAMES N. CHAMBERLAIN;
Treasurer:	GEORGE BARNEY;
Recorder:	SAMUEL B. WIDNEY;
Coroner:	HENRY WILLIS;
Surveyor:	M. BUCHAHAN;
Commissioners	JOHN BRANDON; DAVID BUCHANAN; HENRY FUSSELMAN.

J. P. BEERS,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public,
Waterloo City, DeKalb County, Indiana. Office—corner Wayne & VanVleck streets. 3-29

JAS. I. BEST,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Waterloo City, Indiana. v3—21

LOWRY. A. S. BLAKE. B. M. JOHNSON
LOWRY, BLAKE & JOHNSON'S
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE, Goshen, Indiana ☞ Office in Jackson's Block, opposite the Court House. 32tf.

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E. B. & S. E. MOTT,
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Attorney At-Law—Hamilton, Steuben County, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 40-1y.

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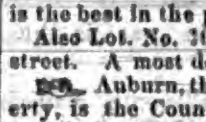
October 25th, 1861. 48tf

WATERLOO CITY
LIVERY STABLE.
LONG & RAWSON, Proprietors.
We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. ☞ Office at the American House.
Waterloo City, May 10, 1862. 24tf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 25

Desirable Town Property
FOR SALE!



THE following Real Estate, located in Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, is offered for sale:

Lot No. 71, (cor. lot) on Main street, with fine dwelling, fruit trees and shrubbery surrounding—a good store house, a building well calculated for a business house. The location is the best in the place.

Also Lot. No. 30 with dwelling, on Jackson street. A most desirable residence.

☞ Auburn, the location of the above property, is the County Seat of DeKalb, and is rapidly increasing in business and population. It has a good market, having the benefit of the M. S. & N. I. Railroad. Terms reasonable.—For further particulars apply to or address,
MRS. C. & J. C. LOVELAND,
Dec. 21, 1861. Auburn, Indiana.

SALOON & RESTURAUNT.
(North-west cor. Public Square,)
AUBURN, INDIANA.
J. PLUM, Proprietor.

DeKalb Saloon!
MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,
Auburn, Indiana
ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of
WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,
Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen..

ALSO

Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands, to which he has added a select stock of choice Family Groceries, all articles usually found in such a Stock, which he will sell low for CASH or down pay only.
Auburn, Dec. 14, 1861. 3v1

AUBURN & FT. WAYNE HACK LINE
This Hack leaves Auburn every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Ft. Wayne so as to connect with the cars going east and west on both roads.
Returning—leaves Fort Wayne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Auburn, so as to connect with the Daily Hack for Waterloo, and Tri Weekly for Angola and Coldwater. ☞ Office at the Auburn House.
S. D. LONG Proprietors.
July 12th, 1861. 34-tf.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS for Medical purposes at the Auburn Drug Store

WM. H. BROOKS, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Books and Stationary,
Wall, Ceiling and Window Paper,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Cash Paid for Rags. v3-24tf.

THE NEW ERA
[illegible]
ISSUED SATURDAY MORNING
[illegible]

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.
Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, Dec. 13, 1862. No. [illegible]

JAS. E. ROSE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Waterloo City, Indiana. [illegible]

ROBERT [illegible] SCOTT,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. [illegible] Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 3—31

J. S. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. ☞ Office with the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y

MORRIS & DILS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties.
[illegible] Ft. Wayne. } { WM. H. DILS, Auburn.
1-1y

J. BRINKERHOFF,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.— ☞ Office, with the County Treasurer. Auburn, Ind.

[illegible] [illegible]

DRS. GORRIS & LARIMORE,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Auburn, Indiana. Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

CITY HOTEL,

Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road, Waterloo City, Ind. J. D. McANALLY, Proprietor. This House has recently been re-furnished and refurnished throughout. 2-31

WEAVER HOUSE.

S. W. Corner of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana—John Bell, Proprietor. Tri-Weekly Stages to Fort Wayne, Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. ☞ Good Livery Stable in Connection. 10.

MAYOR HOUSE,

Corner Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.— [illegible] FOX, Proprietor. 48

NATIONAL HOTEL,

P. [illegible], Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 3tf

BLAKER HOUSE,

JARVIS, IND.—A. Blaker, Pro'pr. A liberal share of the public patronage solicited.

F. & A. M.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon.
J. H. FORD, W. M.
John [illegible], Secretary.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN,

Notary Public, Real Estate and Collecting Agent,
WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.
(Office up stairs, over M. & A. Hale's Store.)
[illegible]
Buying, Selling and Leasing of Real Estate; Paying Taxes, Collecting and Securing Claims, Making Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to PERFECTING TITLES to Real Estate in DeKalb County. He has a complete Abstract of the Records of said County, and of the Deeds that were Recorded in LaGrange and Allen Counties, before DeKalb was organized, and is prepared to give Abstracts of Titles for a fair compensation.—Farmers look well to the Titles of your Land before it is too late. There is FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND in this County to which there is an Imperfect Title, and you may own a portion of it.

Correspondence solicited, which will be strictly confidential. 8—16

FOR A

TIP-TOP FIT in fine CALF BOOTS,
GO TO
HARE'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.
may17

A. [illegible] BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GOSHEN, INDIANA.
Office in [illegible] Block. 8—6

SALOON & RESTURAUNT,
(North-west cor. Public Square,)
AUBURN, INDIANA.
J. PLUM, Proprietor.

[illegible]
HARE'S
[illegible]
BOOTS [illegible]

[illegible]
This Day Received
A NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF

Boots & Shoes

From the Eastern Cities.

☞ NEW STYLES. ☜

CALL AND SEE.
C. S. HARE.
May 29, 1862.

DeKalb Saloon!

MAIN ST., NEAR WEAVER'S HOUSE,
Auburn, Indiana.
ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of
WINES, LIQU RS, AND CIGARS,
Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen.

ALSO

Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands, to which he has added a select stock of choice Family Groceries; all articles usually found in such a Stock, which he will sell low for CASH or down pay only.
Auburn, Dec. 14, 1861. 3y1

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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Wall, Ceiling and Window Paper,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.,
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Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 25

NEW FAMILY GROCERY AND
PROVISION STORE.

GEO. WAGGONER dealer in
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the
Standard School Books, & Stationery
Pies, Cakes, [illegible]

J. R. LANNING,

DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing,
GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,
Yankee Notions, &c. &c.,
AT THE OLD STAND.
Produce Wanted in Exchange for Goods
Jarvis, June 7, 1862. 2tf.

WATERLOO CITY
LIVERY STABLE.
D. R. LONG, Proprietor.

We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. ☞ Office at the American House.
Waterloo City, May 10, 1862. 2tf.

DAILY HACK LINE.

AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.

The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.

Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M., connecting with trains running on the M. S. & N. I. Railroad.

Light Freight carried on reasonable terms and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.
S. D. LONG, Proprietor.
July 5, 1862.

$[illegible],000 Worth of
New Goods Just Received
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
[illegible]

CLOTHING
AT
STEIFLE & WOLF'S!

We have stocked our Store with a NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE and FANCY
Dry Goods!
Which will be offered to the public at
GREATLY
REDUCED
PRICES!
FOR CASH.

We have just received a LARGE ASSORTMNET of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
CLOAKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS
PRINTS,
LAWNS,
HOOP-SKIRTS,
BALMOREL SKIRTS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
CLOTHS and CASSIMERS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

A Large Assortment of
Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Beltings, &c., &c.

ALSO
ALL THE
LATEST STYLES
OF
DRESS GOODS!
ALSO
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
QUEENSWARE, CLOCKS, &c.
STEIFLE & WOLF.
Sept. 6, 1862.

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD WILSON, [illegible] Williamsburg, Kings Co. N. Y.

GEN. BANK'S EXPEDITION.—This great expedition has set sail either for Richmond or Charleston or Mobile or Texas. Its destination has been kept a profound secret—one reason why it will prove successful. But this mystery will soon be cleared up and we may look with confidence for great results. General Banks has shown himself to be an able commander, and what is more, good luck has always attended his undertakings.

A UNION PLOT IN TEXAS.—By the Texas Republican we learn of the discovery of a plot to surrender a portion of the State to Federal authority. It seems that it was a secret organization formed, having signs, grips and passwords. The members were sworn to secrecy and those found worthy were intrusted with three degrees.

By some means the whole plot was discovered and created intense excitement.—About seventy men were arrested and fifty examined. The intent of the plot was not known.

There is a man out West who has moved so often that whenever a covered wagon comes near the house, his chickens all march up and fall on their backs, and cross their legs, ready to be tied and carried to the next stopping place.

—"Peace," wrote Napoleon, from the heart of Germany, to his brother Joseph, who wanted peace, "is a word that means nothing. It is the *conditions of peace* that are all."

[illegible] FAMINE IN ENGLAND.

[illegible] of a Million of People Starving.

[illegible]

they were [illegible] would give [illegible] more [illegible] of the rapid spread of destitution. The effects, too, of the long continued stoppage of employment are making themselves visible in many new quarters. Each week's destitution makes more rapid strides among those various classes of tradesmen who, though not counted in the number of mill hands, live entirely on their wages, and to whom the withdrawal of £136,000 from weekly circulation means little less than total ruin. Tailors, shoemakers, bakers, milliners, beerhouse keepers, and all such persons whose customers mainly belong to the working classes, are now making their appearance in large numbers on the books both of the Guardians and the Relief Committees.

The stagnation of business in Manchester, too, is being felt in various ways. In many of the warehouses, every opportunity is taken of keeping down expenditures.—Some have reduced their staff of packers, porters, and all employees of a similar class; in others, they have been put on half time, and it is feared that, should there be no speedy improvement of trade, there will be many of a higher class, such as clerks, book keepers and warehousemen, thrown out of employment, and already many have had to submit to a reduction of salary.—It is a rare thing now to see any of the great warehouses lit up at night, for where there is nothing to do, it is better to lock up at dark and save the expense of gas.

THE NUMBERS SUFFERING.

On October 25th there were 208,621 persons receiving parochial relief, being above four times the number of those relieved last year, and more by 68,456 than the return for the last week in August last. We are further told that 143,870 persons not in receipt of parochial relief, were aided by local committees. Of 360,751 operatives in the twenty-four Unions upon which the pressure is greatest, but 58,638 are working full time, 219,712 are "short timers," and 182,401 are thrown out of employment. The weekly loss of wages is estimated at £136,094, and £136,094 a week is more than £7,000,000 a year. Nor does this prodigous sum represent the whole loss incurred by these districts, for the ordinary receipt of a manufacturer must be such as to cover not only wages, but the expenses of machinery, and the interest of capital sunk in buildings and land, besides a handsome profit.

Now, to supply the fearful deficit of £136,094 in weekly wages, the Boards of Guardians provide a sum which cannot be put higher than £10,000, a sum out of their total expenditure of £12,937 in and out door and in door relief, must be taken the normal cost of pauperism in average seasons. The Central Relief Committee at Manchester dispensed about £6,200 (£25,000 per month,) and the Mansion House Committee sent £6,500 last week. All the grants, therefore, from these sources, scarcely amount to more than a sixth part of what these work people have been in the habit of earning, and it is impossible to suppose that private charity and local funds, already exhausted, contribute more than a fraction to redress this balance.—Altogether, the subscriptions heretofore published approximate to the sum of £400,000, but of this a very large proportion is already expended.

The General Relief Committee, in their report for the last week in October, say that the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief in 24 Unions of the districts, had risen to 208,7[illegible], an addition of 45,225 during the month of October, and further, 143,870 persons, not in receipt of parochial relief, were aided by local committees. The number of operatives in the same district in full work is now reduced to 58,638 while the number working short time is increased to 119,912, and 182,410 are thrown entirely out of employment.—The loss of wages is estimated at £136,094 per week, and there is no doubt that the savings of the working classes are almost exhausted. By the close of the first week of September, the reports show that the number of operatives entirely unemployed h d risen to about 250,000.

STRUGGLES OF THE OPERATIVES.

The calamity which has overtaken the operatives is in no way due to any deficiency in their own industrial character, and they know that it is not. At the same time they have not been improvident in the past, and yet they have not grudged to spend the last farthing accumulated by their providence before they would ask for aid. They have fought against the pressure with their own strength before they would trust to any one else's strength.—Even now they bear their misery, not as men stupified, but as men who thoroughly understand the causes of their suffering—who believe perhaps erroneously, but still believe, that England might extract the [illegible]

[illegible] hundreds of young men in Ashton and other towns sauntering about the streets with their hands in their pockets, congregating at the street corners, or propping up the lamp posts; and whoever will devise some scheme for occupying their idle hands and minds will do a great service to Lancashire.

PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS OF STARVATION.

Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne writes to the Times concerning the physical processes of famine:

When famine destroys life, it may do so under two different conditions. Stoppage of all food, such as that we have read of in the case of ship-wrecked, brings on in a short time a train of symptoms which quickly end in the most horrible of deaths. The other condition is that, when food sufficient, if not in abundance, gradually becomes diminished in quantity, then in quality passing to still another stage, where it not only is altogether deficient in quantity, but also in the qualities necessary each day to rebuild Nature's waste, and thus provide for next day's life. On this stinting of physical sustenance supervenes mental depression causing loss of appetite; there is indisposition to partake even of that measure of food which, itself insufficient, is still necessary to keep up some existence.

Strange to say, at this stage of depression in mind and of gradual waste of body, the sufferer complains but little, if it all, there is tendency to sleep, rest, anyhow, anywhere, yet little evidence of pain.—There is, however, to the skilled eye, a cast of countenance unmistakable; the children looked aged beyond their years; adults move and speak with a gait and utterance which seemed to shun al' effort.

Failing fever, famine goes on to run its own well marked course. I write from what I and many others saw, watched and noted. With no real complaint developed, with little real pain, there is an increase of lassitude in the adult, a want of all childish energy in the young; a species of patient, sullen, hopeless despondency masters the whole man. You have a trophy now showing itself in many ways; the hair quits the head in patches, the eye sunken; at this stage food fails, medicine fails; care cannot rescue. It is a mere matter of time; few, if any, recover—few seem to wish it.

[From the Providence Post.]

Acts and Resolves of the Thirty-seventh Congress, First Regular Session.

(Not copied from the record, but put down according to our recollection, and warranted correct in the main.]

1. An act in relation to niggers.
2. An act to emancipate niggers.
3. An act to prohibit what-ye-call-it in the Territories.
4. An act to abolish what-ye-call-it in the District of Columbia.
5. An act concerning niggers.
6. An act to confiscate niggers.
7. An act to emancipate the wives and babies of contrabands.
8. An act to emancipate niggers who fight for the confederacy.
9. An act to make 'em fight for the Union.
10. An act to make freed niggers love to work.
11. An act to colonize said free niggers.
12. An act to make paper worth more than gold.
13. An act to make a little paper worth more than a good deal more gold.
14. An act to free somebody's niggers.
15. An act in relation to niggers.
16. An act to prohibit importations by increasing duties.
17. An act to make white folk's equal, otherwise known as the Tax Bill
18. An act authorising the President to draft white folks.
19. An act authorizing the President to arm niggers.
20. An act to give us a little more paper.
21. An act concerning niggers.
22. An act to make omnibus tickets a legal tender.
23. An act to compensate Congressmen for using their influence in obtaining contracts.
24. An act authorising the issue of more omnibus tickets.
25. An act declaring white men almost as good as niggers, if they they behave themselves. (Laid on the Table.)
26. An act to repeal the clause of the constitution relating to the admission of new States.
27. An to repeal the rest of the constitution.
28. Resolutions pledging the government to pay for emancipated niggers.

[illegible]

[illegible] An act authorising the President to pay for said niggers. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] An act in relation to [illegible]
[illegible] An act in relation to colored people.
[illegible] An act concerning niggers.
[illegible] Resolutions of adjournment.

The Message.

The State Sentinel in its review of the President's message says, "It contains but little information of the state of the Union, but is devoted most entirely with presenting the schemes of compulsory emancipation and negro colonization which he suggested to Congress at its last session. The message of the President is as impracticable and as unstatesmanlike as has been his administration of the Government." It goes on to say further:

The President subordinates all considerations of public policy to the one idea which has possessed him—compensatory emancipation and the colonization of "free Americans of African descent." That he presents with great gravity as the only policy which will restore the Union and permanent peace. If slavery, as he asserts, is the cause of the rebellion, what hope that his scheme of emancipation will subdue it? If the rebels are fighting for the perpetuation of slavery, and if they have deemed that object a sufficient cause to secure a separate nationality by an exhausting and desolating war, is it probable that they will accept an opposite policy as terms of peace and as ample inducement to return to their allegiance to the Federal Government?—What good can be accomplished by thrusting upon the people an impracticable scheme of emancipation to still further add to the embarrassments of the nation? It is a proposition which the people will not accept. The public expression in the recent elections was decidedly against it and it will be overwhelmingly so the next chance the people have to make their voice heard and felt. They will never consent to the creation of a vast public debt which will prove a sore burden to themselves and to their children, for the purchase of negroes. It is idle to suppose they are imbued with the one idealism and the sickly sentimentality which induces Mr. Lincoln to refer to the negro as "the free Americans, of African descent."

We are engaged in a war for the suppression of the rebellion—to compel revolted States to return to the authority of the Federal Government upon one side; upon the other it is a struggle for an independent nationality. The so-called Confederate States have as yet manifested no disposition to yield the contest. They have submitted no terms of peace—have offered no conditions, at least so far as the country is advised, upon which they will be willing to return to the old Union.—Either the independence of the South must be recognized, terms of settlement offered which will induce the rebel States to return to their former allegiance, or else the war must go on until armed rebellion is overcome, unless exhaustion or foreign intervention forces a separation. Certainly there is no wisdom, no foresight, no statesmanship, in proposing emancipation by constitutional amendments which will require the consent of States which are now successfully resisting the authority of the Federal Government.

The question of emancipation, and all that affects the future of the negro race in our country, should be deferred until the Union is restored, and they can be calmly considered by all who will be affected by them. Until that period arrives, it is useless to discuss them. The whole energy of the people should first be directed to accomplish the objects for which Congress declared the war should be waged, restoration of the National authority, without interfering with the institutions of the States recognized and protected by the Constitution. If we have not the power to do that, it is useless to propose plans for changing the institutions of States over which we can exercise no control. Such, we think, will be the judgment of the country upon Mr. Lincoln's compensated emancipation and "free American, of African descent," colonization policy.

It will be noticed that Mr. Lincoln expends his whole sympathy and thought and care upon the negro. The condition of the white Americans, who are suffering the toils and privations of the soldiery, the necessities of their families and the deprivations of the wives and children who by war have been bereft of their natural protectors, have no consideration with our very philanthropic President. The negro alone absorbs all his head and all his heart.

There are other points in the message to which we will hereafter refer.—*State Sentinel.*

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

Waterloo City, Ind., [illegible], Dec. [illegible], 1862.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in his Annual Report, estimates that the public debt, at the close of the fiscal year—June 30, 1863, will amount to $1,122,000,000; and on the 30th of June, 1864, to $1,744,000,000.—As there can be no doubt his estimate is made as low as possible, it is very likely the debt will exceed those figures, large as they are, and we need not be surprised to find ourselves in June, 1864, staggering under the weight of $2,000,000,000, even if the President does not succeed in saddling us with as much more to pay for liberating and colonizing negroes. The experiment of trying an incompetent republican administration four years is likely to prove more expensive than was estimated by those who voted for it.

The interest upon the National debt of June, 1864—supposing it to be no larger than is stated, and to bear no higher rate of interest—will be, in round numbers, $80,000,000, per annum. Add to this the cost of the Government, even estimating it at its average before the war of $80,000,000, though of course, when the largely increased standing army which will become necessary, and the pensions and other expenses entailed by the war, are taken into consideration, it will greatly exceed—perhaps double—that amount—and the people of the United States have before them the not very encouraging prospect of paying out of their labor, at the lowest possible calculation, and for a period whose termination they cannot foresee, the sum of one hundred and sixty millions of dollars per annum to the tax collectors of the Government.

Lincoln's Maxims.

Mr. Lincoln in his message suggests many profound maxims in personal and political economy. We copy a few for their great novelty and deep erudition:

It is not so easy to pay *something* as it is to pay *nothing*.

It is easier to pay a *large* sum than it is to pay a *larger*.

It is easier to pay any sum when we are *able* than it is to pay it before we are able.

People of any color seldom run unless there is something to run from.

We presume Mr. Lincoln designed these wise saws as apples of gold, to be set in frames of silver, or just now in shinplaster currency.

From the Chicago Times, Dec. 10.

The Latest News.

A desperate battle took place, ten miles from Fayetteville, Ark., on Sunday last, resulting in a decisive Federal victory. Gen. Herron, with about 7,000 men and 24 cannon, was proceeding to reinforce Gen. Blunt at Cane Hill, when he was attacked by Gen. Hindman, with 24,000 men and 18 cannon. The battle raged from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., when Gen. Blunt came up, with 5,000 men and a strong force of artillery, and assailed the enemy's rear. The engagement continued until dark, when we held the field, and during the evening the rebels retreated beyond the Boston Mountains. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was 600, and that of the rebels 1,500. But few prisoners were taken.

Fighting on the Rappahannock during the present cold weather is pronounced by our Generals to be impossible. Not a single Federal soldier has yet crossed the river. The bulk of the enemy's force is supposed to remain in front of our grand division, Stonewall Jackson being on the extreme rebel left.

There is a rumor at Washington, which receives credit, that the expedition under Gen. Banks has effected a landing; but at what point is not stated.

In the Senate, yesterday, the question of arbitrary arrests was under discussion. In the House, the admission of Western Virginia into the Union was the principal topic of debate.

Gen. McClellan arrived at Washington yesterday morning, and immediately became the center of public interest. He testified, during the day, in the McDowell court of inquiry, his evidence being very favorable to that officer.

Niggers continue in the ascendant. Mr. Hickman has introduced a bill in the House authorizing the President to organize, uniform, and arm one hundred regiments of negroes, and providing for a line of steamers to Liberia, to accommodate darkeys having a migratory dispotism.—To cap the climax, Attorney General Bates, having no other business to engage his attention, is preparing an elaborate opinion to the effect that "persons of African descent" are citizens of the United States.

The Washington *Republican*, an abolition organ, makes a novel charge in its issue of yesterday, namely: "The attempts to capture the worthless town of Richmond are schemes of northern semi-secessionists!"

It is stated that the number of persons recently killed by the Indians in Minnesota and Decotah Territory will reach one thousand.

We refer the reader to the time-table of the Waterloo City and Fort Wayne Tri-Weekly Hack Line in another column of this paper.

PETERSON, for January, is in hand. It opens with a beautiful engraving, [illegible] "The Widow," is the title of another beautiful steel plate engraving. The fashion plates are very fine, and the reading matter is of that excellent and superior kind which can alone be found within the pages of "Peterson."

PETERSON'S DETECTOR.—Peterson's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List for [illegible], and we acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the same at this office. For a reliable Counterfeit Detector we refer the reader to Peterson's. It costs for the semi-monthly only $2,00 a year, or for the monthly $1,00 a year. Send to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.—With the number for January, 1863, will commence a new volume of the "Little Pilgrim," a first rate little paper for children, published by L. K. Lippincott, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at 50 cents a year, single copies, or five copies for $2,00. The "Little Pilgrim" is edited by Grace Greenwood, which furnishes it with ample recommend to the young reader.

WHEN WILL PEOPLE LEARN WISDOM?—The effects upon the human system everywhere apparent, that the common, crude kinds of Saleratus are bad, ought to teach wisdom to people to avoid such poisonous compounds. They cost as much as DeLand's Chemical Saleratus, and they do not produce those beautiful light and nutritious biscuits enjoyed only by those who use the better article. The time may never come that everybody will learn to take the good in preference to the bad, but the speed of knowledge in this particular is indeed wonderful. People in thousands of cities and towns call for DeLand's Chemical Saleratus only, and will have no other.

GODEY FOR JANUARY.—Were we to exhaust the english language in encomiums it is doubtful whether we could do justice to the January number of the "Lady's Book," though all that we have heretofore said in favor of previous numbers was justly merited, the present number should receive the highest praise. With the January number a new volume commences and there is still appearances of improvement (if improvement were possible of Godey) in embellishments, fashions and literature. The reader will be delighted to learn that the publisher has made arrangements with the celebrated writer, MARION HARLAND, Author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam," to furnish an article for every number of the Book for 1863; the first article appears in this number. Other celebrated writers will contribute to the Book during the year. Our readers will do well to renew the club at this P. O. at once. Terms: One copy, one year, $3; two do, $5; three do, $6; four do, $7. Five copies, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10; eight copies, do, do, $15; eleven copies, do, do, $20. Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

Report of the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, December 2.

The Secretary of war details the military operations during the past year; points to the fact that the Department of the Pacific has been free from any of the calamities occasioned by the rebellion; an earnest and deep sympathy has been manifested by the loyal citizens of the Pacific States in support of the Union. From a survey of the whole field of operations it is apparent, whatever disasters our arms may have suffered at particular points, a great advance has been made since the commencement of the war. The Union forces are now in the field under able commanders, stronger than ever, resolute and eager to be led against the enemy, to crush the rebellion by a vigorous winter campaign. The armies of the Potomac and the West stand ready to vie with each other in dealing the quickest and heaviest blows against the enemy. Taught by experience of the ruin of inaction and the hazard of delay, a spirit of earnest activity seems to pervade the forces of the United States beyond what has hitherto been exhibited.—In the numerous battles and movements that have occured, our armies in general have displayed the courage and determination that should inspire officers and soldiers fighting in defence of their Government. Under the calls of July and August there are already in the field 420,000 new troops, of which 390000 are volunteers, 332,000 of whom volunteered for three years or the war. It will be remembered the call was made at one of those periods of despondency which occur in every national struggle.—

A chief hope of those who set the rebellion on foot was for aid and comfort from disloyal sympathizers in the Northern States, whose efforts were relied upon to divide and distract the people of the North and prevent them from putting forth their whole strength to preserve the National existence.

The call for volunteers and a draft of the military afforded an occasion for disloyal persons to accomplish their evil purpose by discouraging enlistments and encouraging opposition to the war and the draft of soldiers to carry it on.

Anxiety was felt in some States at the probable success of these disloyal practices, and the Government was urged to adopt measures of protection by temporary restraint of those engaged in these hostile acts. To that end Provost Marshals were appointed in some States upon the nomination of their Governors, to act under the direction of the State Executive, and the writ of habeas corpus was suspended by our order.

Some instances of unauthorized arrests have occured, and when brought to the notice of the Department, the parties have been immediately discharged.

By a recent order, all persons arrested for discouraging enlistments or for disloyal practices in the States where the quotas of volunteers are filled up, have been released.

Every means the country afforded has been put forth to complete the armaments of our forts and fortifications for the defense of harbors and coasts, as is shown by the report of this bureau; those deficiencies for obvious reasons not now stated, and this legislation required by [illegible] service will, by your direction, be communicated to the appropriate committees. The subject of arming the fortifications, particularly those defending the harbors of our principal Atlantic ports, has received special attention, and all the means at the disposal of the Department have been applied that end, so far as was possible and consistent with meeting other legislative requirements.

In consequence of the introduction into naval warfare of iron clad vessels comparatively safe from the effects of such projectiles as had hitherto been sufficient to guard effectually against the passage of hostile vessels, it became necessary to provide heavier and more powerful ordnance. The whole system of such armament has been fully revised and amended by a board of the most experienced and competent officers and measures have been taken to carry their recommendations into effect.

RELIEF FOR THE ENGLISH OPERATIVES.—A large meeting was held in New York on Thursday last to devise means and raise supplies for the suffering operatives of Lancashire; twenty-six thousand dollars in money and a thousand barrels of flour were at once contributed, and the firm of N. L. & George Griswold offered a new vessel of eighteen hundred tons, the services of which are worth twenty thousand dollars to carry over the supplies. When the movement is fairly understood throughout the country hundreds of thousands of dollars will be offered in a short time.—Such deeds are the greatest glory of a nation.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1862-3 Winter Arrangement. 1862-3

On and after November 17th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at ... 9:15 A. M.
Arrive Toledo at ... 4:45 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at ... 12:16 P. M.
Arrive Toledo at ... 3:00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at ... 3.28 P. M.
Arrive Chicago at ... 10:00 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at ... 4.55 P. M.
Arrive Chicago at ... 10:00 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendalville and Stations on Air Line Road

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING.—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. ☞ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. ☞ Time and Fare as quick and low, as by any other Rail Road Line.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt.
D. R. [illegible], Agent, Waterloo.

Complaint.

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County, ss.
In the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas, January Term, 1863.

State of Indiana on the relation of Sarah Prosser, vs. George B. Ralston. } Bastardy.

IT appearing by affidavit now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of DeKalb County, Indiana, that the above named defendant, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendancy of said complaint, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court and answer thereto, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

JOHN RALSTON, Clerk C. C. P., *DeKalb County.*
T. R. DICKINSON, Atty for relator.
Dec. 18, 1862. 3w3 $4,50.

Convenience, Speed and Safety.

Tri-Weekly Hack Line!

BETWEEN WATERLOO CITY & FORT WAYNE, IND.

WINTER, ARRANGEMENT.

LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Fort Wayne, for Auburn and Waterloo City, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, at 8 o'clock a. m.

FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,25, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,00.

OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchance, Ft. Wayne.

D. B. LONG, Proprietor.
Waterloo City, Dec. 13, 1862. 8tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE to me directed from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, Indiana, I will expose at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 24th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of said DeKalb county, Indiana, the following described real estate, to-wit: The rents and profits for the term of seven years, from the day of sale of

The middle one-third part of Lot No. sixty-six, (66) in the Original Plat of the Town of Auburn, in said County and State.

And on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of judgment and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to sale the fee simple of the above described Real Estate.

Taken as the property of James Smith, at the suit of George W. A. [illegible]

JOHN N. MILLER, Sheriff DeKalb County.
Sheriff's Office, Auburn, Dec. 16, 1862. 3w3 $4,50.

Coroner's Notice.

[illegible] the 26 [illegible] proved to me in substance as follows: Name of the deceased, Joseph Hosler,—was about [illegible] Other valuables found on the body, or near the [illegible]

JEREMIAH HUM, Coroner of DeKalb County.
Dated this 18th of Dec. 1862. 1w $1,50.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County.

NOTICE is hereby given, That John [illegible], administrator of the Estate of Valentine Mougher, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas.

Attest: JOHN RALSTON, Clerk C. C. P. DeKalb County.
J. R. MORRISON, Atty for Pet.
Dec. 13th, 1862. 3w3 $2.25.

Surveyor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the County Surveyor or his Deputy, will at my request, proceed to survey, relocate and establish all lines and corners in and adjoining Section nine, (9) Town thirty four, [34] North Range fourteen [14] East, and for that purpose will meet all persons interested at the house of Edgar Freeman, on Wednesday, the 24th day of Dec. 1862.

EDGAR FREEMAN, App.
D. W. ALTENBURG, County Surveyor.
Dec. 6, 1862. 2w3pd

Complaint.

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County, ss.
In the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas, January Term, 1863.

William H. Furnish, vs. Mary Furnish. } Divorce.

IT appearing by affidavit now on file in the office of the Clerk that Mary Furnish, the above named defendant, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless she appear at the next term of said Court, and answer thereto the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

JNO. RALSTON, C. C. C. P., *DeKalb County.*
MORRIS & DILS, Attys for Pl'ff.
Dec. 6, 1862. 3w3 $4.50.

The Atlantic Monthly.

BEGINNING OF A NEW VOLUME.

THE NUMBER FOR JAN. 1863, BEGINS THE

Eleventh Volume of the

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

From the commencement, in 1857, the ATLANTIC has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, amid all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors do not deem it necessary to premise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career, will ever be faithfully maintained.

THE STAFF OF WRITERS, regularly contributing to the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, embraces all the best known authors in American literature, and warrants the Publishers in promising to its readers,

THE BEST ESSAYS,
THE BEST STORIES,
THE BEST POEMS,
Which American talent can furnish.

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In PROSE and POETRY the "Atlantic" Staff of Writers is unequalled. The following writers are still among the regular contributors:

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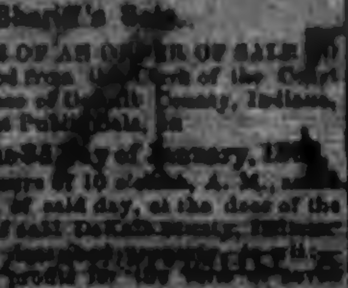

DR. ROBACK'S
BLOOD PURIFIER
and
BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for three years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,

[illegible] Family Medicines of [illegible]. An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,

and hence their

Rapid Sale,

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits and publishing the

Numerous Certificates

which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood.

For the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula,	*Syphilis,*
Skin Diseases,	*Old Sores,*
Salt Rheum,	*Rheumatism,*
Dyspepsia,	*Sick Headache,*
Liver Complaint,	*Fever and Ague,*
Leucorrhœa,	*Female Complaints,*
Erysipelas,	*St. Anthony's Fire,*
Tumors,	*Eruptions,*
Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.	

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had caused [illegible] years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills

are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache,	*Costiveness,*
Colic Pains,	*Cholera Morbus,*
Indigestion,	*Pain in the Bowels,*
Dizziness, etc.	

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no More.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of those eminent chemists, Professor Chilton of N. Y., and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read my [illegible] Notices and Certificates published [illegible]

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 2d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 18 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY

In DeKalb county by M. F. Pinson, Auburn; I. W. Bowen, Corunna; J. U. Winslow, Waterloo City; John Clark, Fairfield Center; T. J. & J. T. Sheldon, Jarvis; N. L. Thomas, Newville, and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States. 17

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Abby C. Lunceford, administratrix of the Estate of David M. Lunceford, deceased, has filed her petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest: JNO. RALSTON, Clerk C. C. P. DeKalb County.
J. I. BEST, Atty for Pet.
Nov. 29, 1862. n1w3 2.25.

H. [illegible],
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
3—43 NEWVILLE, DEKALB COUNTY, IND.

$20,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS!
SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH
At M. & A. HALE'S, Waterloo City.
Waterloo City, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF
HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope; price 6 cts.

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞ This admirable lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
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I. W. BOWEN,
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DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
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PAINTS,
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DYE STUFFS.

☞ His stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality. ☜

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

☞ GO TO BOWEN'S. ☜

Nov. 15, 1862. 51tf.

Surveyor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of the south-east quarter of Section thirty-two, (32) Town thirty-four, (34) Range twelve (12) East, that the County Surveyor will subdivide said quarter on Monday, the 22d day of December, 1862, and will meet all persons interested at the house of Peter Pifer, Sen., on said day.

D. W. ALTENBURG, Co. Surveyor.
dec. 6, 1862.—2w3pd

DeKalb County

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRA[illegible]LY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indian[illegible]day Morning, Ja[illegible] 17, 1863. No. 8.

THE NEW ERA.

[illegible] O. LOVELAND, Publisher and Proprietor.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

TERMS:

[illegible] $1.00 per year, in advance; $1.50 [illegible] No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

[illegible]

THE NEW ERA.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	3 mo's	6 mo's	1 year
Fourth column,	$7.00	$12.00	$20.00
Half	20.00	25.00	[illegible]
Whole	25.00	35.00	[illegible]

One square (ten lines) one insertion, $1; three insertions $1.50. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to execute Job Work of every description, in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

A[illegible] Indiana. v8—21

ROBERT D. MOTT,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 8—21

J. B. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. Office with the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y

MORRIS & DILS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties.

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DRS. GOERIZ & LARIMORE,

Physicians & Surgeons, Auburn, Indiana. Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

CITY HOTEL,

Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road, Waterloo City, Ind. J. D. McANALLY, Proprietor. This House has recently been re-furnished and renovated throughout. 2-51

WEAVER HOUSE.

S. W. Corner of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana—JOHN BUTT, Proprietor. Tri-weekly Stages to Fort Wayne, Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. Good Livery Stable in Connection. 10.

MAYOR HOUSE,

Corner Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office. H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

NATIONAL HOTEL,

P. MONROE, Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 8tf

BLAKER HOUSE.

J[illegible], Ind.,—A. Blaker, Pro'pr. A liberal share of the public patronage solicited.

F. & A. M.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon. J. H. FORD, W. M.

John Butt, Secretary.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN,

Notary Public, Real Estate and Collecting Agent,

WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

(Office up stairs, over M. & A. Hale's Store.)

Will attend to Buying, Selling and Leasing of Real Estate; Paying Taxes; Collecting and Securing Claims; Making Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to PERFECTING TITLES to Real Estate in DeKalb County. He has a complete Abstract of the Records of said County, and of the Deeds that were Recorded in LaGrange and Allen Counties, before DeKalb was organized, and is prepared to give Abstracts of Titles for a fair compensation.—Farmers look well to the Titles of your Land before it is too late. There is FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND in this County to which there is an Imperfect Title, and you may own a portion of it.

Correspondence solicited, which will be strictly confidential. 8—18

FOR A TIP-TOP FIT in fine CALF BOOTS, GO TO HARE'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.

may17

A. S. BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

Office in Mechanic's Block. 8—4

WATERLOO CITY LIVERY STABLE.

S. B. LONG, Proprietor.

We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. Office at the American House.

Waterloo City, May 10, 1862. 24tf.

GO TO HARE'S For Your BOOTS & SHOES.

This Day Received A NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Boots and Shoes

From the Eastern Cities.

NEW STYLES.

CALL AND SEE.

C. S. HARE.

May 10, 1862.

WM. H. BROOKS, Jr.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books and Stationary,

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Cash Paid for Rags. v3-24tf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 25

FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

GEO. WAGGONER dealer in

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the

Standard School Books, & Stationary Pies, Cakes, Nuts, Lemonade, Candies, &c

35.

The Mayflower a Slaver.

It may not be generally known that the *Mayflower*, which brought the Pilgrims to Massachusetts, subsequently engaged in the slave trade. Those who declaim about the "Pilgrim Fathers," who came over in that vessel, should explain whether they mean those who landed in the Carolinas, or those came ashore at Plymouth—the black cargo or the white, the ancestors of the slaves or of the abolitionists, the "colored cuss" or the other. Nathaniel Hawthorne, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July, alludes to the fact as follows:

"There is an historical cirumstance, known to few, that connects the children of the Puritans with the Africans in Virginia in a very singular way. They are our brethren, as being lineal descendants from the *Mayflower*, the fruitful womb of which, in her first voyage, sent forth a band of pilgrims upon Plymouth Rock, and in a subsequent one spawned upon the Southern soil a monstrous birth, but with which we have an instinctive sense of kindred, and so are stirred by an irresistible impulse to attempt their rescue, even at the cost of blood and ruin. The character of our sacred ship, we fear, may suffer a little by this revelation; but we must let her white progeny offset her dark one—and two such portents never sprung from an identical source before."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the *Enquirer* does not give the bright side of the picture. The *Enquirer* retorts:—"How can we when there is none; when nothing but gloom and death rests like a horrid nightmare upon the country."—There is more truth than poetry in what the *Enquirer* says.

Artemus Ward is getting up a volunteer company of nine months' women in Baldinsville.

The New York papers state that there are eighteen of our ships of war now hunting the rebel steamer Alabama.

The Great Speech of [illegible]

[illegible] Question, [illegible] Senate of the United States [illegible] 7, 1860—[illegible] Civil War [illegible]

[Extract from the [illegible]]

The other cause, [illegible] ply the sole remaining [illegible] likely to disturb our harmony [illegible] to exist. If [illegible] which [illegible] And it is this subject that has been regarded with the deepest anxiety by all who are sincerely desirous of the permanency of our Union. The Father of his Country in his last affecting and solemn appeal to his fellow-citizens, deprecated as the calamitious event, the geographical divisions which it might produce. The Convention wisely left to the several States the power not necessary to the plan of Union which it devised, and as one with which the General Government could not be invested without planting the seeds of destruction. There let it remain undisturbed by any unhallowed hand.

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I deprecate allusion, on ordinary occasions, to that dreadful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false to our allegiance to it if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which we may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeeded in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side will beget Union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered and implacable animosities, which ever degraded or depraved human nature.

A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place while the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of Union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy and fraternal bonds, which now happily unites us, will have been extinguished forever. One section willstand in menacing hostile array, against the other. The collision of opinion will quickly be followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe the scenes which now lie happily concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these Abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with a number in superiority that must insure victory.

All history and experience prove the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holly Writ that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores and laid our country waste? No sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory—a self, a suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledging their fortunes and their sacred honors, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard fought battle on land and on ocean, secured our country from the British crown, and established our national independence.

The inhabitants of the slave States are sometimes accused by their Northern brethren with displaying too much rashness and sensibility to the operations and proceedings of Abolitionists. But before they can be judged, there should be a reversal of conditions. Let me suppose that the people of the slave States were to form societies, subsidize presses, make large pecuniary contributions, send forth numerous [illegible] emissaries throughout all their own borders and enter into combinations to burn the beautiful capitals, destroy their productive manufactories and sink into the ocean the gallant ships of the Northern States. Would these incendiary proceedings be regarded as neighborly and friendly, and consistent with the fraternal sentiments which should ever be cherished by one portion of the Union toward another? Would they excite no emotion? occasion no manifestations of dissatisfaction? or lead to any acts of retaliatory violence? But the supposed case falls far short of the actual one in the most essential circumstance. In no [illegible] capitals, manufactories and ships rise in rebellion, and massacre the inhabitants of the Northern States.

I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The Searcher of all hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception—resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity—to the general liberty of the United States. We did not originate, nor are we responsible for this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestible powers of the States, and of subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races.

But if one dark spot exists on our political horizon, is it not obscured by the bright and effulgent and cheering light that beams all around us? Was ever a people before so blessed as we are, if true to ourselves? Did ever any other nation contain within its bosom so many elements of prosperity, of greatness and of glory?—Our only real danger lies ahead, conspicuous, elevated, and visible. It was clearly discerned at the commencement, and distinctly seen throughout our whole career. Shall we wantonly run upon it, and destroy all the glorious anticipations of the high destiny that awaits us? I beseech the Abolitionists themselves solemnly to pause in their mad and fatal course. Amidst the infinite variety of humanity and benevolence which invite the employment of their energies, let them select some one more harmless, that does not threaten to deluge our country in blood.

I call upon that small portion of the clergy which has lent itself to these wild and ruinous schemes, not to forget the holy nature of the Divine mission of the Founder of our Religion, and to profit by His peaceful example. I entreat that portion of my country-women who have given their countenance to Abolition, to remember that they are ever most loved and honored when moving in their own appropriate and delightful sphere, and to reflect that the ink which they shed in subscribing with their fair hands to Abolition petitions may prove but the prelude to the shedding of the blood of their brethren. I adjure all the inhabitants of the free States to rebuke and discountenance, by their own opinions and their example, measures which must inevitably lead to the most calamitous consequences. And let us all, as countrymen, as friends and as brothers, cherish an unfading memory the motto which bore our ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of the Revolution, and if adhered to it will conduct their posterity through all that may, in the dispensation of Providence, be reserved for them.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN STANTON AND HALLECK.—A gentleman direct from Washington informs us that on Saturday last there was an interchange of civilities between Stanton and Halleck in the White House. The Cabinet was in session, discussing the late slaughter at Fredericksburg, when Stanton denied having anything to do in advising it. Halleck replied that, had the Secretary of War ordered the advance, it would not have been made, when Stanton called him a liar. Old Halleck immediately shot out his left fist at the frontpiece of Stanton, handing him one on the left eye, which felled the burly Secretary to the floor, frescoing the left side of his "human face divine" in a most artistic manner. Stanton, although reputed good in a rough and tumble, couldn't stand the impetuosity of "Old Brains," and Old Abe himself had to interfere, by threatening to thrash both parties if they didn't behave themselves.—*Pitts. Post.*

Gov. Seymour's Message.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.

Gov. Seymour's message is quite lengthy; that part referring to National affairs occupying four ordinary newspaper columns. He says New York has sent since the outbreak of the war two hundred and twenty thousand soldiers to the field. Speaking of the causes of the war he says, affrighted at the ruin they have wrought, the authors of our calamities North and South insist that this war was caused by unavoidable contest about slavery. This has been the subject, not the cause of the controversy. We are to look for the causes of this war in a prevailing disregard of the obligations of the laws and the Constitution, [illegible] for the constituted authorities, [illegible] ces which have grown up in two portions of the Atlantic States. When the leaders of the insurrection at the extreme South say free and slave States cannot exist together in the Union, and when this is echoed from the extreme North by the enemies of our Constitution, both parties simply say they cannot, because they will not, respect the laws and the Constitution. The spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with all social order and social security, with safety of person and property. This war should have been averted, but when its flood gates were opened the Administration could not grasp its dimensions nor control its sweep. The Government was carried along by the current and struggled as it best could with the resistless tide. Few seemed able to comprehend its military or financial problems. Hence we are not to sit in harsh judgment upon errors in conduct or policy.

LIMITATIONS OF POWER

There are not only obligations resting upon our people toward our authorities, but under our political system there are limitations between the departments of the Government and between the States and National Governments which must be observed to secure the public safety. The legislative, executive and judicial departments are coordinate. It is equally treasonable to resist the rightful authority of either. To overthrow the power of either department is revolutionary. While the War Department sets aside the authority of the Judiciary and overrides the laws of States, the Governors of States meet to shape the policy of the General Government. The national legislature appoints committees to interfere with the military conduct of the war, and Senators combine to dictate the executive choice of constitutional advisers. The natural results of meddling and intrigue have followed.—While our armies have gained victories in fields remote from the capital, within its influence the heroic valor of our soldiers and the skill of our Generals are thwarted and paralyzed.

STATE RIGHTS.

Not only must the National Constitution be held inviolate, but the rights of States must be respected as not less sacred.—There are differences of opinion as to the dividing lines between State and National jurisdiction, but there can be none as to the existence of such separate jurisdiction, covering subjects of legislation and jurisprudence essential to the public security and welfare. A consolidated government in this vast country would destroy the essential home rights and liberties of the people. The sovereignty of the States, except as they are limited by the Constitution, can never be given up. Without them our Government cannot stand. It was made and it can be changed by the State agency.

He then devotes considerable space to the subject of arbitrary arrests, and says that the subject presents a body of tyranny that cannot be enlarged; also that the suppression of journals and imprisonment of persons have been glaringly partisan; that the attempt has been made to shield these violations of law, and suppress inquiry, but this attempt will fail. It is a high crime to abduct a citizen of this State [illegible] It is made my duty by the Constitution to see the laws enforced. I shall investigate every alleged violation of our statutes, and see that offenders are brought to justice.—Against these wrongs and outrages the people of the State of New York, at its late election, solemnly protested.

MARTIAL LAW.

The claim of power under martial law is not only destructive to the rights of States, but overthrows the legislative and judicial department of the general government. It asserts for the President more powers as the head of the army than as a representative ruler of the people. This claim has brought discredit upon us in the eye of the world. It has strengthened the hopes of the rebellion—weakened the confidence of the loyal States, tends to destroy the value of our government in the midst of our people, and leads to discord and discontent at the North, while it has united and invigorated the South.

Martial law denies itself to be a law where war is, but this new and strange doctrine holds that the loyal North lost their constitutional rights when the South rebelled, and all are now governed by military dictation. Loyalty is thus less secure than rebellion for its steady, without the means to resist outrages or to resist tyranny. Amidst all the horrors that have been enacted under martial law in the history of the world, and amidst all the justifications attempted of its usages, it was never before held that it could be extended over peaceful States; it was never before claimed that the power of a military commander was superior to the powers of Government.

The measure of power to be exercised under our Government, is fixed by the Constitution. To make the maxims of other Governments, or the usages of other nations, the rule here would give sanction to every outrage, tyranny, and wrong. It [illegible] what was done by our fathers who formed our Government. [illegible] this subject, Governor [illegible]

The President holds his place not by the will of the majority, but by virtue of the provisions of the Constitution, which placed him in his office by the votes of about 2,000,000 against the votes of about 2,800,000 who did not agree among themselves as to opposing candidates.

He continues rightfully to hold his office, although the popular majorities, even in the States which placed him there have, in recent elections, declared themselves politically opposed to his administration. The majority are still bound to respect his constitutional rights, uphold his powers and to sustain his acts, done within the limits of authority. If Presidential Proclamations are above the decisions of the Courts and the sentiments of the Constitution, then that Constitution is a mockery. If it has not the authority to keep the Executive within its restrictions, then it cannot retain States within the Union.

Those who hold that there is no sanctity in the Constitution must equally hold that there is no guilt in the rebellion. The President has already signed an act of Congress which asserts that the slaves of those in rebellion are confiscated. The whole effect of the proclamation, therefore is to declare the emancipation of the slaves of those who are not in rebellion, and who are, therefore, loyal citizens. It is an extraordinary deduction from the alledged war power, that the forfeiture of the right of loyal citizens and bringing upon them the same punishment imposed upon insurgents, is not calculated to advance the success of the war, to uphold the constitution and restore the Union.

May not this measure, so clearly impolitic, unjust and unconstitutional, and which is calculated to create so many barriers to the restoration of the Union, be misconstrued by the world as an abandonment of the hope or the purpose of restoring it; a result to which the State of New York is unalterably opposed, and which will be effectually resisted. We must not only support the Constitution of the United States, and maintain the rights of the States, but we must restore the Union as it was before the outbreak of the war. The opinion that slavery must be abolished to restore our Union, creates an antagonism between the Free and Slave States which ought not to exist.

If it is true that slavery must be abolished by the force of the Federal Government—that the South must be held in military subjection—that four millions of negroes must for many years be under the direct management of the authorities at Washington, at the public expense—then, indeed, we must endure the waste of our armies in the field, further the drains upon our population and still greater burdens of the debt—we must convert our Government into a military despotism. The mischievous opinion that in this contest the North must subjugate and destroy the South to save our Union, has weakened the hopes of our citizens at home, and destroyed confidence in our success abroad.

THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES

It is a suggestive fact, affording instruction and hope for the future, that the theories which have exercised an evil influence on our national politics did not originate in what may be called the heart [illegible] acquainted population of the Central and Western States There have been extreme Southern views, but also the broader and more tolerant views of the more populous Central and Western States.

These States enlisted warmly in the war for the Union and the Constitution. When the Administration abandoned this policy and took up views of the extreme Northern States, it lost at the elections nearly all the political support which these States afforded in the elections of 1860 and '61.—While the North cannot hold the Southern States in subjection without destroying the principles of our Government, the great Central and Western States can control the two extremes.

He repeats that when the Government adopted the views of extreme Northern States a remarkable political revolution was the result. That no extreme views will ever prevent that; especially the Central and Western States will never accept them; that those of the Central slave States, which rejects the ordinance of secession, which sought to remain in the Union, and which were driven off by a contemptuous, un-

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

THE NEW ERA.

[illegible], EDITOR.

To Maintain the Constitution & Restore the Union

Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

☞ It is an established custom with us to suspend the publication of our paper and take a short vacation at the close of each volume, for the purpose of "fixing up" our office and preparing to start out all right on the new year. Our readers will please anticipate our vacation and not look for the appearance of the *Era* until at the expiration of one or two weeks from the date of the present issue.

Legislative.

The State *Sentinel* of the 13th says:—"The Republican Senators were in their seats yesterday, but prepared to bolt if any legislation was attempted which conflicted with the Abolition notions of the day.—We understand they desired an armistice until this morning, to decide upon their ultimatum. We know not what it is, but this we do know, that no Democrat in the Legislature will sacrifice principle or succumb to the dictation of a *factious minority*.

In the Indiana Legislature, recently assembled, the republican members have bolted and refuse to stand up to the requirements of the Constitution in the conduct of its proceedings. This is done to defeat the election of a democrat to the United States Senate; if the republicans persist in their present course they will find that they have made a great mistake.

Under the heading of "The Rebellion Justified by the Republicans of the Indiana Legislature" the *Sentinel* of the 12th has the following editorial, which we copy entire:

A resolution was adopted by the House on Thursday morning last to to go into joint convention on the succeeding day for the election of United States Senators, one of the duties required of this Legislature. This resolution required the concurrence of the Senate. The Constitution of the State requires the presence of two thirds of the members of each branch of the Legislature to form a quorum for the transaction of business. The resolution was sent to the Senate for its concurrence. Before action was had upon it that body adjourned its morning session. At the hour for the assembling of the Senate, for its afternoon session, it was found that enough of the Republican Senators had stayed away to break a quorum, and thus defeat legislation. And the same game continued on Friday and Saturday.

In consequence of this factious conduct of the Republican Senators, no General Assembly has been in session since Thursday noon. It will be noticed by the Senate proceedings that a series of resolutions were proposed upon the part of the Republicans, the adoption of which they required as the condition upon which they would return to the discharge of their Senatorial duties. In other words, the minority in that body insist that they shall dictate to the majority the subjects upon which they may legislate—that the latter shall pledge themselves in advance to coincide with the legislation, the principles and the policy which the Republicans have adopted and by which they hope to continue the domination and ascendancy of the Republican party in the direction and control of both State and National Governments.—And we call attention to the discussions in the House on Saturday, to show the principles upon which the Republican members of the Legislature justify this revolutionary proceeding.

Mr. Branham, the Republican leader in the House, boldly proclaimed that the minority in either branch of the legislature had the constitutional right to bolt—that it was a right guaranteed by the constitution to the minority for the protection of their rights. He admitted the right of revolution, if sufficient cause existed for it; that secession is revolution; that the party proposing to secede or revolutionize was the party to determine the question as to whether there was sufficient cause for revolution, and that he would bolt whenever, in his judgement, the public good demanded it; or, in other words, revolutionize. He spoke for his political friends, and none of them controverted the positions he assumed. They are therefore responsible for them. Now this doctrine does not correspond with that which the Republicans have been proclaiming and insisting upon since the Presidential election of 1860 as the true theory of our government—the right of the majority to govern and the duty of the minority to yield. The refusal of the so called Confederate States to submit to the rule of the majority, constitutes, in the opinion of the dominant party, the crime of rebellion.—If it is, then, rebellion in the people of South Carolina to refuse to submit to the rule of the majority in the Federal Government, is no more a crime than for a minority within a State Government to refuse to submit to the will of the majority.

Secession, says Mr. Branham, the Republican leader in the House, is revolution. A minority, says the same authority, have the right to revolutionize, whenever in their judgement a sufficient cause exists for it, and this he contended is a right guaranteed by the Constitution to minorities for the protection of their rights. These are the very grounds upon which the people of the seceded States justify their secession from the general Government—it is in fact the corner stone upon which the rebellion rests. Now, the bolting or the absence of the Republican members from their seats in the Senate, is nothing more than the attempt to block the wheels of the Government, and if persisted in, will bring it to a stand still, unless power is usurped and the Constitution disregarded. This position has the countenance of the leading Republicans here. They say it is right—that it is the only means left to secure the rights of the minority. This is just the argument used by the rebels now in arms against the Government. Is it not fair then, is it not just, to charge the Republicans of Indiana with not only justifying the rebellion upon rebel theory, but also with giving a practical illustration of the doctrine?

We do not know but the Republican secessionists of Indiana are even more dangerous than the secessionists of the South. The Southern secessionists never made the attempt to block the wheels of the Government by disregarding their constitutional obligations. Their object is to separate from the balance of the nation. The Republican secessionists of Indiana propose to bring the Government itself to an end unless their demands are complied with.

A few words as to the proposed resolutions which the Republican Senators offer as a compromise, for it appears they now occupy their derided positions of compromisers. Several of their propositions are unobjectionable, but the idea upon which they insist, and which is set forth in the first resolution, is, that the Democratic members of the Legislature shall approve the policy of the Administration in the conduct of the war in the past and the objects for which it is now and is to be prosecuted. Governor Morton in his message approves the President's emancipation proclamation, and says it is warranted by the Constitution. So says the Republicans generally. Then, in their opinion, the war is being prosecuted within the limits of the Constitution.

The Democracy denounces the proclamation as a violation of the Constitution, as an assumption of power upon the part of the President. Can a Democratic Senator, entertaining these opinions, vote for the resolutions proposed by the Republican Senators, without violating his principles, his convictions of right? Clearly not. Are servile insurrections and the slaughter of women and children in accordance with the recognized usages of civilized warfare? Governor Morton, in his message, justifies such a prosecution of the war, and states that such must necessarily be the effect of the proclamation.—Can any Democrat, without stultifying his professed principles and sacrificing his manhood, approve of such a prosecution of the war? Certainly not. Yet the Republican Senators have the affrontery to ask the Democratic Senators to indorse the vigorous prosecution of the war for objects which they deem clearly unconstitutional and by means from which every civilized man should shrink with horror. We say, rather than submit to any such terms of compromise—to any propositions like those to which we have referred—let legislation cease. With the Republican Senators is the responsibility. Their conduct, if persisted in, cannot fail of condemnation by every good citizen. Rather than yield to such dictation, we say let every Democratic member of the Legislature go home, or rather, let all the members of the General Assembly resign, and take an appeal to the people.

Another election, upon the issues made by the Republican Senators, would reveal to the Republicans a revolution in public sentiment which will astonish them and will place them in a minority in a new Legislature, which will make bolting on their part entirely harmless. We only regret that the Democrat Senators had even the courtesy to receive the resolutions.—They were not entitled to that consideration. The Republicans of Indiana have just as much interest in necessary legislation as have the Democrats, and they should adhere to principles whatever may be the principles. The Democratic members of the Legislature will be overwhelmingly sustained by the people in so doing.

The Democratic State Central Committee have issued an addressed to the freemen of Indiana, in which they urge that frequent meetings be held in towns, counties, and neighborhoods to consider the condition of the country and give expression to the public sentiment; and to organize democratic clubs to disseminate correct information, circulate documents &c. The address says: "These Clubs should be the rostrums of the people—the school-houses which shall send forth, from the humblest walks of life, *orators of constitutional freedom.* Have your meetings opened to all. Invite your opponents to attend your meetings, and give your meetings, and give them a hearing. Let your discussions be free and open to all who will participate in them. Truth needs no concealment. The Government is upon your shoulders, People of Indiana, and if your Union and Constitution is rescued from the ruin which impends over it, the People—the unpurchased freemen of America—must be the architects of their own political salvation.

From the Chicago Times, Jan. 14.

The Latest News.

Gen McClernand and Admiral Porter have gone up the Arkansas and White Rivers. Gen. Grant has established his headquarters at Memphis, and his army has fallen back to the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The rebel battery at Cypress Bend, on the Mississippi, has been destroyed. Gen. Sherman puts the Federal loss at Vicksburg at 1,950 killed and wounded and 400 prisoners.—The rebels assert that their loss altogether is less than 100.

The New Orleans Delta, referring to papers received from rebel sources, says: "The bombardment of Port Hudson by the gunboats is confirmed, and it was supposed that a land attack would soon be made.

The harbors of Newbern and Beaufort, N. C., are filled with Federal gunboats and transports. Wilmington is said to be the point against which their operations are to be directed. A speedy attack on Charleston is also anticipated. Gen. Lee has sent a part of his army to Richmond, with the view of throwing them into North Carol'na, if required. The militia of the counties of Virginia bordering on the North Carolina line have been called out, for the purpose of resisting the apprehended Federal movements in that section.

Charles R. Buckalew, democrat, has been elected U. S. States Senator by the Pennsylvania Legislature. Lot M. Morrill, republican, has been selected for the same position by the Legislature of Maine.—The democratic caucus in New Jersey have nominated James W. Wall for the short term in the U. S. Senate. The prospects in Ohio are, that no Senator will be chosen. The Indiana Senate have agreed to go into the election of Senators this afternoon. Messrs. Hendricks and Turpie, democrats, will undoubtedly be chosen.

It is believed that Secretary Chase will resign if his financial views are not adopted by Congress. Robert J. Walker and Thad. Stevens are mentioned as his successor, with the chances in favor of the former.

The Army of the Potomac will not, it is thought, go into winter quarters.—Where it will go is not intimated.

The Federal officers taken prisoners at Murfreesboro are to be held in confinement until Gen. Butler shall have been delivered up for punishment.

It is believed that the Alabama is about to make a cruise on the coats of Africa and Southern Asia.

Rev, Dr. Lyman Beecher—father of Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe—died at his residence in Brooklin, on Saturday evening, aged 87 years.

Legislative Summary.

FRIDAY, January 9, 1863.

In the Senate several resolutions were adopted, one of which subscribes for three copies of the Volksblatt and Erie Press. House joint resolution to go into the election of United States Senators came up, but no quorum voted on the question of concurrence.

A call of the Senate was had and a motion to send for absentees adopted. On motion to reconsider the vote sending for absent membets, a long debate was had.

In the afternoon the debate was continued. The Governor's Message was sent in by his Secretary. No quorum up to the time of adjournment.

In the House Mr. Roberts introduced a bill to provide, in pursuance of the Constitution, for the more effectual exclusion of negroes and mulattoes from the State.

The Governor transmitted a communication, by his Private Secretary, which was ascertained to be his Message, and which was laid on the Speaker's desk.

SATURDAY, January 10, 1863.

In the Senate the debate continued on the motion to reconsider the vote on the question of sending for absentees, until it was withdrawn by the mover, Mr. McClurg.

Resolution were introduced by Mr. Browne, of Randolph, pledging the Senate to favor a vigorous prosecution of the war under the Constitution and the usages of civilized nations—to investigate frauds—insist on ecomy in the administration of public affairs, and not to create a military board or trammel the military power of the Executive of the State.

The resolutions were referred to a committee of nine members, and the Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

In the House the morning session was consumed in discussing a resolution, introduced by Mr Packard, returing the Government's message, because the manner of its delivery was in volation of the Constitution and all precedents, and also was an insult to the House.

After debate, in which Messrs, Packard, Brown, Niblack, Buskirk, Henley Milroy and others, in favor, and Messrs, Branham, Van Buskirk, Anderson and others against, the resolution was adopted, ayes 61, nays 31. So the Governor's message was returned to him by order of the Speaker.

A bill create the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

MONDAY, January 12, 1863.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 2 o'clock P. M., a quorum being present. A bill was introduced and passed to second reading to appropriate $25,000 for the expenses of the present Legislature. Rules of order were adopted. A memoral from John H Baker, contesting the seat of Mr. Murray, the Senator from Elkhart and Lagrange, was presented and referred. The committee to whom was referred the resolutions of Mr. Browne of Randolph asked further time to report, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The House met at 2 P. M. Resolutions were introduced with regard to arbitrary arrests, also bills providing an appropriation of $3,000 for Legislative purposes during the present session, and to the effect that two-thirds of a jury should be sufficient to find a verdict. The Speaker announced the standing and joint standing committees, and the House adjourned.

Gov. Seymour and the Draft.

Governor SEYMOUR, in his message, recommends an amendment to the military laws of New York in relation to the draft. His views will meet with a hearty and universal response, not only in New York, but in every loyal State, excepting, possibly, from those who under existing laws are exempt from military duty by reason of their holding some fat office under the State or National Government. The following paragraph is from his message:

"All male citizens of suitable years should be equally liable; if those who are unfit to perform duty are drawn, they should pay such sum as shall be deemed just by suitable tribunals. If they are unable to pay, the amount can be remitted, or like firemen, they might render an equivalent in an equally honorable branch of the public service. If the lot falls on officials, they can procure substitutes or pay such commutation as may be prescribed by law. It is glaringly unjust to allow those enjoying the honors and profits of official station to go free of all liabilities, while the only son of the widow, or the sole support of the family, may be forced upon a distant and dangerous service."

A Convention of The States.

We trust that immediate action will be taken by the proper authorities in the loyal States to procure a convention of all the States. If peace can be restored and the authority of the government re-established upon the old basis, it would be hailed with heartfelt joy by a vast majority of all our citizens. It would be opposed only by those traitorous fanatics that have denounced and anathematised the constitution and Union. If Congress refuses to move in the matter, as the present one doubtless will, those northern States having democratic and conservative Legislatures should initiate the proper measures for the calling of the convention, and, joined with the border States, urge upon the South the necessity of the action for the adjustment of our difficulties.

The terms of settlement may very properly be left with the convention. Its action should not be embarrassed by premature discussion. A settlement agreed upon by the entire body of the seceded States, by the border, and conservative democratic States, would compel respect and obedience. New England would much rather sacrifice her fanaticism than her connection with the Union. If she will not consent to terms of peace acceptable to the balance of the Union, she can step aside.

If there is a hope remaining for the restoration of the government, it is in a peace that will secure to every section of our confederacy the sacred guarantees of the constitution. The impossibility of subjugating the South has already been demonstrated. The contest, as at present waged, will only exhaust each party, without leading to decisive results. It is nonsense to talk of our exterminating five and a half millions of people such as we have been fighting for the past two years. Extermination is the abolition panacea, advocated by its Governors, pulpit, and press. The country can never be relieved from its ills by these fanatical quacks. It is sick unto death, and requires the treatment of the old Allopaths that have brought it safely through so many dangers.

Let them meet in council and prescribe the proper treatment. The patient has been bled enough, heaven knows, and the Sangrados that have been in charge must seek employment elsewhere. We want peace upon honorable terms. By accepting and offering the old constitution and Union, we can obtain it, if at all. The South can fairly accept these, as we can fairly offer them. We require from them only that which we impose upon ourselves. It may be urged that these terms have already been offered and rejected. They have never been offered in such a manner that the majority of the people in the South could practically act upon them. At the time of the passage of the Crittenden resolution, the people of the southern States, if a fair canvass could have been obtained, and they could have been assured of the steadfast adherence of the North, to the spirit of that resolution, would have given a large majority in favor of the Union. The citizens of the seceded States were then controlled by the leaders of secession. Since then their passions have been inflamed by fanatical and vindictive legislation, and by cruel and unjust exactions of military commandants.

They are now weary of war and blood, and will listen to terms of peace that we may honorably offer and they may honorably accept. They never will listen to degrading terms. They never will consent for an instant to suspend the war whilst the emancipation proclamation is held to be effective by the officers of the government.

A convention could result in no injury if it was productive of no benefit. But we confidently believe that there is yet conservative patriotism enough in our country to redeem it and place it upon its old foundations. At all events, a convention of the States would test the opinions of both northern and southern statesmen, and indicate the course that must be pursued to escape from the present labyrinth of horrors. It is not absolutely necessary that there should be an armistice during the session of the convention. If this is made a ground of objection, it can be removed.—*Chicago Times*.

[From the New York Sun, Dec. 29.]

Important and Startling Opinion from the Army of the Potomac.

The Waterbury American publishes the following important remarks from the Hon. Lyman W. Coe, of that city. Mr. Coe is a member of the Senate of Connecticut, and was Chairman of the committee appointed by the Legislature, after the battle of Fredericksburg, to visit the Connecticut soldiers in General Burnside's army and report their wants and condition. He is a leading Republican politician and a gentleman of high character and reputation, so that his report of the condition of the army, differing as it does from certain published accounts, has all the force of an official record, and is entitled to the grave consideration of our citizens:

"Headquarters Hospital,
"Second Brigade, Second Army Corps,
"Near Fredericksburg, Dec. 21, '62.

"I have visited the Eighth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first Regiments, in Harlan's brigade, ninth army corps, and the Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh in the second army corps, and shall go to morrow in search of the Fifth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Regiments, if we can find them. And here I will say that there is difficulty in finding a regiment besides all the troubles you are at, as we found in looking up the Twenty-seventh Regiment yesterday, for they are continually moving their camps. It is like a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants, without a directory and the streets not numbered; and then on the move at that. * * You have no idea of the depression there is in the army at the result of a third attempt to go to Richmond. That it is a complete failure no one can deny. The cause of it may be an open question, but one thing is certain: that there will have to be different management, or we shall not be a nation much longer, and have Jeff. Davis to rule over us. I dare not write what I think, to you, from what I can gather in the limited time I have had for observation and thought; but this is certain, that the President has got to stop acting as Commander-in-Chief, a part of his Cabinet be removed, and another man be placed at the head of the army, politicians in and out of Congress silenced; and more than all the people take hold of the interests of the country, stop carrying on the war for selfish ends, and also keep and let the army alone.

"I have found but one opinion in the army about the merits of Generals. The army almost to a man are for McClellan, and if you expect the army to conquer a peace, you have got to give them a choice. It is as clear to them as the sunshine, and that too with the best feeling for Burnside, who is much respected by all; but he has not the capacity for the moving of an army of this magnitude.

"Yours truly, L. W. Coe."

WE will take 50 cords of wood at this office on subscription.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1862-3 Winter Arrangement. 1862-3

On and after November 17th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at	9:15 A. M.
Arrive Toledo at	4:45 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at	12:16 P. M.
Arrive Toledo at	8:00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at	3.23 P. M.
Arrrive Chicago at	10:00 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at	4.55 P. M.
Arrive Chicago at	10:00 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendalville and Stations on Air Line Road

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. RCROSSING,—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. ☞ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. ☞ Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt.
D. R. RIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

DeKalb Saloon:

MAIN ST., NEAR WEAVER'S HOUSE, **Auburn, Indiana**

ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

☞ All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v1—3y1

[illegible]

STANDARD

SCALES

[illegible] Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

☞ *Be careful to buy only the genuine.* ☞

GRISWOLD'S HACK LINE!

Between

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, One Dollar.

☞ This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

OFFICE: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Mayor House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.

Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 31tf

JUST READY,

NEW GOODS For the Holidays!

An opportunity not to be lost sight of. Agents wanted in every town and Regiment in the United States.

$100,000 WORTH of

Watches, Chains, Sets of Jewelry, Pins, Rings, Gold Pens and Pencils, Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Scarf Pins, &c., &c., &c.,

To be sold for $1 each, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get. Send 25 Cents for a Certificate telling you what you can have, with a Circular giving full particulars.

S. M. WARD & CO.,
Box 4,876. No. 9 PARK Row.
n5m1

Convenience, Speed and Safety.

Tri-Weekly Hack Line!

BETWEEN WATERLOO CITY & FORT WAYNE, IND.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week, at 7 o'clock A. M. Leaves Fort Wayne, for Auburn and Waterloo City, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,25, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,00.

OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.

B. B. LONG, Proprietor.
Waterloo City, Dec. 13, 1862. 31tf

Petition for Divorce.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, ss.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, April Term, 1863.
Andrew J. Ingersoll, vs. Hannah Ingersoll. } Com. for Divorce.

IT appearing by affidavit now on file in my office, that the above named defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant of the filing and pendency of said petition in the above entitled cause, and that unless she appear at the next term of said Court and answer thereto, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

JNO. RALSTON, Clerk, DeKalb C. Court.
J. L. BEST, Atty for Pet.
Jan. 3, 1863. 6w3$4,50.

Strayed.

STRAYED from the home of the subscriber, in Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, on or about the first of November last, a Yearling Heifer Calf, with red and white spots all over the body. REBECCA HICKS.
Jan. 3, 1863. 6w3

JOHN S. WHITE,

Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.

Particular attention paid to collections. Office: West Street, two doors north of Public Square, Auburn, Indiana, dec27n5tf

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified administrator of the Estate of Marquis L. Rhodes, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.
Jan' 3, 1863. 3w3 $1,50.

Surveyor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the County Surveyor or his Deputy will, at my request, proceed to survey, relocate and establish all lines and corners in and adjoining Section fourteen, (14) Town thirty-three, (33) Range fourteen, (14) East, and for that purpose will meet all persons interested at the house of Jon P. Widney, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February, 1863. JOHN P. WIDNEY, App.

D. W. ALTENBURG, County Surveyor.
Jan. 3, 1863. 3w3 $2,25.

Surveyor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the County Surveyor or his Deputy, will at my request, proceed to survey, relocate and establish all lines and corners in and adjoining Sec. sixteen, (16) Town thirty-four, [34] North Range twelve [12] East, and for that purpose will meet all persons interested at the house of John Billman, on Wednesday, the 28th day of Jan. 1863.

E. DAWSON, App.
D. W. ALTENBURG, County Surveyor.
Jan. 3, 1863. 3w3pd

THE NEW ERA.

Mich. Sou. & N. I. R. R.—Time Table.

☞ Trains pass Waterloo Station as follows daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave, 9:12 a. m. Ar. Toledo, 4:15 p. m.
Leave, 12:28 p. m. Ar. Toledo, 8:00 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Leave, 3:22 p. m. Ar. Chicago, 10:00 p. m.
Leave, 6:43 p. m. Ar. Goshen, 9:30 p. m.

PETERSON for February is decidedly a premium number. The beautiful and superb fashion plates of this magazine is the secret of its great popularity with the ladies.

THE 30TH INDIANA AT MURFREESBORO.—In the published lists of our losses at Murfreesboro, we find the names of acting Adj. Stribley, Lieut. co. A, killed.—Maj. Fitzsimmons and Capt. Butcher, co. B, wounded.

☞ The editor's shawl mysteriously disappeared from the sanctum the other morning. The editor is of the opinion that said shawl has been "drafted." If the "cuss" appropriating the same really stands in greater need of the garment than the editor, by dropping a line into his drawer at the P. O. stating the facts, and confessing to the "lifting," he will be excused.

☞ Prof. STRAUB, of Fort Wayne, is now stopping in Auburn for the purpose of giving instructions in instrumental music. He gives instructions on the melodeon, piano, guitar and violin. Mr. S. stands at the head of his profession, and all those desirous of becoming perfect musicians should improve this opportunity.—His terms are reasonable.

A LAMENTABLE MISTAKE.—Many people appear to think that the human stomach has a power for digestion greater than that of the ostrich, and so they throw into it a compound of caustic, crude, indigestible substances, mixed with flour and then called bread. Such is the nature of much of the stuff produced by the use of common Saleratus. We advise all who have any regard for health, and who would preserve their digestive powers unimpaired to a reasonable old age, to use DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, the pure article, sold by most dealers, and at wholesale by the manufacturers at Fairport, Monroe Co., New York.

☞ MR. DICKINSON, dealer in books and stationery, at Waterloo City, has received an invoice of new books, school and miscellaneous, diaries for 1863, cap, letter and note paper of all kinds, envelopes in great variety, pens and inkstands, and in fact anything that any body may want in the line of stationery. His assortment of Diaries for 1863 commend especial notice, judging from the specimen placed in our hands. It is an elegant, gilt-edged, work, made up with the finest quality of paper, contains an almanac and calendar, a table of rates of postage, a table of distances and time by Railroad from New York to the principal cities in the U. S., etc., etc. They are just *the* thing, and we especially thank friend DICKINSON for the copy sent us. Mr. D. is also prepared to furnish the public with Revenue stamps, having received a quantity of all kinds necessary for use in the transaction of business.

When visiting Waterloo City our readers would do well to call at the City Book Store. It will pay.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—In speaking in high terms of the unparalleled prosperity of this road, the Detroit *Free Press* truly says: "Probably no road ever reached a lower point of depression than this one in 1857, or made greater progress in the same space of time. The war which has distracted the country, has, by closing the Mississippi, changed the current of the trade and commerce of the Mississippi valley over our Western railroads, in such an immense stream, that the stockholders have reaped a rich harvest. The increasing popularity and success of the Michigan Southern Road is not due alone to these causes, but is in a great measure attributable to the indomitable energy and the masterly skill and ability of its General Superintendent, JOHN D. CAMPBELL. His extraordinary talents and business capacity united to an untiring industry, have rendered him eminently successful as a railway manager, indeed so much so that he was selected by Secretary Stanton as a man qualified to take the entire control of the railway department of the government, and was urged to accept the position.—Those interested in the Southern Road may congratulate themselves that Mr. CAMPBELL chose to remain in his present position rather than accept the one tendered him."

E. J. SHERLOCK, Esq., of co. A, 100th regiment, in writing to us from Holly Springs, Miss., under date of 4th inst., says that the 100th are at present stationed at that place and compose a part of McDowell's brigade, in Denver's division.—He says that they are on half rations, corn bread and beef at that—and that they are without tents, and the only protection afforded them from the inclemency of the weather are their oil cloths. His company now report only 48 men for duty. He says they received their mail on the 29th ult., the first for six weeks; this brought them the news of the death of Capt. Rhodes which produced a telling effect, not only in his company, but throughout the Regiment. He was respected and much beloved by all who knew him—by his men as one who cared for them, by others as a man and an efficient officer. In him their Regiment lost one of its best and truest men.

The Losses on Both Sides During the Year.

Our tables of engagement during the year 1862 give an aggregate rebel loss of 6,094 killed; 17,671 wounded; and 29,722 prisoners. Added to this is 42,822 reported losses in killed, wounded and prisoners which makes a grand total of 96,409. The aggregate Federal loss during the same period is 12,408 killed, 55,420 wounded, and 38,221 prisoners.—Added to this is 770 repoted losses in killed, wounded and prisoners, making a grand total of 106,819.

It must be remembered, however, that these are by no means official figures—indeed, there are very few, comparatively, official reports of losses. Nor do the above figures comprise all the losses. The battle at Fort Craig, Texas, and Valverde, undoubtedly resulted in a rebel loss of at least 3,000, in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the Union loss in the first battle must have been at least 1,000.

The losses of Pope, in his disasterous campaign in Virginia, must have exceeded 20,000, while the rebels escaped with a loss not exceeding 5,000. At Perryville, Ky., the enemy probably lost 5,000. The battles in Arkansas have doubtless resulted in a rebel loss of 20,000, while the Union losses have not exceeded 5,000. This increases the grand total of rebel losses to 106,706, and that of the Union losses to 132,810. This is exclusive of death by disease in either army, which must reach a very large figure.

DELINQUENT LAND LIST

A list of Lands and Town Lots within the county of De Kalb, returned delinquent by the Treasurer thereof for the Taxes of 1861, including the interest and penalty thereon, and also Taxes for the year 1862.

LANDS.

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	DESCRIPTION, &c.,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Impr'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
BUTLER TOWNSHIP, No. 1.									
Bollinger Henry	62	part of south w quar	7	33	12	100		577	17 07
same	63	n e qr of south w qr	7	do	do	40		165	5 18
Ball James	1410	north west quarter	17	do	do	160		1020	29 70
same	1417	east half of n e quar	18	do	do	80		640	18 11
Gragg John	150	e half of north w qr	18	do	do	80		506	14 80
same	157	w half of north e qr	18	do	do	80		479	14 06
Hensel Abram	294	n hf of s hf of n e qr	36	do	do	40		104	3 74
same		s hf of n hf of s w qr	36	do	do	40		166	5 20
JACKSON TOWNSHIP, No. 2.									
Graves Jedidiah	14	s half of n west quar	2	33	13	80		335	10 56
same	15	n half of n east quar	2	do	do	80		252	8 48
[illegible] Samuel	84	n e quar of n e quar	4	do	do	40		126	7 22
Duey Samuel	76	s half of south w qr	10	do	do	80		252	8 48

LANDS.--Continued.

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	Description, &c.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Impr'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
Widney Charles	80	s w quar of s e quar	11	do	do	40		169	4 96
Moore George	109	n e quar of s w quar	11	do	do	40		341	7 10
Hammond F	272	w hf of south w quar	[illegible]	do	do	80		252	8 44
Frost Phillip	290	s e quar of n e quar	34	do	do	80		241	7 10
Moore John S	191	south east quarter	[illegible]	do	do	160		919	30 08
CONCORD TOWNSHIP, No. 3.									
Hamilton Mathew	107	s e pt of w hf of s e ¼	[illegible]	33	14	1		6	43
Owen Ransom	50	e hf of n e quar s w ¼	[illegible]	do	do	20		58	1 92
same	11	s w quar of s e quar	[illegible]	do	do	40		123	4 15
Franks Isaac	20	west half of s e quar	[illegible]	do	do	80		439	18 91
Lafler Daniel	24	south hf of s w quar	[illegible]	do	do	80		208	7 33
Hardsuck G D	111	s e pt of e hf of n w ¼	1[illegible]	do	do	1	60	168	4 18
same	112	in e pt of w ½ of nw ¼	[illegible]	do	do	1	50	18	49
same	113	in se pt of w ½ of nw ¼	14	do	do	1		11	1 71
Wilmot G W	232	west hf of n w quar	[illegible]	do	do	76	84	502	14 64
Coborn Gordon	235	s east hf of s e quar	[illegible]	do	do	25		210	6 18
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP, No. 4.									
Baily & Smith	5	n frac hf of n e quar	5	33	15	60	51	407	13 33
Coats Noyes	15	in n e qr of s w quar	6	do	do		20	64	1 64
Headley T	29	in n e qr of s w quar	[illegible]	do	do	1	20	24	1 00
Hendricks J B	31	w hf s e qr of n w qr	[illegible]	do	do	39		285	5 58
Ellis Southard	65	west hf of n w quar	[illegible]	do	do	80		621	18 52
Blake J B	66	east hf of south e qr	[illegible]	do	do	80		297	9 78
Booth William	68	s pt e hf of n e quar	[illegible]	do	do	35		170	5 31
Glayston A	85	west pt of s w quar	19	do	do	55		295	8 88
Warner William	100	north w qr s w quar	20	do	do	40		254	7 59
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP, No. 5.									
Ackley A P	5	s e quar of n e quar	5	34	15	40		310	7 22
Hicks D W	20	w pt of n hf of n w ¼	6	do	do	84	86	261	6 07
Chilson Harrison	100	north hf of s e quar	31	do	do	69	08	861	18 92
Peeper Albert	187	n part of n east quar	31	do	do	60		178	4 82
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP, No. 6.									
Jones William	13	s e quar of s w quar	2	34	14	30		279	7 75
Lempson Andrew	14	south w of n w quar	2	do	do	40		159	4 92
Hanver Andrew	29	s end of e hf of s e ¼	3	do	do	10		68	1 78
Brandor Daniel	35½	s e quar of s w quar	3	do	do	40		168	2 77
Cather John	50	e pt of ne qr of sw qr	5	do	do				
same	51	n w quar of s e quar	5	do	do	55		335	9 44
Nodine Henry	55	off s end of w½ s w ¼	5	do	do	5		52	1 40
same	80	n end of w hf n w qr	8	do	do	80		63	2 34
Packer W F	118	s w quar of n e quar	10	do	do	40		273	7 71
Packer A L	119	in nw qr of n e quar	10	do	do	12		50	1 56
Proekter Julius	138	s east quar n w quar	12	do	do	40		420	11 81
Yoat Isaac	142	in s e quar s w quar	12	do	do	10			
same	143	in s w qr of s e quar	12	do	do	10		126	8 65
Bennet John J	146	west hf north w quar	13	do	do	80		568	16 46
Maughler Jacob	152	n pt w hf of s w qr	13	do	do	54			
same	153	n e quar of s w quar	13	do	do	40		378	9 18
Johnson Uriah	197	east hf south w quar	17	do	do	80		386	10 32
Madden W H	235	s w quar of n e quar	17	do	do	40		204	6 07
Kenestick John	248	s w quar n west quar	22	do	do	40		205	4 56
Hase Solomon	254	part s hf of n e quar	23	do	do	77	81	512	16 01
Harman Amos	262	n e quar of n w quar	24	do	do	40		272	7 44
Ludwig Joseph	291	s qr of w hf of s e qr	26	do	do	20		42	1 70
Showalter Jacob	295	n qr of w hf s e quar	26	do	do	60		168	5 57
Huntsman David	321	s e quar of n w quar	28	do	do	40		168	4 20
Easterday Samuel	335	in mid pt of e ½ nw ¼	29	do	do	25		100	3 10
UNION TOWNSHIP, No. 7.									
Bassett Charles	24	in se cor of se ¼ of sw	3	34	13		50	100	2 40
Gloyd & Bowser	111	s e quar of s e quar	11	do	do	40		84	2 84
Rockwell William	117	s w quar n west qr	12	do	do	40		178	5 27
Gloyd & Bowser	127	north half n e quar	13	do	do	80		200	7 13
Merrill Solomon	130	n w quar n w quar	13	do	do	40		242	10 80
Straight W K	273	west hf north e quar	28	do	do	80		420	12 16
Savage S D	342	east hf south w quar	36	do	do	80		398	6 44
same	363	s hf of sw qr of se qr	36	do	do	20		94	2 79
Savage James C	364	ne qr of nw qr of se ¼	36	do	do	10		47	1 38
Savage F A	365	nw qr of nw qr se qr	36	do	do	10		47	1 38
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP, No. 8.									
Disler John A	11	s w quar of n w quar	2	34	12	36	90	822	8 02
Dillman Samuel	12	n hf of n west quar	2	do	do	73		508	10 62
Calkin M F	32	in n e cor of s w qr	4	do	do		30	40	88
Wilson Morgan	51	n side s hf of n w qr	5	do	do	30		298	7 32
Decters George	99	south part s e quar	10	do	do	60		607	15 28
Treesh William Jr	104	n hf of south e quar	10	do	do	80		589	15 01
Townley J W & R W	169	s mid part of s w qr	16	do	do	26		307	8 61
Wyatt S B	170	mid part s west quar	16	do	do	27		336	9 20
Carassel Eli	261	north part s e quar	27	do	do	80		336	9 47
Sanders Benjamin	276	south e quar n e qr	28	do	do	40		210	
same	277	west hf north e quar	28	do	do	80		582	14 86
Watson & Mayer	291	mid part s west quar	29	do	do	9	81	258	4 51
Nickenson Benjamin	308	east hf south w quar	32	do	do	80		458	13 89
R R Co	321	east hf south w quar	33	do	do	80		336	12 60
Shaunan Geo Jr	344	n e quar of n e quar	35	do	do	40		357	7 97
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP, No. 9.									
Kruchbaum Geo	20	s w cor of n hf nw ¼	2	35	12	5		23	1 75
Jones W H	79	s w quar n w quar	8	do	do	40		120	4 06
Deeds Henry E	92	south hf s west quar	10	do	do	80		603	17 26
Heitchi Margaret	101	west side s east quar	11	do	do	40		252	8 56
Shatto Jesse	121	s end of e ½ of se qr	12	do	do	60		702	19 21
Chasey John	148	off s part n w quar	15	do	do	80		150	4 55
Deeds Henry E	150	n half of n west quar	15	do	do	80		678	20 05
Bell Robert H	157	in s e cor of s w qr	15	do	do	7		218	7 95
same	168	in s hf south e quar	15	do	do	38		678	18 01
same	169	w part s hf n w quar	15	do	do	10		65	1 87
Webb Nelson	168	n hf of w hf n e qr	16	35	12	40		480	18 41
Barkey Christian	178	n part north w quar	18	do	do	100		550	16 80
Mercer W M	209	in n e cor of n w qr	22	do	do		60	220	5 98
Short A W	215	part n hf n east quar	22	do	do	78	75	679	19 13
Wells Joshia	218	e pt of nw qr of se qr		do	do				
same	219	s side of ne qr of se ¼	22	do	do	45		330	9 47
Powell George	242	n pt of s hf nw quar	25	do	do	10		10	1 10
Jarvis Jedediah	280	south east quarter	29	do	do	160		870	26 12
Long Jane C	290	n e quar of s e quar	30	do	do	40		160	4 79
Boak J A	326	in ne cor of e ½ of ne ¼	35	do	do	2		25	72
Rice R R	336	s e quar of s e quar	35	do	do	40		280	6 83
same	350	n hf n w qr s w quar	36	do	do	20		48	1 73
same	351	e pt of s ½ nw ¼ sw ¼	36	do	do	14	34	63	1 93
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP, No. 10.									
Longnecker Samuel	14	s w quar of s e quar	2	35	13	40		400	5 13
Dillingham Alfred	66	south hf s e quarter	7	do	do	80		543	15 65
Lockhart A M & W C	73	pt of s w quar n w qr	8	do	do	5		1250	31 44
Grambling Isaac	88	n e quar of n w quar	10	do	do	40		264	7 68
Bower John	108	n w quar of n e quar	12	do	do	40		80	3 00
Haines Samuel	118	n w quar of n e quar	13	do	do	40		184	4 40
Deckr J W	132	s w quar n east quar	15	do	do	40			
same	131	w hf south e quarter	15	do	do	80			14 51
Treesh David	257	w pt of n w quarter	28	do	do	128		750	28 28
Ellenwood Joseph	267	south pt of s w quar	30	do	do	40		241	7 07
same	279	west pt of n w quar	31	do	do	74	50	655	18 28
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, No. 11.									
Layman Samuel	67	s w quar of n e quar	7	35	14	40		84	3 18
Wagoner Margaret	84	s w quar s east quar	9	do	do	40		248	7 16
Waterman Miles	162	west hf of n w quar	16	do	do	80		462	14 08
Jackman & Boyer	167	in south west corner	17	do	do	4		720	18 17
Abright Henry	304	e hf of south w quar	32	do	do	80		414	12 51
Haverstock Jacob	320	north hf of n e quar	36	do	do	80		878	18 89
TROY TOWNSHIP, No. 12.									
Kulsely David	5	north w quar of frac	5	35	15	124		521	13 63
Porter Daniel	7	n e quar of s w quar	5	do	do	40		147	4 69
Porter Mathias	8	n w quar of s e quar	5	do	do	40		147	4 69
Swinehart George	12	n w quar of s w quar	5	do	do	40		126	4 29
Haswell Lewis	32	n e cor of s w quar	7	do	do	15		91	2 80
Rosenbury John	44	south hf s w quarter	8	do	do	80		577	15 99
Casebear Hezekiah	89	s e quar of s w quar	20	do	do	40		241	7 12
Wychoff M A	139	n e quar of s w quar	21	do	do				
same	140	s e quar of n w quar	31	do	do	80		478	13 93

TOWN LOTS.

Owner's Names.	Number.	Township.	Range.	In what Town.	In-Lots.	Out-Lots.	Value lands & Imp'ts.	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
ORANGEVILLE								
Baise Mary	365			"	120			
same	366			"	121			
same	367			"	122		75	1 80
same	368			"	123			
same	369			"	124			
same	370			"	125			
Barnes David	371			"	64			
same	372			"	65		45	1 44
same	373			"	66			
same	374			"	67			
same	375			"	68			
Cole Daniel	376			"	62			
same	377			"	68			
same	378			"	69		60	1 49
same	379			"	70			
same	380			"	71			
VIENNA.								
Baird Lorenzo	145	33	13	"		10		
same	146	do	do	"	88		50	1 [illegible]
same	147	do	do	"	86		[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Coats Noyes	158	do	do	"			50	4 [illegible]
Lawrence J M	191	do	do	"		62		
Moore Erastus	195	do	do	"		41		
same	196	do	do	"		44		
same	197	do	do	"		82	35	9 [illegible]
Weeks G W	251	do	do	"		59	50	1 27
BUTLER.								
Chambers James	436	34	14	Egnew's Addi'n	95		55	8 62
Kennedy A A	452	do	do	"		67	280	5 23
McGaw T N	456	do	do	"	69		100	11 [illegible]
Richard Worth	475	do	do	"	78		250	9 10
Andrews Jerry	476	do	do	Danforth's Add.	14		8	4 72
Beuebe John	482	do	do	"	7		75	1 82
same	483	do	do	"	8		75	1 88
Kepler Samuel	490	do	do	"	11		180	6 17
Isherwood A M	492	do	do	"		66	10	6 78
Miles Jereome	496	do	do	"	87		90	5 70
Segebere Joseph	501	do	do	"		4	20	3 29
Unknown Owner	512	do	do	"		5	65	1 68
Wallace Thomas	504	do	do	"		33	52	1 52
Whaley Arvre E	505	do	do	"		38	60	6 [illegible]
Danforth Isaac	506	do	do	"	18		8	14
Blaker John	522	do	do	Norris' Additi'n	13		75	12 53
Lanning J R	524	do	do	"	11		25	25 93
same	525	do	do	"		14	180	8 44
Armstrong D	528	do	do	Toonlenson's Ad	5		70	1 71
Shull George	545	do	do	"	7		95	1 82
AUBURN.								
				Old Platt	284		6	60
Benschuster Ensigne	82	34	13	Western Addit'n	53		50	1 58
Reed Robert	87	do	do	Old Platt		94 un ½	95	6 16
Bumpus Russel	89	do	do	"	7		160	11 13
same	40	do	do	western addit'n	185		55	4 16
Campbell Elson	73	do	do	old platt	301		2	1 04
Dickinson T R	121	do	do	western addit'n	71		80	1 82
Ensley Jacob	130	do	do	"	144	19 n pt	70	1 96
Ketchum Leonard	280	do	do	old platt	1	22 n pt	10	88
Lockwood Alonzo	299	do	do	"	22		12	1 00
same	300	do	do	western addit'n	148		105	3 18
Latson W A & S J	305	do	do	"	112		190	5 85
McMellar J	333	do	do	"	13		176	4 90
Pierce M F	353	do	do	"	14		219	23 40
same	354	do	do	"	47		20	67
same	355	do	do	"	68		20	64
same	356	do	do	"	69		25	68
same	357	do	do	"	104		55	1 65
Richards Michael	435	do	do	old platt	205		2	1 18
Sprott S W	515	do	do	western addit'n	8		15	62
Woodbury & Watkins	554	do	do	old platt	265		3	98
White Wesley	571	do	do	western addit'n	84		225	7 27
Whetsel Henry	572	do	do	old platt	226		20	84
Wright F A	574	do	do					
WATERLOO.								
				old platt, n part	29		840	6 20
Bowman James	598	34	13	hornberger's ad	178		150	3 56
Baxter C K	601	do	do	old platt	67		188	8 29
Beers J P	604	do	do	"	155		340	8 18
Franks & Haynes	655	do	do	hornberger's ad	175		20	80
Hornberger Isaac	692	do	do	old platt		158 6½	175	6 18
Hutchinson Amos	698	do	do	"	5		10	3 88
Jarvis & Craine	741	do	do	"	122		240	8 67
Krueger Herman	863	do	do	"	151		280	6 97
Lent R J	876	do	do	"	118		340	14 59
Lunceford D M	888	do	do	hornberger's ad	182		800	6 93
Merrill Sophia R	889	do	do	old platt	48			2 86
Plum Alon so		do	do	"	916		85	2 02
Sloan N	950	do	do					
UNIONTOWN.								
				"	19		125	3 88
Bermister Richard	1004	34	13	C A	25		10	5 24
Cronk Anthony	1030	do	do	C P	29		80	1 08
Hank Ephriam	1046	do	do	C A	28		120	7 00
Spreagle William	1077	do	do					
LAWRENCE.								
				"	6		95	4 95
Smith J M	550	34	12	"	7		15	74
same	551	do	do					
CORRUNNA.								
				"	60		112	4 42
Smith G W A	671	34	12	McM's 1st add	15		72	1 89
McMillen A W	690	do	do	McM's 2d add	4		30	88
same	695	do	do	McM's 2d add	5		95	1 48
same	696	do	do					

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County, ss.

I, GEORGE KUHLMAN, Auditor in and for said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots, in said County, returned and remaining Delinquent for the Tax of 1861, and in some cases for previous years, with the amount of Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest, and also the Taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that so much of the foregoing Lands and Town Lots as may be necessary to discharge the Taxes, Interest, Penalty and charges due thereon, or due from owners thereof, at the time of sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House, in Auburn, in said County, on the first Monday in February, A. D. 1863, (the same being the third day of said month,) unless such Taxes, Penalty, Interest and charges, are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day.

GEORGE KUHLMAN,
Auditor De Kalb County.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Auburn, December 27, 1862.

n5w4

THE NEW ERA.

compromising policy, must be brought back.

The restoration of the whole Union will then, be a work of time. The policy of subjugation and extermination means also the waste of blood and treasure of the North. There is but one way to save us from demoralization, discord and repudiation. Our Union must be restored complete in all its parts; no section must be disorganized beyond the unavoidable vicissitudes of war.

It cannot be so united upon any bloody, barbarous, revolutionary or unconstitutional scheme, looking merely to the gratification of hatred, purposes of party ambition or sectional revenge. Let no one demand that the blood of his neighbor be shed. Let no one think that the people who have refused to yield this Union to the rebellion at the South will permit its restoration to be prevented by fanaticism at the North.

In conclusion, he says the condition of our country is not hopeless, unless it is made so by the passions and prejudices which are inconsistent with the government of a great country. We must accept the conditions of affairs as they stand. At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles— Our armies in the field must be supported; all constitutional demands of our General Government must be promptly responded to. Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded.

We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance consistence with honor we will guarantee them every right and every consideration demanded by the Constitution; and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking of the union of these States, or the destruction of the Constitution.

KISSING A CORPUS.—The following goodun is going the rounds of the papers:

Not long since, a lot of us—I am H. P. ("high private") now—were quartered in several wooden tenements, and in the inner room of one lay the corpus of a young secesh officer, awaiting burial. The news soon spread to a village not far off Down came a tearing sentimental and not bad looking specimen of a Virginny dame.— "Let me kiss him for his mother!" she cried, as I interrupted her progress. "Do let me kiss him for his mother!" "Kiss whom?" "The dear little lieutenant, the one who lies dead within. Point him out to me, sir, if you please. I never saw him, but—oh!" I led her through a room in which Lieutenant———, of Philadelphia, lay stretched out on an upturned trough, fast asleep. Supposing him to be the "article" sought for, she rushed up, and exclaimed: "Let me kiss him for his mother," approaching her lips to his forehead.— What was her amazement, when the "corpus," ardently clasping his arms around her, returned the salute vigorously and exclaimed: "Never mind, old, lady, miss, go it on your own account, I haven't the slighest objection."

The Atlantic Monthly.

BEGINNING OF A NEW VOLUME.

THE NUMBER FOR JAN. 1863, BEGINS THE

Eleventh Volume of the

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From the commencement, in 1857, the ATLANTIC has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, amid all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career, will ever be faithfully maintained.

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THE SENTINEL FOR 1863.

THE governmental and political questions of the coming year will have an absorbing interest for every citizen. We are engaged in a gigantic civil war, the result of which none can foresee. It threatens a radical change in the institutions and principles upon which the Government was founded, and the destruction of the liberty and rights of the citizen, such as the people of no other nation have enjoyed, and to which may be attributed our unequaled progress in national prosperity and greatness. The issue will soon be upon us, whether this free Government shall be preserved and maintained and the rights of the States under the Constitution perpetuated, or a powerful central authority be permitted to grow out of this war, obliterating State lines, State institutions, and all those checks upon the Federal Government, rights reserved by the States, which have constituted the excellence and superiority of our nationality—States "one as the sea" for the common objects set forth in the Constitution, but "distinct as the billows" in the management of their purely domestic affairs. These questions were involved in the recent elections, and the voice of the people was most emphatically expressed for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." Never was there a time when it was so important that the people should be thoroughly advised as to the progress and condition of public affairs and of passing events. A people are not fit for self-government unless with an intelligent judgment they decide upon the questions which affect alike their own and the public welfare.

CONGRESS

Will soon assemble, and the most important questions will be brought before it for determination. One of which, the Emancipation and Colonization policy of the President, will vitally affect the future of the country. All interesting Congressional proceedings will be reported in the *Sentinel*.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A new Legislature will assemble on the 8th of January next. Its action will have a deep interest for the citizens of Indiana. The *Sentinel* will contain a faithful and intelligent report of its proceedings, so that the reader can understand from day to day what their Representatives are doing.

THE WAR.

The events of the war as they are developed will be faithfully given, so that the public may be advised as to its progress; the results of battles; the condition of the contending armies, and all that affects the great struggle, at home and abroad, for the overthrow of the Rebellion.

In addition, the *Sentinel* will contain the CURRENT NEWS of the day, CHOICE MISCELLANY, STATE ITEMS, the latest reports of the NEW YORK and CINCINNATI GENERAL and CATTLE MARKETS, the condition of the MONEY and STOCK MARKETS; in a word, it will be the effort of the Proprietors of the *Sentinel* to give its columns an interest for all classes of readers and such information as will be especially adapted to the well being of the citizens of Indiana.

The *Sentinel* will continue to represent and stand by the regular organizations of the Democratic party, State and National; sustain the principles and policy they shall avow, and support the candidates they may nominate.

We have no agents. The low prices for subscription will not allow it. We therefore ask our Democratic friends—all who desire the success of sound principles—to aid in the extension of the circulation of the *Sentinel*, Daily and Weekly, until they shall at least reach every Democratic family in Indiana. The press is a most important agent in directing aright the public mind, and all that is needed to give the Democratic party permanent rule is the enlightenment of the people as to its principles and policy. It shall be our aim, with all the ability we possess, to faithfully advocate Democratic sentiments and measures, for we believe that in so doing we best promote the true interests of the country.

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An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

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and hence their

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Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

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which have been showered upon him from

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The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

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In the Blood,

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If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula,	*Syphilis,*
Skin Diseases,	*Old Sores,*
Salt Rheum,	*Rheumatism,*
Dyspepsia,	*Sick Headache,*
Liver Complaint,	*Fever and Ague,*
Leucorrhœa,	*Female Complaints,*
Erysipelas,	*St. Anthony's Fire,*
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ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills

are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

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which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache,	*Costiveness,*
Colic Pains,	*Cholera Morbus,*
Indigestion,	*Pain in the Bowels,*
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Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

* As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of those eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of N. Y., and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

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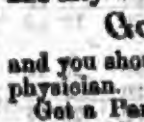

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Lot No. 71, (cor. lot) on Main street, with fine dwelling, fruit trees and shrubbery surrounding—a good store house, a building well calculated for a business house. The location is the best in the place.

Also Lot. No. 10, with dwelling, on Jackson street. A most desirable residence.

Auburn, the location of the above property, is the County Seat of DeKalb, and is rapidly increasing in business and population. It has a good market, having the benefit of the M. S. & N. I. Railroad. Terms reasonable.— For further particulars apply to or address

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MANTLES,
CLOAKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS
PRINTS,
LAWNS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMOREL SKIRTS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
CLOTHS and CASSMERS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c., &c

A Large Assortment of

Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Beltings, &c., &c.

ALSO ALL THE

LATEST STYLES OF

DRESS GOODS!

ALSO

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
QUEENSWARE, CLOCKS, &c.

STEIFLE & WOLF.

Sept. 6, 1862.

DR. LACROIX'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE Physiological View of Marriage

250 *Pages and* 130 *Engravings.*—Price only twenty-five cents. Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. On the infirmities of youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginings, involuntary imaginations, blushings, defective memory, indigestion and lassitude, with confessions of thrilling interest of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a young Married Lady, &c., &c. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. Young Men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, pains, sometimes a ringing of the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's new PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT. We have, for the greater part of the past year, devoted our time in visiting the European Hospitals, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and on the Continent.— Those who place themselves under our care will now have the full benefit of the many New and Efficacious Remedies, which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, secrecy and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore, as a Physician in our peculiar department of professional practice, for the past twenty-five years. *French Female Pills.*—Ladies who wish for Medicine, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but Dr. DeLancy's Female Periodical Pills. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be found on the wrapper accompanying each box,) though always safe and healthy, yet so active are they. Price $1 per box. They can be mailed to any part of the United States. TO THE LADIES—Who need a *confidential* medical adviser with regard to any of those interesting complaints to which their delicate organizations renders them liable, are particularly invited to consult us *The "Electro-Galvanic Protective."*—For married ladies whose health will not admit or who have no desire to increase their family, may be obtained as above. It is perfectly safe, and has been extensively used during the last eight years. Price reduced to $10. Attendance daily, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, and on Sundays from 2 till 5 p. m.— *Medicines* with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Dr. L.'s office is still located as established, under the name of DR. LA CROIX, at No. 37, Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. 50

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Dry Goods, Clothing,

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Produce Wanted in Exchange for Good

Jarvis, June 7, 1862. 28tf.

DR. ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS

ARE NOT

TO BE EXCELLED

AS A

STOMACHIC

AND

Regulator

OF THE

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

These Bitters

are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great Regulator of the system.

In the Bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilious Fever,
Fever and Ague,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Jaundice,
Kidney Complaints,

and all diseases of a similar nature.

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are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them

Highly Tonic.

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Stomach Bitters
are the poor man's Friend.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

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Stomach Bitters
are the rich man's Solace and Comfort.

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Stomach Bitters
invigorate the weak and debilitated.

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Stomach Bitters
drive away melancholy and make Life enjoyable.

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Stomach Bitters
are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a fac-simile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeiters. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

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This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evels, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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$20,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS!

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Waterloo City, Nov 1, 1862

IT IS NOT A DYE.

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$1,000. PREMIUM. $1,000.

Will cause Hair to Grow on Bald Heads will Restore Grey or Diseased Hair to its

Original Condition and Color!

Will Prevent the Hair from Falling Off, and promote a New and Healthy Growth, completely eradicates Dandruff, will prevent and cure Nervous Headache, will give to the Hair a Glossy Appearance, and is a Certain Curefor all Diseases of the Head.

Price 75 Cents; three Bottles for $2.

It is a perfect and complete dressing for the Hair. Read the following testimonials:

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WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir—Two years ago my head was almost entirely *bald*, and the little hair I had was all *gray*, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your *Hair Restorative*, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent *Hair Restorative*, and you also may refer any doubting person to me. ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District, New York.

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Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.

S. D. LONG, Proprietor.

July 5, 1862.

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, Feb. 28, 1863. No. 12.

THE NEW ERA.

J. Q. LOVELAND,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS

TERMS:

Paper—$1.00 per year, in advance; $1.50 within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

E. R. Wilson, Judge Circuit Court;
J. W. Sowell, Circuit Prosecutor;
Wm. M. Clapp, Judge Court Common Pleas;
E. R. Kennedy, Common Pleas Prosecutor;
John Barrow, Clerk;
Auditor, George Kuhlman
Sheriff, John N. Miller;
Treasurer, George Barney;
Recorder, Samuel B. Widney;
Coroner, Jeremiah Plum;
Surveyor, D. W. Altenburg;
Commissioners, John Braddon; J. M. Brumbach; Henry Fusselman.

JAS. I. BEST,

ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Waterloo City, Indiana. v2—21

EGBERT B. MOTT,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 2—21

J. B. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. ☞ Office, With the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y

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PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Auburn, Indiana. Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

CITY HOTEL,

Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road,

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S. W. Corner of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana—John Butt, Proprietor. Tri-Weekly Stages to Fort Wayne Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. ☞ Good Livery Stable in Connection. ☜ 10.

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Corner Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.—H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

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F. & A. M.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon.
J. H. FORD, W. M.
John Butt, Secretary.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN,

Notary Public, Real Estate and Collecting Agent,

WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

(Office up stairs, over M. & A. Hale's Store.)

Will attend to

Buying, Selling and Leasing of Real Estate; Paying Taxes; Collecting and Securing Claims; Making Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to PERFECTING TITLES to Real Estate in DeKalb County. He has a complete Abstract of the Records of said County, and of the Deeds that were Recorded in LaGrange and Allen Counties, before DeKalb was organized, and is prepared to give Abstracts of Titles for a fair compensation.—Farmers look well to the Titles of your Land before it is too late. There is FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND in this County to which there is an Imperfect Title, and you may own a portion of it.

Correspondence solicited, which will be strictly confidential. 3—18

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TIP-TOP FIT in fine CALF BOOTS,

GO TO

HARE'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.

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GOSHEN, INDIANA.

Office in Mechanic's Block. 3—4

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We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. ☞ Office at he American House.

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For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

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GEO. WAGGONER dealer in

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Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the

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July 5, 1862.

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Dry Goods, Clothing,

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Produce Wanted in Exchange for Good

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MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,

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ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

☞ All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—3y1

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Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.

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$20,000 Worth of

New Goods Just Received

GREAT BARGAINS

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DRY GOODS

AND

CLOTHING

AT

STEIFLE & WOLF'S!

We have stocked our Store with a NEW

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STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods!

Which will be offered to the public at

GREATLY

REDUCED

PRICES!

FOR CASH.

We have just received a LARGE ASSORTMNET of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS;
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PRINTS,
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HOOP-SKIRTS,
BALMOREL SKIRTS,
TOWELING,
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CLOTHS and CASSMERS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

A Large Assortment of

Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Beltings, &c., &c.

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Sept. 6, 1862.

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CHEMICALS,
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☞ His stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality. ☜

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Convenience, Speed and Safety.

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LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Fort Wayne, for Auburn and Waterloo City, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, at 8 o'clock a. m.

FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,25, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,00.

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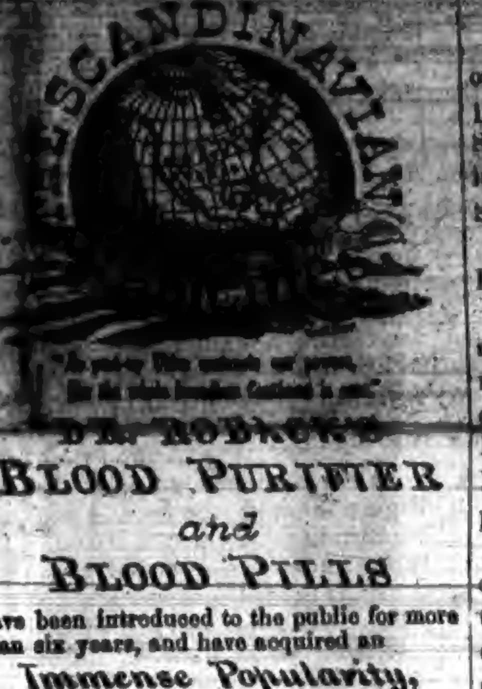

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BLOOD PURIFIER

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BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,

far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,

and hence their

Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates

which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula, Syphilis,
Skin Diseases, Old Sores,
Salt Rheum, Rheumatism,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague,
Leucorrhœa, Female Complaints,
Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire,
Tumors, Eruptions,
Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years. Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills

are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness,
Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus,
Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,
Dizziness, etc.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

* As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of these eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of N. Y., and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 2d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 18 Hammond Street.

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In DeKalb county by M. F. PIERCE, Auburn; I. W. Bowen, Corrunna; J. U. Winslow, Waterloo City; John Clark, Eairfield Center; T. J. & J. T. Sheldon, Jarvis; N. L. Thomas, Newville, and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States. 17

JOB WORK,

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to previous call the Democracy of Franklin Township assembled on the 17th day of February, 1863, at the Center School House, and organized by appointing George Shultz chairman, and James Stearnes Secretary.

By request of the chairman, Thomas Kelly stated the object of the meeting

On motion of Thomas Kelly the Chair appointed the following committee to draft resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting: James Hammond, Thomas Kelly, M. A. Buck, J. D. Beard and J. P. Wagoner, who reported the following preamble and resolutions.

We the democracy and conservative men of Franklin Township assembled, adopt the following as an expression of our principles and sentiments in regard to national and State affairs:

WHEREAS, At the beginning of the present Administration, the people were assured by the President and Congress, that they did not wish, nor had they the constitutional right, to interfere with the institutions of the Southern States, nor the constitutional rights of their citizens, but that the war should be carried on for the express purpose of putting down the rebellion, and

WHEREAS, The war is no longer carried on for that purpose, but as a crusade against slavery, thereby uniting the South as one man, and dividing the North, making the restoration of the old Union impossible. Therefore

Resolved, 1. That we recognize the Federal Constitution as the great bond of union, operating in its appropriate sphere upon States and individuals alike; upon its benificent influence and faithful observance the American people for more than three quarters of a century have enjoyed the blessings of liberty, law and order, and advanced with unequaled rapidity in the pathways of national greatness and renown.

2. The democracy are ready now, as they have ever been, to vindicate the honor and integrity of our country, and defend its constitution and its laws from whatever source the assault may come; under the solemn pledges of the President and the present Congress, that those high and holy purposes would guide them in the conduct of the war, the democracy rallied by thousand and tens of thousands to their country's flag, and attested their loyalty in many a well fought battle.

3. We recognize in the President, the Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States," and shall oppose no obstacles to the exercise of his just and constitutional powers; we assert, however, that he is not Commander-in-Chief of private citizens in loyal States, and we denounce as an act of unconstitution and arbitrary power, the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, suspending the writ of habeas corpus in those States, and authorizing the arrest and punishment of citizens by military commissioners for offenses unknown to the laws.

4. We are uncompromisingly opposed to investment by the General Government of a single dollar in the purchase of slaves for the purpose avowed by the President of the United States.

5. That we are in favor of calling, at the earliest practicable period, a convention of the several States, for the purpose of adopting such measures, by amendments to the constitution, or otherwise, as shall restore the Union and secure happiness and peace throughout the land.

6. That we earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens everywhere to observe and keep all their lawful and constitutional obligations, not only as a matter of duty and safety to all, but that they may not be reproached in history with having been guilty of the same crimes they condemn in others.

7. That the principles of the abolition-republican party are in direct opposition to the peaceful union of the States as our forefathers made it, and as we value our government, with all its blessings, we should use every exertion in our power to overthrow that party which is rushing our country into the vortex of destruction, for the purpose of elevating an inferior race to the level of the superior, or degrading us to the level of the negro.

8. That the President in changing the policy of the war from the suppression of the rebellion, for restoring of the Union, to that of a crusade against slavery, thereby causing thousands of our boys to fight against that they utterly abhor, is guilty of base treachery and treason, and is not worthy of our support.

9. That the arrests of our citizens without authority of law, and confining them in dungeons and bastiles, deserves the condemnation of every American patriot, and cannot be endured longer with loyalty.

10. That we are in favor of using every exertion for the restoration of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, but not one solitary dollar, or a single soldier to carry it on in its present unholy and damnable purpose.

11. That we approve of the course of our fellow townsmen and Representative, Hon. Miles Waterman, in bringing up a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use every means to effect the repeal of the compensated emancipation act, passed by Congress, and to defeat any appropriation for that purpose by all reasonable efforts.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary thereof, and a copy be forwarded to the editor of the *New Era*, and also to the Waterloo *Press*, with a request for their publication.

GEORGE SHULTZ, Ch'n.
JAMES STEARNES, Sec'y.

The Trouble and the Remedy.

If the life of a great nation were not at stake, we might admire the fatal ingenuity with which the Republican party moulds public opinion to its uses. At the outset of the war, its "No Party" slogan hushed all differences in the North. Soon a suspicion began to prevail, that this Shibboleth—around which the patriotism of the whole land could rally—meant, simply, no *Democratic* party. Entrenched in power, with an army at its back, and its fingers convulsively clutching the public purse, the Republican party began to convert the energy of the nation into a huge machine for the benefit of the Chicago Platform. It took advantage of the natural irritation throughout the North, at the crimes and folly of the Southern leaders, to stifle all free expression of the public will, by the repetition of the sentiment: "Everything is right which will save the Government."

Then came its district of Columbia bill, its confiscation bills, military edicts in peaceful districts, surveillance over the press, indiscriminate arrests, suspension of judicial writs, military *legislation* by Generals in the field, sweeping emancipation decrees by the President, and bills for the armed organization negroes, which carefully provide that they are not to be *paid more* than white men!

Then came an uneasy feeling through the free States and Union slave States, which is ripening into a most ominous discontent. In the great State of New York, it is shadowed in the Message of the Governor. In Illinois it has resulted in resolutions on the part of the Legislature. In Kentucky the General Assembly has given expression to it. In Michigan, the same warning voice is heard. Judge Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States a late appointee of the President, has boldly disavowed the radical measures of the Administration.—Curtin, the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, has been *compelled* to go with the current. In Congress and in public meetings, dangerous propositions of new alliances and new separations are heard

Will the Republican party heed in time, and abandon its programme to save the nation?

This is the vital issue of the hour. The miserable, cowardly, damning *ruse* they are preparing to play in asserting that "If we fail in this struggle, it is because of the Copperhead Democracy," wont do.

"The lapwing cries from its nest away."

But history will not reverse its verdict for all the sophistry they may now practice.

Every measure they choose to adopt, the people, for the sake of unanimity, submitted to. They have had boundless means, almost fabulous armies, and the unwavering support of their political opponents; but the disasters into which their radicalism is plunging us all, have *alarmed* the entire people. They must quit denouncing the Democracy as a treasonable element. They must quit illegal and revolutionary legislation. They must quit making political Generals. They must quit setting at defiance the wishes of the people, whose mere agents they are. They must announce that they intend themselves to obey the laws. They must then honestly appeal once more to the *whole* people; and then, if the Democracy and the *genuine* patriotic element does not rally to them, we will say, on their heads be the ruin of the nation. If the Republicans are not willing to do this, *Fait I'lum* is already written, and they are justly responsible for this immeasurable evil.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

From 1683 to 1816 England was for more than half the time—sixty-seven years—engaged in war. The war of the Spanish succession cost over $300,000,000 in eleven years; the seven years war cost $560,000,000; our revolutionary war cost England $680,000,000, and that of the French revolution $2,320,000,000. When at war with Napoleon from 1803 to 1810, England raised by taxes the enormous of $3,355,000,000; and by loans the further sum of $1,940,000—an average of over $1,322,000 per day. It has been said that for ninety days before the battle of Watterloo, she spent an average of $5,000,000 per day. The people of those countries are still overburdened with taxes, and the poor people have a slim chance to advance in wealth and position.

THE NEW ERA.

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THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

To Maintain the Constitution & Restore the Union.

Saturday, : : : : Feb. 28, 1863.

Mass Meeting and Speech by the Hon. J. K. Edgerton.

The mass meeting at Auburn on last Saturday, in pursuance of the call for a democratic and conservative mass meeting, of all citizens indiscriminative of party, who were favorable to a Constitutional Union and the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion—and for the sake of the Union, and who were opposed to the impolitic and unstatesmanlike policy of the present administration in the conduct of the war, its practice of corruption, peculation and fraud, and manifestation of despotism throughout every department, both State and National, was the grandest and greatest affair that the sun ever shone upon within the borders of our county. The gathering was overwhelmingly large, and enthusiasm, patriotism, and love and reverence for the Union and the Constitution of Washington was manifestly loud and deep. Every one thought and felt it good to be there, and chalked it down as the happiest, brightest and greatest day of their lives. The speech by our gallant and Constitutional Union Democratic Congressman, the Hon. J. K. Edgerton, was the great event of the day We do not believe there ever was made a better, a more fitting patriotic speech than the one delivered on that occasion; truthful, logical, argumentative and statesmanlike throughout, it challenged comparison and successful contradiction. The speaker planting himself upon the Constitution and the Union, dealt ably and manfully for their preservation and supremacy, doing battle against every foe thereof, both South and North. Truly the speech evinced the statesmanship, the patriotism, scholarship and gentlemanly qualities of its author. At the conclusion of his speech three cheers were proposed for Edgerton, and the Constitution and the Union.

The proceedings of the meeting will be published next week. They were not handed to us in time for this week's issue.

Trouble Brewing.

It is a well-known fact that the abolitionists have organized secret political associations throughout the State, and there is strong reason to believe that Gov. Morton has clandestinely supplied them with arms and ammunition, illegally purloined from the State arsenal. We have already noticed the fact that one of these treasonable dark lantern associations exists in this city; and we are positively assured that 800 stand of arms with a large supply of ball cartridges, have been sent here to arm the members. What do these things portend? Does his excellency intend to attempt to overawe and dragoon the free citizens of Indiana into a tame submission to his ambitions and despotic projects?—The subject deserves the attention of all lovers of law and order, and unless means are taken to put down these treasonable associations and have the public arms returned to the arsenal we may certainly look for revolution and bloodshed.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

Very true. It is no longer a matter of doubt and speculation that secret abolition associations have been organized throughout the State. One of these midnight associations exists in this town and the members have been furnished with arms and ammunition. It would be well for all freedom loving and peaceably disposed citizens to be on their guard. God knows that the times are dark and troublesome enough already, and any farther apprehension of trouble must be met with a shudder by every patriot and lawful citizen.—But we fear that there is a storm brewing, as it is evident that these armed secret political abolition associations are intended for mischief. This movement means something, and that something is dark and devilish, and when the leaders of these midnight plotters go about the streets crying down free citizens, bawling out that, "*this democratic expression of opinion, these democratic public meetings must and shall be put down; we have got the power and intend to use it!*" there is a mighty significance in it. The free citizen should be cautioned of his danger when abolitionism gets as bold as this; it behooves him to keep a faithful watch ere he have wrested from him the dear birthright of freedom.

The fools ought to have sense enough to stop where they are. Let them take warning from history and desist at once. Do they want revolution and bloodshed? Do they desire to see a second French revolution, that the the soil of Indiana may run with blood as did the streets of Paris? If they do let them go on.

☞ Pop Gun Smith, the great abolition thunderer, held forth to a small abolition audience in this place on last Thursday. We did not hear his speech, but we are informed that it was a lame affair, consisting of abuse, slander and falsehood of democrats and the democratic party. We do not envy the conscience of a man who will hire himself out to the dirty abolition party by the job, to go about the country peddling falsehoods and creating ill feeling and contention among his fellow citizens.

"He be such a miscreant and knave,
That the very worms will damn him
When laid in his grave."

From the Chicago Times, Feb. 26.

The Latest News.

The rebels have again invaded Kentucky; but how many they number and what they are doing are matters of indefiniteness, the reports being of a contradictory character. According to some accounts, they are in large force, have occupied Richmond, Nicholasville, and Winchester, and are threating Lexington, Cynthiana, Frankfort, &c.; while, according to others, they are less than 1,000 strong, have simply passed through Richmond and Winchester, and after a slight skirmish, have "cleared out" in the direction of Mt. Sterling.

The ram Queen of the West, Capt. Eliot, which recently ran the blockade at Vicksburg, has been captured by the rebels, on Red River. A Federal gunboat has passed into Lake Providence.

The great rise in gold yesterday had the effect of inducing the committee of conference on the finance bill to reconsider its decision in favor of the $300,000,000 legal-tender clause. That sum, it is now said will be reduced onehalf, and perhaps abandoned altogether.

Lee and Stonewall Jackson are still at Fredericksburg, and it is believed that the Confederate force at that point has suffered but little diminution. Work on the rebel fortifications is progressing vigorously.

In the Senat, on Monday evening, the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was passed In the same body, yesterday a bill was passed for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota. In the House, the conscription bill was debated, the demand for the previous question having been withdrawn; and it was finally agreed to take a vote on the bill at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

It is proposed to thoroughly reorganize the army, and Gen. McDowell appeared before the House Military Committee yesterday, by invitation, and gave his views on the subject. Steps will be taken before the adjournment of Congress to secure the ends desired.

The Richmond Enquirer states that the account from Charleston of the breaking of the blockade of that port proves untrue in every particular. An official inquiry is to be made into the mismanagement of the affair.

A confederate privateer is reported by a Calcutta paper to be cruising in the Bay of Bengal.

Vice President Hamlin has gone to Maine to obtain white officers for nigger regiments.

☞ We would call attention to the card of Messrs. S. M. Ward & Co., 208 Broadway, N. Y., in another column. They offer great inducements; their stock is very large and varied; they warrant all goods to be as represented, or the money will be refunded. They have the reputation of being honorable business men, and from personal dealings with them we can verify the fact; and we would, therefore, recommend such of our readers who may want anything in the Jewelry or Gold Pen and Pencil line, or would like to secure an Agency from them, to apply at once.—Their arrangements are such that you can transact business with them through the mail almost as well as if you gave them a personal call.

Essentials to Prosperity.—Good newspapers, good stores, and good housewives, are among the essentials to prosperity in any locality. The good newspaper has always something to say in favor of DeLand & Co's Chemical Saleratus, the good merchant always has it for sale, and the good housewife will use no other in making bread and buscuits. A locality where all these are found, must be prosperous, and the people healthy, as most people are who use bread made with the Chemical Saleratus.

☞ We refer the reader to the Lockets and Pictures of Generals, advertised by A W. Hall & Co., in another column. The inducements to agents are at least novel.

Army Correspondence.

Head Quarter's 2d Division 13th Army Corps, Dept. of Tennessee.
Grand Junction, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1863.

Friend Loveland:

Here we are bivouaced for the present on a large plantation on the north side of the village: or rather it was a plantation, but now everything has fallen a victim to the propensities of the soldiers and appropriated to their peculiar necessities, rendering not only this immediate vicinity, but all the surrounding country, a real waste.

We left Holly Springs on the 16th ult., and marched two days when we encamped at Salem, Miss., a considerable town entirely deserted, on the evening of the 9th.—We arrived here during a heavy rain which continued without cessation until the next day; we were entirely without shelter, consequently suffered much from wet and cold. Such are some of the pleasures we soldiers who have so great a reverence for the proclamation have to endure; however we fare much better here than we did in Mississipp', as we draw full rations of what is allowed by the regulations, except vegetables. I do not know whether our condition will be made any better this winter or not; we have drawn our tents since we arrived here, but they are small and very inadequate, four bell tents are allowed each company. We have received no clothing, and many of us no pay, since September; this serves to encourage and inspire the soldier with patriotism and love for the constitution in its present misconstrued form.

Three companies of our regiment are stationed at Hickory Valley, on the railroad running from this place to Columbus, Ky. The Memphis and Charleston railroad is open to this place; trains run from here to Corinth via Jackson, Tenn.; no trains run south of this point as Van Dorn is in possession of Holly Springs. Present movements indicate that a military post will be established here, the site is an admirable one, and almost seems to have been formed by nature for that particular purpose. Immediately north of the town is a mound of considerable height, the ground sloping off gradually in every direction; the summit of this mound is mounted with twelve guns and surrounded with fortifications; additional embankments and rifle pits are being dug and thrown up; regular details are made from the different regiments of our brigade for the building of these fortifications, &c., although the place is swarming with contrabands, and who are illy provided with quarters and have neither bedding nor clothing to protect them from the cold. On the night of Jan. 15th twenty-nine of the unfortunates froze to death; forty-one froze to death in two nights, and deaths are occurring among them daily. I do not know what Abraham is going to do with them; I can see no change since the most important event of the war has taken place (the proclamation); great numbers of them are sent off on trains running toward Memphis, probably they are enlisted under Curtis, as that General is recruiting a negro brigade.

[I must quit writing for to day and go on an errand to the hospital.]

Well, this morning, (Feb. 15th), I proceed to finish my letter. This is a very dismal morning, snow and rain ('alf-an-'alf) has been falling in torrents all night, snow about four inches in depth. Yesterday afternoon about one entire regiment of negroes left here on the train for Memphis. The scene attending this circumstance beggars all description; some fifteen hundred of the poor wretches gathered at the depot, men, women and children; the men only were taken away, and when the parting moment came it brought with it such a mingling of cries, shrieks and sobs, as can come only from such a mass of wretchedness; many of the men were separated from their wives and children and driven on board the cars at the point of the bayonet; their destination in all probability is Helena, there to enter the service. I am sure a regiment of them would not be very welcome in our brigade. The boys all have enough of the "nigger."

The health of our regiment is not good on an average; a death occurs every day, and some days more; in one instance three out of our company died in one day; we have seventy-nine men in our company, thirty-one of whom are fit for duty. I herewith send you a list of names of deceased soldiers of our company: Captain M. L. Rhodes, Orlander Skinner, F. L. Penny, George Bearns and H. Culver, died in Memphis; John S. Kindell, J. C. McNabb and Abraham Anthony, died at Holly Springs, Miss.; J. W. Melvin, died in an ambulance near Holly Springs; and H. W. Dimitt, died on the Hatchie river.

The field officers of our regiment are all present for the first time since we have been in the service. A large amount of cotton is shipped from this part of Tennessee. The guerrillas made a raid on the railroad near here the other day, but they were discovered however in time and made to "skeedaddle" double quick; one train ran off the track killing five soldiers; our boys managed to draft eleven kegs of pickled pigs fast during the time.

A battle is expected to take place soon at this point, our pickets have had several lively skirmishes with the enemy already; one regiment of our brigade was recently attacked at Davis' Mills, four miles from here; the enemy was repulsed with a loss of seventeen. One thing is certain, when they come they will find the 100th on the alert.

To-day all is quiet along the line.

E. J. Sherlock,
Co. A, 100th Reg. I. V. M.

The Republican Party.

The Republican party has become thoroughly Abolitionized. It no longer cares a fig for the Constitution and is ready to let the Union slide on the first of May if the Rebellion is not crushed by that time.

In its unscrupulous desire for power it is willing to divide the country and permit Jefferson Davis to rule over the Southern Confederacy if it can have the same privilege to rule over the North to acquire all officers and possess absolute control of all the "loaves and fishes." The bleeding fragments of a dismembered Union are nothing to them so that their lust can be satisfied and their greed appeased. Having by deception gained place, they now strive by fraud and treason to retain power. Led by ambitious demagogues like Chase, Sumner, Wade, Wilson, Chandler and Trumbull, they stop at nothing in their unscrupulous attempts to "rule or ruin the country."

The nation has grown sick of such hypocrecy, cant, and corruption, and at every opportunity the people have recently had to express their voice they have signally rebuked and condemned these mountebanks. So corrupt and treasonable has the conduct of the leaders of this party become, that its purest members such as Seward, Ten Eyck, Cowan, Browning, Dixon, Wood and men of their stamp of character and intellect, refuse to act with them, and are now to be found pursuing an independent and patriotic course, looking to the speedy overthrow of the object and purpose of the war. The real peace party are the Republicans, while the war party is the Democracy. The former to retain their temporary hold on power are ready to submit the Constitution and divide and destroy the Union. The latter will never consent to abrogate the Constitution except as provided by that great charter it itself and are unalterably resolved to defend and preserve the Union with "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," to the last.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure, By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4—9

To Nervous Sufferers of Both sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. John M. Dagnall, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. v4—9

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Auburn and vicinity with fresh meat, at his market house first door north of Steitz & Wolf's store, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, of each week. Market hours from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock A. M.

MICHAEL LONG.

Feb. 28, 1863.

JUST READY,
New Styles of Jewelry.

An opportunity not to be lost sight of.—Rare chance for Agents. Ladies as well as Gents can act as Agents. Apply early and secure the Agency for your locality.

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Watches, Vest Chains, Lockets, Rings Gold Pens and Pencils, Bracelets, Studs, Buttons, Neck Chains, Sets of Jewelry, &c.

To be sold for 18 each, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get. Send 25 cts. for Certificate, telling you what you can have, with a Circular, giving full particulars to Agents. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Address,

S. M. WARD & CO.,
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Important to EveryBody!

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

We invite the attention of every lady and gentleman to a new idea. We have commenced the manufacture of a beautiful fine Gold Double Locket, the exact imitation of a SMALL GOLD WATCH. We offer them to the public at FIVE DOLLARS each, and will put into each locket, free of charge, the perfect likenesses of any two of our Generals or leading officers who may be named by the person sending, as we have on hand the portraits of nearly all the officers in the army, as well as most of the Rebel Generals. Besides this rare offer we will send with every locket a desirable gift of fine gold jewelry or watches, worth in cash from ONE DOLLAR up to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. We guarantee that this business shall be conducted on fair and honorable principles, and will refund the money in all cases where a person is dissatisfied.

A FAIR AND LIBERAL OFFER.

We do not ask any one to send us the money till they know what gift they will get. Any person can send us their name, and try their luck, and we will inform them by return mail what gift they are entitled to, and they can then do as they please about sending for it.—It would be well for any lady or gentleman desiring the agency for any neighborhood to write us immediately, as those who apply first will have the first chance at this splendid enterprise. Agents who send us names of persons in any part of the country, to try their luck, will receive ten per cent. of all money they may send us. It is impossible to give all the particulars in an advertisement, but we will do so by private circulars to those sending us their names. The lockets and gifts will be sent by mail, post paid. Money sent by mail at our risk.

P. S.—Write your name, Post Office and State distinctly. Address,

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From an experience of over 16 years in the business, Mr. B. feels confident of pleasing the most fastidious in Ambrotypes and Photographs. Come one, come all, and don't forget the little ones.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather. feb21tf

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To Young Men!

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A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.—This Lecture will prove a book to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of two stamps, by addressing,

CHASE, J. C KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box, 4586.

Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Feagler and Henry Feagler Executors of the last will of John Feagler, deceased, will sell at Public Auction on

Saturday, the 7th Day of March, A. D. 1863,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, on the premises described below, the Real Estate left by said decedent and directed by his last will to be sold by said Executors, at not less than two-thirds of the appraisen value thereof, to wit: The east half of the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of Section twenty-three, (23) in Township thirty-four, (34) north of Range twelve (12) East, in DeKalb County, Indiana, appraised at $625; the south-east quarter of Section fourteen, [14] in the same Township and County, appraised at $400; and the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of Section twenty-four, [24] in the same Township and County, appraised at $10,80.

Terms: One-third of the purchase money down, on day of sale, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from date and to be secured by notes and mortgage on premises, sold without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOSHUA FEAGLER, } Executors.
HENRY FEAGLER, }
Feb. 7, 1863. 0w4 $7,45.

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OF ALL KINDS.

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☞ *Be careful to buy only the genuine.* ☜ [7

GRISWOLD'S
HACK LINE!
Between
AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.
THREE TRIPS PER WEEK.

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The Hack leaves Auburn, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, One Dollar.

☞ This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

Office: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Mayor House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.
Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 41f

Petition for Divorce.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, ss. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, April Term 1863.

James T. Hall, }
vs. } Divorce.
Elizabeth J. Hall, }

It appearing by affidavit now on file in the office of the Clerk, that Elizabeth J. Hall, the above named defendant, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless she appear at the next term of said Court, and answer thereto the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

JNO. RALSTON, Clerk C. C.
DeKalb County.
J. B. Menzies, Atty for Petitioner.
Feb. 21, 1863. n11w3 $5,00.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sylvester Kutzner Administrator of the Estate of Augustus Kutzner has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, Indiana

JOHN RALSTON, Clerk
DeKalb C. P. Court.
Feb. 21, 1863. n11w1 $1,50.

Petition for Divorce.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, ss. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, April Term, 1863.

Philip E. Pennington, }
vs. } Divorce.
Lydia Pennington. }

It appearing by affidavit now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb Cunty, Indiana, that the above named defendant, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendancy of said complaint, and that unless she appear at the next term of said Court and answer thereto, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

JOHN RALSTON, Clerk C. C.,
DeKalb County.
Morris & Dills, Attys for Petitioner.
Feb. 21, 1863. 11w3 $5,00.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana
RAIL ROAD.
1862-3 Winter Arrangement. 1862-3

On and after November 17th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at	9:15 A. M.
Arrive Toledo at	4:45 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at	12:15 P. M.
Arrive Toledo at	3:00 P. M.

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Leave Waterloo at	8:25 P. M.
Arrive Chicago at	10:00 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at	4:55 P. M.
Arrive Chicago at	10:00 A. M.

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AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

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AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendallville and Stations on Air Line Road

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☞ Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. ☜ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. ☜ Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt.
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$20,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS!
SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH,
At
M. & A. HALE'S, Waterloo City.
Waterloo City, Nov. 1, 1862.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at Public Auction,

Saturday, the 14th Day of March, 1863,

at the residence of George Long, in Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, all the personal property of George S. Long, late of said County, deceased, consisting of wheat, farming utencils, &c. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over Three Dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved surety waiving valuation and appraisement laws. WILLIAM GRUBE, Adm'r.
Feb. 21, 1863. 11w3 $3,00.

DeKalb County

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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THE NEW ERA.

J. R. LOVELAND, [illegible]

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS

TERMS

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

[illegible], Judge Circuit Court;
[illegible], Circuit Prosecutor;
[illegible], Judge Court Common Pleas;
[illegible], Common Pleas Prosecutor;
[illegible], Clerk;
[illegible] George [illegible];
[illegible] John H. Miller;
[illegible] George Barney;
[illegible] Samuel R. Widney;
[illegible] Jeremiah Plum;
[illegible] D. W. Alexander;
Commissioners } John Brandon; J. M. [illegible]; Henry [illegible].

JAS. E. [illegible],

ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Waterloo City, Indiana. v3—21

ROBERT H. MOTT,

ATTORNEY [illegible] AT LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 3—21

[illegible] E. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. Office with the Clerk of the Court. 1-ly

MORRIS & DILS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in [illegible] Common Pleas Courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties. [illegible] Ft. Wayne. } [illegible] DILLS, Auburn. 1-ly

J. BRINKERHOFF,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Office, with the County Treasurer. Auburn, Ind.

A. [illegible] A. LARIMORE.

DRS. GOERIZ & LARIMORE,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Auburn, Indiana. Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

CITY HOTEL,

Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road. Waterloo City, Ind. W. D. McABASLAN, Proprietor. This House has recently been re-furnished and renovated throughout. 2-tf

[illegible] HOUSE.

S[illegible], Proprietor. Tri-Weekly Stages to Fort Wayne, Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. Good Livery Stable in Connection. 10

MAYOR HOUSE,

Corner Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne, Indiana. General Stage Office.— M. C. [illegible], Proprietor. 42

NATIONAL HOTEL,

P. [illegible], Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 37

BLAKER HOUSE.

JARVIS, Ind.,—A. [illegible], Pro'pr. A liberal share of the public patronage solicited.

F. & A. M.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon.
J. McFORD, W. M.
John [illegible], Secretary.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN,

Notary Public, Real Estate and Collecting Agent,

WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

(Office up stairs, over M. & A. Hale's Store.)

Will attend to

Buying, Selling and Leasing of Real Estate; Paying Taxes, Collecting and Securing Claims, Making Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to PERFECTING TITLES to Real Estate in DeKalb County. He has a complete Abstract of the Records of said County, and of the Deeds that were Recorded in LaGrange and Allen Counties, before DeKalb was organized, and is prepared to give Abstracts of Titles for a fair compensation. Farmers look well to the Titles of your Land before it is too late. There is FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND in this County to which there is an Imperfect Title, and you may own a portion of it. Correspondence solicited, which will be strictly confidential. [illegible]

FOR A

TIP-TOP FIT in fine CALF BOOTS,

GO TO

HARE'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.

may17

A. S. BEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

Office in Mechanic's Block. 3—4

WATERLOO CITY

LIVERY STABLE.

B. B. LONG, Proprietor.

We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. Office at the American House.
Waterloo City, May 10, 1862. 24tf.

Go To

HARE'S

For Your

BOOTS & SHOES.

This Day Received

A NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Boots and Shoes

From the Eastern Cities.

NEW STYLES.

CALL AND SEE.

C. S. HARE.

May 10, 1862.

WM. H. BROOKS, Jr.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books and Stationary,

Wall, Ceiling and Window Paper,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Cash Paid for Rags. v3-24tf.

FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

GEO. WAGGONER dealer in

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the [illegible] Standard School Books, & Stationery Pies, Cakes, Nuts, Lemonade, Candies, &c 35.

DAILY HACK LINE,

AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.

The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.

Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S & N. I. Railroad.

Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.

S. D. LONG, Proprietor.

July 8, 1862.

J. R. LANNING,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,

YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

AT THE OLD STAND.

Produce Wanted in Exchange for Good

Jarvis, June 7, 1862. 28tf.

H. S. HERRICK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

3—48 NEWVILLE, DEKALB COUNTY, IND.

DeKalb Saloon:

MAIN ST., NEAR WEAVER'S HOUSE,

Auburn, Indiana

ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also [illegible], and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 11, 1862. v4—3y1

AMBROTYPES! AMBROTYPES!

Photographs! Photographs!

The celebrated artist,

H. W. BRAY,

Would announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to take all the various styles of Photographic Miniatures from the largest to the smallest size. All in want of a first class picture are invited to call at his rooms north of Steifle & Wolf's Store.

From an experience of over 15 years in the business, Mr. B. feels confident of pleasing the most fastidious in Ambrotypes and Photographs. Come one, come all, and don't forget the little ones.

No postponement on account of the weather. feb21tf.

JOB WORK,

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

$20,000 Worth of

New Goods Just Received

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING

AT

STEIFLE & WOLF'S!

We have stocked our Store with a NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods!

Which will be offered to the public at

GREATLY

REDUCED

PRICES!

FOR CASH.

We have just received a LARGE ASSORTMNET of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
CLOAKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
LAWNS,
HOOP-SKIRTS,
BALMOREL SKIRTS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
CLOTHS and CASSIMERS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

A Large Assortment of

Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, [illegible], Collars, [illegible], &c., &c.

ALSO

ALL THE

LATEST STYLES

OF

DRESS GOODS!

ALSO

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
QUEENSWARE, CLOCKS, &c.

STEIFLE & WOLF.

Sept. 6, 1862.

I. W. BOWEN,

CORRUNNA, INDIANA,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c.

DRUGS.

CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS.

The stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality.

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

GO TO BOWEN'S.

Nov. 15, 1862. 51tf.

Convenience, Speed and Safety.

Tri-Weekly Hack Line!

BETWEEN WATERLOO CITY & FORT WAYNE, AND,

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Fort Wayne, for Auburn and Waterloo City, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, at 8 o'clock a. m.

FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,25. Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25. Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,00.

OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.

B. B. LONG, Proprietor.

Waterloo City, Dec. 13, 1862. 3tf

SALOON & RESTURAUNT.

(North-west cor. Public Square,)

AUBURN, INDIANA.

J. PLUM, Proprietor.

DR. ROBACK'S

STOMACH

BITTERS

[illegible]

TO BE EXCELLED

Regulator

OF THE

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

These Bitters

are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great Regulator of the system.

In the Bilious districts of the West and South there has for a long time been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilious Fever,
Fever and Ague,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Jaundice,
Kidney Complaints,

and all diseases of a similar nature.

These Bitters

are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them

A Mighty Tonic.

Dr Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the poor man's Friend.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the rich man's Solace and Comfort.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
invigorate the weak and debilitated.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
drive away melancholy and make Life enjoyable.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a fac-simile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeiters. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

C. W. Roback, Proprietor, No. 6 East Fourth st., Cincinnati, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FOR SALE BY

In DeKalb county by M. F. PIERCE, Auburn; I. W. Bowen, Corrunna; J. U. Winslow, Waterloo City; John Clark, Fairfield Center; T. J. & J. T. Shelden, Jarvis; N. L. Thomas, Newville, and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States. 17

In a large mercantile house in Philadelphia is employed, at a salary of seven dollars a week, as a porter, a man about 70 years old. In the same store is employed the porter's son, at a salary of $2,500. As the son sells goods the old man hauls them to the sidewalk. There is in the same city another case that of a rich man, living in the bosom of luxury, whose father vends apples from a basket on a street corner next his door.

The conscription bill, as passed by the Senate, provides, in substance, as follows:

"All able-bodied male citizens, and those who declared their intentions to become such or have exercised the right of suffrage, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, constitute the national forces of the United States, and are liable to perform military duty, when called out by the President.

The exempts are those who are physically or mentally unfit, the Vice President, [illegible] Departments, United States Judges, Governors of States, only son of an indigent widow, or infirm parent, or one such son, where there are two or more, to be selected by the parent, also the only brother of orphan children under twelve years, also the father of motherless children of the same age, and where two of a family are in military service, the remainder of such family, not exceeding two shall be exempt.

No person convicted of felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve. The national force now in service is to be divided into two classes, the first class embracing all between 20 and 35 years of age, and all unmarried men between 35 and 45 years of age. The second class embracing all others, and will not be called into service until after the first class. For convenience of enrollment, districts are made corresponding with the Congressional districts; in each of which the President appoints a Provost Marshal with rank and pay of Captain of Cavalry, or he may detail an officer of similar rank who shall have a bureau in the War Department, and shall make the needful rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act.— These Marshals are to arrest deserters, report treasonable practices, and detect spies, &c.

In each district there is to be a Board of Enrollment, consisting of the Provost Marshal and two other persons, appointed by the President, one of whom is to be a physician and surgeon. This Board shall divide the district into convenient sub-districts, and perfect an enrollment in each year, each class to be enrolled separately. Persons thus enrolled are subject for two years to be called into service to serve for three years or during the war, on the same footing with present volunteers—advance pay, bounty money, &c., included.— When necessary to make a draft, the President shall indicate the number for each district, taking into consideration the number already furnished since the beginning of the war, so as to fairly equalize the burden, the enrolling officer shall then make the draft with fifty per cent addition, and within ten days serve notice upon the drafted men.

Substitutes may be furnished, or commutation made not to exceed three hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Secretary of War. Any person drafted and failing to report, or furnish a substitute, or pay the commutation, shall be deemed a deserter, and subject to immediate arrest. The bill provides for the proper surgical examination of drafted men, and the punishment of surgeons who receive bribes.— When the draft is finished, all those not taken are allowed traveling pay to their homes. Those who furnish substitutes are exempt for the entire time of the draft, and the substitute has the same pay, &c., as though originally drafted.

The bill also provides that volunteers now in service who re-enlist for one year shall have a bounty of $50; one half paid down; those who enlist for two years receive $25 of the regular $100 bounty.— There are also provisions for the consolidation of skeleton regiments; also that Generals in the field may execute court martial sentences against spies, deserters, or murderers, without reference to the President; court martial may reduce absentee officers to the ranks; clothing, arms, &c., shall not be sold, pledged or given away, and may be taken wherever found in illegal hands; persons who entice soldiers to desert, or harbor them, or buy their arms or uniforms, and ship captains or railroad conductors who knowingly convey deserters may be fined $500 and imprisoned from six months to two years.

Any person who resists a draft, or counsels others to do so, or dissuades them from performing military duty, shall be summarily arrested, locked up until the draft is finished, then be tried by a civil court, and fined $500 or imprisoned two years, or both. The President, on the passage of this act shall issue a proclamation recalling absentees from the army, who may return without punishment within the time indicated, except the forfeiture of pay for the time of absence; those who do not return will be deserters.

The remaining sections provide for half pay to officers on leave; grants permission to commanders to give furloughs for a period within thirty days at any one time to five per cent. of the non-commissioned officer and privates; the assignment of conscripts to organize regiments, rescind orders from the War Department in reference to the enlistments of volunteers in the regular service; and in relation to grades in the cavalry.

Governor Johnson on Loyalty and Government.

At the "great Union meeting" Governor Johnson thus expressed himself, as reported in the *Journal*:

"I stand to day, as the advocate of the great Democratic principles of self-government, that the people are the great source of political power. In latter years I have come to the conclusion that the *Union of these States was the fixed principle of Democracy.* Hence, we simply adhere to the principles of self government, and of the people as the source of power, which [illegible] of the Constitution and all laws enacted under it as obligatory on those who live under it. This is Democracy."

Mark these words and sentiments, for they had the approval of the Republicans and Abolitionists at the mass meeting of Thursday. "The Union of these States was the fixed principle of Democracy." In another part of his speech Gov. Johnson remarked that "all agreed in the supremacy of the Constitution and Union of States." And again: "You must re-establish the Democracy in power on the basis of the restoration of the Union and the enforcement of the laws." These are the very objects which the Democracy are seeking to accomplish. And it appears they had the endorsement of those who [illegible] the convention which Johnson addressed.

But where the consistency of Governor Johnson and his endorsers. They are willing that their own doctrines shall find a practical adaptation. What is the motto of the Democratic party now? "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." The old Constitution and the Union established by the founders of the Republic have been the source of all our national and individual prosperity, but, says Andy Johnson, "I am for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was" is the language of the sympathisers with the Southern rebels. The men who utter such truthful sentiments, says Johnson and his compatriots, "are giving the enemies of the Union aid and comfort by their clamor." Or, in other words, the party and the citizens who adhere to the principles upon which our government was founded and under which it has prospered, according to Johnson and company, are sympathisers with Southern Rebels, and the men who are opposed to "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," and who for years have declared that both are a league with death and a covenant with hell, have suddenly become patriots and statesmen. From such statesmen! Democracy and patriotism every true citizen should pray for deliverance. We allude to the arguments and expressions of Governor Johnson to illustrate the weakness, inconsistency and prejudices of the opponents of the Democratic party. They love their party, and hate Democracy more than principle and their country.—*State Sentinel.*

No Peace! "No Peace!"

Suddenly, and by concert, along the whole line of the Republican press, the cry is raised of "No peace!" "No peace without the Union—no Union without Abolition." That is the cry raised, as if by signal, by the whole cohort of fanatics and destructives.

We know well these war cries of the party that uses them. It is the flame of an expiring light. It is the violence which precedes exhaustion—the threat that is the prelude to submission.

There is a large party which wants no peace. The contractors who are coining money, the burly brigadiers who strut in uniform, the adventurers who are in the army, and the sharpers that follow it, the bankers and brokers who are working the currency machine, the speculators who profit by the rise in commodities, are all eager to perpetuate the present state of affairs, no matter what ruin it may entail upon the future. Another class cry "No Peace"—the political aspirants in the States and at Washington, who are determined that the war, which ministers to their ambition, shall not cease till it has accomplished their purposes.

This is what animates the wicked and selfish cry of "No peace." The object of every just war is peace. No civilized people ever went to war without proclaiming a willingness to make peace upon terms of justice, wisdom and expediency. A war that excludes from its objects all considerations of peace, brings infamy upon those who wage it.

The men who calculate upon protracting the war for their purely selfish and ambitious purposes, will, with equal selfishness, abandon it. The day will come when the contractors and speculators and sharpers, who fatten upon the spoil of the war, will demand its surcease, in order that they may realize their gains before utter exhaustion bankrupts the country. The ambitious leaders, who aspire to the control of a Northern Confederacy will demand peace in time, lest a general dissolution should anticipate the day they have fixed for a separation of the States.

These base [illegible] will then demand peace upon any terms—dishonorable peace. It is from the authors of our [illegible] that this last calamity of all is to come.— The men who have instigated a fratricidal war will demand a parricidal peace.

They shall answer to the People, to History and to High Heaven for both!

THE NEW ERA.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	3 mo's	6 mo's	12mo's
Fourth column,	$7.00	$12.00	$20.00
Half "	20.00	25.00	30.00
Whole "	25.00	45.00	60.00

One square (ten lines) one insertion, $1,25; [illegible] insertions $2.00. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to execute Job Work of every description, in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

To Maintain the Constitution & Restore the Union

Saturday, : : : : March 7, 1863.

Congress adjourned at noon Wednesday. The Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware emancipation bills, and the bill providing for Congressional elections in Louisiana and Tennessee, failed for want of time. The provision for the organization of African troops was stricken from the engineer bill before it passed the Senate. The Senate met in extra session Wednesday afternoon, and the newly elected members were sworn in.

Legislation Ended.

The State *Sentinel* of the 2d inst. says: "The Republican members of the House have seceded. They have either gone home or left for parts unknown. A minority in the Legislature representing a minority of the people of Indiana, have determined to block the wheels of Government. This is the meanest form of secession. It is rule or ruin. The conduct of the Republican members of the Legislature is a complete justification of the rebellion. They say to the world that a minority in a Republican Government has the right to revolutionize. That is what the rebels claim. That is the ground upon which they justify their revolt against the best Government upon which the sun ever shone.

The Democratic majority in the Legislature has not the power, under the Constitution, to legislate. The Democratic members of the Legislature have not the power to meet the expectations of the people who elected them; to enact the laws which a majority of the people of Indiana, a large majority, sent them here to adopt. The minority in the Legislature by absence, by secession, can defeat legislation. The Republican members of the House have absquatulated, followed the lead of bad men influenced by bad counsel, and hence have broke a quorum—left the Legislature without power to adopt necessary legislation. Like the Rebels they had not the courage, the patriotism to stand up and contend for their rights under the Constitution, and submit the issues to the people to be corrected, if wrong, but having the power to revolutionize they refuse to submit to the will of the majority.

The Democratic members of the Legislature have not the power to adopt the legislation necessary to carry on the State government. It is useless for them, therefore, to remain here longer. If the Republican members do not return to their places to-day we presume the Legislature will adjourn. If the Republicans are determined to revolutionize, to inaugurate rebellion and revoluiton in Indiana and throughout the North, upon them rest the responsibility and all the consequences which may follow. The Democratic members will go home and submit the matters in controversy to the people and we have no doubt they will be triumphantly sustained."

From the Chicago Times, March 4.

The Latest News.

We have two reports of a great battle at Vicksburg,—one account representing that great losses were sustained, without any decided success on either side, the other that the Federals were defeated, with the loss of 20,000 men No credit is given to these stories. There are also reports that the rebels are evacuating Vicksburg that Porter's entire fleet has run by the rebel batteries; and that six Federal vessels have reached the Tallahatchie River by way of the Yazoo Pass. The Indianola, it appears, was attacked by three rebel boats, sustained a fight of several hours, and surrendered when in a sinking condition

Congress has passed all the important measures that were before it, with the exception of the Missouri and Maryland emancipation bills. The conscription, currency, ways and means and *habeas corpus* suspension acts have all become laws, and the country is now, practically, under the sway of a despotism. At the close of our report this morning, no intelligence had been received of the adjournment of either house.

At last advices the expedition rendezvoused at Port Royal was ready to move, and important intelligence as to its operations may be expected at any moment.

A canal enlargement convention has been called to meet at Chicago on the first Tuesday of June next. The call is signed by a large number of Congressmen.

All the Presidents nominations for Major Generals have been reported by the Senate Military Committee or confirmation, except those of Gens. Hurlbut and Schofield. What the difficulty is as to the latter, we do not know; but the habitual inebriety of the former furnishes a reasonable ground for the action of the committee.

The rebel force in Kentucky under Cluke,—about 900 men—were, on Monday last, near Mt. Sterling, preparing to return to Winchester, and move thence upon

Lexington, Paris and Cynthiana.

Gen. Sigel is reported to have resigned. He recently intimated that justice had not been done him. The presumption is that he wanted a higher command, and could not get it.

The 27th inst. has been designated by Jeff. Davis as a day of fasting and prayer

The Harriet Lane is being converted by the rebels into an iron-clad gunboat

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has resigned his gubernatorial position in order to take his seat in the U. S. Senate.

The Magazines.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIE'S MONTHLY: New York; Frank Leslie. $3 per annum.

Frank Leslie's Ladie's Monthly for March is an elegant number. The literary department contains 43 articles and 20 engravings. The Gazette of Fashion department presents six articles on dress and fashion and thirty-seven illustrations.—"John Marchmont's Legacy" and "Lady Audley's Secret" are the continued stories.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY: Boston; Ticknor & Fields. $3 per annum.

The following is the table of contents in the number for March of the *Atlantic*:

"Christopher North," "Choose You this Day whom Ye will Serve;" "The Horrors of San Domingo;" "A London Suburb;" "The Vagabonds;" "Willie Wharton;" "A Call to my Country-Women;" "The Last Cruise of the Monitor;" "Lyrics of the Street;" "America the Old World;" "Pericles and President Lincoln;" "Reviews and Literary Notices;" "Recent American Publications."

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY: New York; John F. Trowe. $3 per annum.

The *Continental* for March presents the following articles in its table of contents:

"Turkey;" A. Comte, Jr. "False Estimations." "The Blue Handkerchief," "Gold." "Last Words;" Isgold by North. "Parting;" Edward S. Reed, Jr. "A Merchant's Story;" by the author of 'Among the Pines.' "The Captain of '63 to his Men;" Mary E. Nealy. "The Vision of the Monk Gabriel;" Eleanor C. Donnelly. "The Century of Inventions;" Charles G. Leland. "The Lady and her Slave." "For and Against." "European Opinion;" Hon. F. P. Stanton. "The Huguenots;" Hon. G. P. Disosway. "Montgomery in Secession Time." "The Union;" By Hon. Robert J. Walker. "The Soldier's Burial." "Literary Notices." "Editor's Table."

MAP OF DEKALB COUNTY.—The enterprise of getting up a Map of DeKalb County, recently undertaken by E. B. GERBER and C. A. O. MCCLELLAN, has heretofore escaped our notice. We understand that the enterprise is meeting with flattering encouragement from the citizens of the county, and that the map will be ready for delivery in about six months. Every business man and every landholder in the county should have such a map. Agents are now canvassing the county, and of course every one interested will subscribe for a copy. We concur in what the Waterloo City *Press* says in the following notice of it:

We are gratified to learn that the enterprising project of making a map of this County has been undertaken. It is worthy of encouragement Such a map is needed by every business man. Every farmer will be pleased to see his land marked out on a map, and his name registered there as a free-holder. It will be sufficient to him that "charity begins at home," buy to encourage home industry, and hang up in your house, a map of our own County, instead of a map of the world. Shall this project fail for want of support from our citizens—we trust not.

TEA TABLE TALK.—"I like to take tea with you," said Mrs. A. to Mrs. B. the other evening, "because you always have such nice buscuits. How *do* you make them?" "It is easy to make good buscuits," was the reply, "if you have the right materials. An indispensable article is DeLand's Chemical Saleratus, and I would not use any other if I went ten miles on foot to get it. And what's more, I would not patronize a grocer who did not keep it for sale!" All the ladies present concurred in the opinion of Mrs. A., that the biscuits were the best they ever saw, and with Mrs. B., that the Chemical Saleratus was an indispensable article for making them.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.—We are pleased to learn that this excellent Institution has been able to survive the prostrating effects of the present war, and still continues its labors for the relief of the afflicted in all the loyal States, with undiminished zeal. Its business affairs are conducted with the most rigid system, and its Physicians and Surgeons are distinguished for their professional skill.

A destructive fire occurred in Fort Wayne on the morning of the 27th ult., involving the loss of about $50,000 worth of property, of which only about $6,800 was covered by insurance. Meyer & Bro., Druggists, Sharp, Fur dealer, and Redelsheimer, wholesale Liquor dealer, were the principal sufferers. The cause of the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

DEAD.—Henry F[illegible], Esq., an old resident of the county and a much respected citizen, died of lung fever at his residence in Newville, on last Friday. He was one of the members composing the present Board of County Commissioners.

Our thanks are due Representative M. Waterman, and Senator T. R. Dickinson, for various public documents, with which they have favored us from time to time during the present session of the Legislature.

The March term of the Commissioner's Court has been in session during the week.

DeKalb County Mass Meeting.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the citizens of DeKalb County opposed to the corruption and despotic policy of the present Federal Administration, was held at the M. E. Church in Auburn, on the 21st of February, 1863.

Jeremiah Hemstreet, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and James B. Morrison Esq., Secretary, and thereupon on motion, Sam'l W. Sprott, David Moody, Wyllys Griswold, Lawrence and Freeman Kelly; was appointed by the Chair a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting (except a few radical abolitionists present):

WHEREAS, The compact made by our Fathers and embodied in the Constitution of the United States, was intended more firmly to strengthen and unite more firmly the timbers of the Ship of State—preserve her on the stormy political ocean and bring her safely through the storm into the harbor of safety, than for her safety on the bosom of a placid and tranquil political sea; and

WHEREAS, at the induction of the several Chief Magistrates of the nation into office, the enunciation then made of the policy that would govern their administration respectively has been received with confidence by the masses of the people, and relied upon as a faithful pledge of the policy that would govern the same; and

WHEREAS, the present Administration and party in power, including the present Congress, have, for the first time since the organization of the Federal Government not only departed from, but absolutely repudiated, and violated their pledges thus given in the beginning of the present Presidential Term, thereby destroying the confidence of a great mass of the people in their fidelity and capacity to administer the government properly.

Therefore, in view of the above premises, we declare,

1. That the present Federal Administration, having departed from the landmarks of the Fathers of the Republic, and in many instances violated the Federal Constitution, is unworthy of the confidence of a free and confiding people.

2. That now, as ever, we are unalterably attached to the Laws and Constitution of our once prosperous and happy, but now distracted and unhappy country, and are willing to make any reasonable sacrifice for the maintaining and defending of the same, but we are as firmly and unalterably opposed to all edicts and pronunciamentos outside of the Laws and Constitution, issued by the present Administration, and are not bound to yield obedience thereto, thus firmly planting ourselves upon the doctrine of the restoration of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is.

3. That we are equally opposed to Abolitionism in the North and rebellion in the South, the first of which provoked, and the last commenced the present war; the former we propose to fight and conquer with counsel, advice and ballots, and the latter by swords and bullets, unless a compromise and concilliation can be otherwise effected.

4. That we are in favor of a proposition for an armistice and convention of delegates from all the States, for the purpose of effecting a settlement of our national difficulties and thus save the further effusion of blood.

5. That the present object and manner of conducting the war for the purpose of confiscation, compensated emancipation, arming, feeding and clothing of vagabond and worthless negroes, we look upon as but little better than driving our relatives and countrymen to almost certain destruction, without any prospect of a limit thereto—as violative of the revered character or our liberties, and destructive of the rights of States and citizens thereof, and therefore unworthy of the confidence and support of a people heretofore free.

6. That we denounce the usurpations of the present Administration, and the peculations of the partizans thereof, in defrauding us of our substance, and diverting the proceeds thereof from its legitimate object to the purposes above stated, instead of paying our famishing soldiers their hard-earned wages, as tyrannical and abominable, and that we are unwilling to furnish either men or money for any such purposes.

7. That we hail with pride and exultation the noble bearing and courage displayed by the brave and noble sons of Indiana on the many battlefields in which they have been engaged, and we assure them that they all have our hearty sympathy for their hardships and privations, and we hereby tender our heartfelt condolence to the relatives and friends of all who have yielded up their lives in the service of their country.

On motion it was resolved that these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Auburn Era, Fort Wayne *Times* and *Sentinel*, and Indiana State *Sentinel*.

J. HEMSTREET, Chair'n.

J. B. MORRISON, Sec'y

During the absence of the Committee, Hon. J. K. Edgerton being present by invitation, addressed the meeting in a brilliant and patriotic speech.

PRETTY WOMAN.—Under this head a brother editor goes off in a strain strongly indicative that he is in the condition of the hero of Aldrich's new book. He must be "out of his head." Just listen to him: "A pretty woman is one of the institutions of every country. She makes sunshine, blue-sky, and happiness wherever she goes. Her path is delicious roses, perfume, and beauty. She is a sweet poem written in rare curls, and choice taste and good principles. Men stand up before her as so many admiration points, and melt into cream and then butter. Her words float around the earth like music,—birds of paradise songs, or chimes of Sabbath bells. Without her society would lose its truest attractions, and young men the very best of comforts and company. Her influence and generality restrain the vicious, strengthen the weak, raise the lowly, flannel-shirt the needy, and strengthen the faint-hearted. And whenever you find the virtuous woman, you will find fireside boquets, clothes, order, light, good living, gentle hearts, music, and model institutions generally. She is the flower of humanity, a Venus in dimity, and her inspiration is the breath of heaven."

A sweet poem that turns man into dream and butter is a good thing to have and keep. We suggest the editor get one and go into the dairy business.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure, By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4—9

To Nervous Sufferers of Both sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. v4-9

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v4—13

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of Benjamin H. Critchet, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ALEXANDER PROVINES, Adm'r.

March 7th, 1863. 13w3 $2.00.

NOTICE.

AT the January Term, 1863, of the Common Pleas Court of DeKalb County, Indiana, the Estate of Andrew J. Dickerhoof was declared probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore notified that the same will be settled accordingly.

WILLIAM BROWN, Administrator

March 7th, 1863. 13w3pd

Important to Everybody!

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

We invite the attention of every lady and gentleman to a new idea. We have commenced the manufacture of a beautiful fine Gold Double Locket, the exact imitation of a SMALL GOLD WATCH. We offer them to the public at FIVE DOLLARS each, and will put into each locket, free of charge, the perfect likenesses of any two of our Generals or leading officers who may be named by the person sending, as we have on hand the portraits of nearly all the officers in the army, as well as most of the Rebel Generals. Besides this rare offer we will send with every locket a desirable gift of fine gold jewelry or watches, worth in cash from ONE DOLLAR up to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. We guarantee that this business shall be conducted on fair and honorable principles, and will refund the money in all cases where a person is dissatisfied.

A FAIR AND LIBERAL OFFER.

We do not ask any one to send us the money till they know what gift they will get. Any person can send us their name, and try their luck, and we will inform them by return mail what gift they are entitled to, and they can then do as they please about sending for it. It would be well for any lady or gentleman desiring the agency for any neighborhood to write us immediately, as those who apply first will have the first chance at this splendid enterprise. Agents who send us names of persons in any part of the country, to try their luck, will receive ten per cent. of all money they may send us. It is impossible to give all the particulars in an advertisement, but we will do so by private circulars to those sending us their names. The lockets and gifts will be sent by mail, post paid. Money sent by mail at our risk.

P. S.—Write your name, Post Office and State distinctly. Address,

A. W. HALL & CO.,

Corner of Third & Pine Streets, St. Louis, Mo

JOHN S. WHITE,

Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.

Particular attention paid to collections. Office: West Street, two doors north of Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. dec27n51f

A LECTURE To Young Men!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, price 6 cts

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.—THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of two stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,

127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box, 4586.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. 7

GRISWOLD'S HACK LINE!

Between AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, One Dollar.

This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

OFFICE: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Mayor House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.

Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 4tf

Petition for Divorce.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, ss.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, April Term 1863.

James T. Hall, vs. Elizabeth J. Hall, } Divorce.

IT appearing by affidavit now on file in the office of the Clerk, that Elizabeth J. Hall, the above named defendant, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless she appear at the next term of said Court, and answer thereto the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

JNO. RALSTON, Clerk C. C. *DeKalb County.*

J. B. MORRISON, Atty for Petitioner.

Feb. 21, 1863. n11w3 $5,00.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sylvester Kutzner, Administrator of the Estate of Augustus Kutzner has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, Indiana

JOHN RALSTON, Clerk DeKalb C. P. Court.

Feb. 21, 1863. n11w1 $1,50.

Petition for Divorce.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, ss.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, April Term, 1863.

Philip E. Pennington, vs. Lydia Pennington. } Divorce.

IT apppearing by affidavit now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, Indiana, that the above named defendant, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendancy of said complaint, and that unless she appear at the next term of said Court and answer thereto, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

JOHN RALSTON, Clerk C. C., *DeKalb County.*

MORRIS & DIXS, Attys for Petitioner.

Feb. 21, 1863. 11w3 $5,00.

JUST READY, New Styles of Jewelry.

An opportunity not to be lost sight of.—Rare chance for Agents. Ladies as well as Gents can act as Agents. Apply early and secure the Agency for your locality.

100,000

Watches, Vest Chains, Lockets, Rings Gold Pens and Pencils, Bracelets, Studs, Buttons, Neck Chains, Sets of Jewelry, &c.

To be sold for $1 each, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get. Send 25 cts. for Certificate, telling you what you can have, with a Circular, giving full particulars to Agents. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Address,

S. M. WARD & CO.,

Box 4,087. 208 Broadway

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Auburn and vicinity with fresh meat, at his market house first door north of Steifle & Wolf's store, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, of each week. Market hours from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock A. M.

MICHAEL LONG.

Feb. 28, 1863.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1862-3 Winter Arrangement. 1862-3

On and after November 11th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo as follows, (daily except Sundays):

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at.........................5:15 A. M.
Arrive Toledo at...............................8:45 A. M.
Leave Waterloo at.........................12:15 P. M.
Arrive Toledo at...............................3:50 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at.........................5:55 P. M.
Arrive Chicago at...........................10:00 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at.........................4:55 P. M.
Arrive Chicago at...........................10:00 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia; with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendalville and Stations on Air Line Road

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. Ruttan's Patent Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. Time and Fare as quick and low, as by any other Rail Road Line.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt.

D. R. RIDDLE, Agent, Waterloo.

$20,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS!

SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH

At M. & A. HALE'S, Waterloo City.

Waterloo City, Nov. 1, 1862.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at Public Auction, on

Saturday, the 14th Day of March, 1863,

at the residence of George Long, in Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, all the personal property of George H. Long, late of said County, deceased; consisting of wheat, farming utensils, &c. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over Three Dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved surety waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

WILLIAM GREBE, Adm'r.

Feb. 21, 1863. 11w3 $3,00.

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. [illegible] Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, March 14, 1863. No. 14.

THE NEW ERA.

J. G. LOVELAND, [illegible]

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Official Directory of De Kalb County.

[illegible], Judge Circuit Court;
J. [illegible], [illegible];
Wm. M. Clapp, Judge Court Common Pleas;
[illegible], Common Pleas Prosecutor;
[illegible], Clerk;
Auditor, [illegible];
Sheriff, [illegible];
Treasurer, [illegible];
Recorder, [illegible];
[illegible], [illegible];
Surveyor, D. W. [illegible];
Commissioners, John [illegible]; J. [illegible]; [illegible].

[illegible]

Attorney at Law, Waterloo City, Indiana. v3—21

ROBERT B. MOTT,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 3—21

J. B. MORRISON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.—Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. ☞ Office, With the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y

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MORRIS & DILS,

Attorneys at Law.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of [De] Kalb and adjoining counties.

JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. } { WM. H. DILLS, Auburn. 1-1y

J. BRINKERHOFF,

Attorney at Law.—Will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.—☞ Office, with the County Treasurer. Auburn, Ind.

A. GOERIZ. A. LARIMORE.

DRS. GOERIZ & LARIMORE,

Physicians & Surgeons, Auburn, Indiana. Office one door south of the Franklin House. 1

CITY HOTEL,

Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road, Waterloo City, Ind. J. D. McANALLY, Proprietor. This House has recently been re-furnished and renovated throughout. 2-51

WEAVER HOUSE.

S. [illegible] Auburn, Indiana.—[illegible], Proprietor. Tri-Weekly Stage to Fort Wayne Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. ☞ Good Livery Stable in Connection. 10.

MAYOR HOUSE,

Corner Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.—H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

NATIONAL HOTEL,

P. Morston, Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 3tf

BLAKER HOUSE.

Jarvis, Ind.,—A. Blaker, Pro'pr. A liberal share of the public patronage solicited.

F. & A. M.

DeKALB LODGE, NO. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon.

J. H. FORD, W. M.

John Butt, Secretary.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN,

Notary Public, Real Estate and Collecting Agent,

WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

(Office up stairs, over M. & A. Hale's Store.)

Will attend to

Buying, Selling and Leasing of Real Estate; Paying Taxes; Collecting and Securing Claims; Making Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to PERFECTING TITLES to Real Estate in DeKalb County. He has a complete Abstract of the Records of said County, and of the Deeds that were Recorded in LaGrange and Allen Counties, before De-Kalb was organized, and is prepared to give Abstracts of Titles for a fair compensation.—Farmers look well to the Titles of your Land before it is too late. There is FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND in this County to which there is an Imperfect Title, and you may own a portion of it.

Correspondence solicited, which will be strictly confidential. 8—18

FOR A TIP-TOP FIT in fine CALF BOOTS, GO TO HARE'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.

may17

A. S. BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

Office in Mechanic's Block. 3—4

WATERLOO CITY

LIVERY STABLE.

B. B. LONG, Proprietor.

We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. ☞ Office at the American House.

Waterloo City, May 10, 1862. 24tf.

☞ Go to HARE'S For Your BOOTS & SHOES.

This Day Received

A NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Boots and Shoes

From the Eastern Cities.

☞ NEW STYLES. ☜

CALL AND SEE.

C. S. HARE.

May 10, 1862.

WM. H. BROOKS, Jr.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books and Stationary,

Wall, Ceiling and Window Paper,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Cash Paid for Rags. v3-24tf.

FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

GEO. WAGGONER dealer in

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the [illegible]

Pies, Cakes, Nuts, Lemonade, Candies, &c 35.

DAILY HACK LINE.

AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.

The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.

Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S. & N. I. Railroad.

Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.

S. D. LONG, Proprietor.

July 5, 1862.

J. R. LANNING,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,

YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

AT THE OLD STAND.

Produce Wanted in Exchange for Good

Jarvis, June 7, 1862. 28tf.

H. J. HERRICK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

3—48 NEWVILLE, DEKALB COUNTY, IND.

DeKalb Saloon:

MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,

Auburn, Indiana

ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

☞ All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—3v1

AMBROTYPES! AMBROTYPES!

Photographs! Photographs!

The celebrated artist,

H. W. BRAY,

Would announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to take all the various styles of Photographic Miniatures from the largest to the smallest size. All in want of a first class picture are invited to call at his rooms north of Steifle & Wolf's Store.

From an experience of over 15 years in the business, Mr. B. feels confident of pleasing the most fastidious in Ambrotypes and Photographs. Come one, come all, and don't forget the little ones.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather. feb21tf.

JOB WORK,

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

$20,000 Worth of New Goods Just Received! GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

AT

STEIFLE & WOLF'S!

We have stocked our Store with a NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods!

Which will be offered to the public at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

FOR CASH.

We have just received a LARGE ASSORTMNET of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
CLOAKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
LAWNS,
HOOP-SKIRTS,
BALMOREL SKIRTS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
CLOTHS and CASSMERS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c., &c

A Large Assortment of

Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Beltings, &c., &c.

ALSO

ALL THE

LATEST STYLES OF DRESS GOODS!

ALSO

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
QUEENSWARE, CLOCKS, &c.

STEIFLE & WOLF.

Sept. 6, 1862.

☞ I. W. BOWEN,

CORRUNNA, INDIANA,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c.

DRUGS.

CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS.

☞ His stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality. ☜

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

☞ GO TO BOWEN'S.

Nov. 15, 1862. 51tf.

Convenience, Speed and Safety.

Tri-Weekly Hack Line!

BETWEEN WATERLOO CITY & FORT WAYNE, IND.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Fort Wayne, for Auburn and Waterloo City, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, at 8 o'clock a. m.

FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,25, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,00.

OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.

B. B. LONG, Proprietor.

Waterloo City, Dec. 18, 1862. 3tf

SALOON & RESTURAUNT,

(North-west cor. Public Square,)

AUBURN, INDIANA.

J. PLUM, Proprietor.

DR. ROBACK'S

BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,

far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,

and hence their

Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates

which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula, Syphilis,
Skin Diseases, Old Sores,
Salt Rheum, Rheumatism,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague,
Leucorrhœa, Female Complaints,
Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire,
Tumors, Eruptions,
Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills

are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness,
Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus,
Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,
Dizziness, etc.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

☞ As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of those eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of N. Y., and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 18 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY

In DeKalb county by M. F. PIERCE, Auburn; I. W. Bowen, Corrunna; J. U. Winslow, Waterloo City; John Clark, Fairfield Center; T. J. & J. T. Sheldon, Jarvis; N. L. Thomas, Newville, and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States. 17

Abe Linkin remin's us of a little anecodote we once heard. It was a very foolish anecodote, and had no nub to it.

Extracts from the Speech of Henry Clay in the U. S. Senate, in February, 1839, on the Dangers of Political Abolitionism.

* * For some time they continued to make these appeals to our duty and our interest; but impatient with the slow influence of their logic in our stupid minds, they recently resolved to change their system of action. To the agency of their power of persuasion, they *now* propose to substitute the powers of the ballot box; and he must be blind to what is passing before us, who does not perceive that the inevitable tendency of their proceedings is, if they should be found insufficient, to invoke, finally, the more potent powers of the bayonets.

Mr. President, it is at this alarming stage of the proceedings of the ultra Abolitionists, that I would seriously invite every considerate man in the country solemnly to pause, and deliberately to reflect, not merely on our existing posture, but upon that dreadful precipice down which they would hurry us. It is because these ultra Abolitionists have ceased to employ the instruments of reason and pursuasion, have made their cause political, and have appealed to the ballot-box, that I am induced, upon this occasion, to address you.

* * * I will not detain the Senate longer on the subject of slavery within this District and in Florida (then a Territory) or of the right of Congress to prohibit the removal of slaves from one State to another. These, as I have already intimated, are so many masked batteries, concealing the real and ultimate point of attack. That point of attack is the institution of domestic slavery, as it exists in these States. It is to liberate three millions of slaves held in bondage within them.

* * * It was this (the subject of slavery) which created the greatest obstacle, and the most anxious solicitude, in the deliberations of the conventions that adopted the general Constitution. And it is this subject that has ever been regarded with the deepest anxiety by all who are seriously desirous of the permanency of our Union. The father of his country, in his last affecting and solemn appeal to his fellow citizens, deprecated, as a most calamitous event, the geographical divisions which it might produce. The convention wisely left to the several States the power over the institution of slavery, as a power not necessary to the plan of union which it devised, and as one with which the General Government could not be invested, without planting the seed of certain destruction. There let it remain undisturbed by any unhallowed hand.

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the real and imaginary dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A violent dissolution of the Union will have taken place, while the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever.

One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolate fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human Government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these Abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must insure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holy Writ, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores and laid our country waste? No, sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory; a self, a suicidal conquest; a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard fought battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British crown and established our national independence.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

Late Democratic Successes.

We have been gravely informed by radical organs, for some time past, that "*A reaction* had set in," and that the triumphs of the Democratic and Conservative element at the polls were over. The people it seems had marvellously fallen in love with ultraism, fanatism, negroism. Sampson had for awhile been deluded into the snares of the Democratic Delilah, but he had broken the withes and was a strong man again. The Government was to be *sustained*, by a general endorsement of every revolutionary act, which restless demagogues had induced the President to sanction. The Union was to be maintained by approval of a of series measures hostile to the genius of our institutions and fatal to all fellowship between different sections of the country. The factionists who had worked to annul the guaranteed rights of the States, to nullify courts, and frighten judges from the performance of their duties—to destroy plain legal remedies, muzzle the public press, dictate what intelligence should circulate in the mails, and convert the whole system of Government into a gigantic military despotism—they were to be pronounced the Patriots.—A regular Abolition Millenium was just at hand and the working masses were to be taken to death for the privilege of looking on.

This nice little state of affairs, this charming result of two years bloody war and heavy debt has been *slightly* interfered with by *the people themselves*. They are not scared by Republican bravado. They will neither be deceived or coerced, into saying that is right, which they know to be wrong. The Republican leaders are driven to utter desperation, and have been working like ground moles to corrupt the army. Here too they will signally fail. They have tried to exclude from the soldiers, all papers which boldly exposed their vicious party schemes, but the soldiers did not go into minority when they put on Federal uniform. They will not buy the organs of the radicals. The *Tribune* can hardly be sold on the Potomac, and its Chicago namesake fares equally hard in the West. The letters of private soldiers show what the feeling of the army is. The troubles at Beaufort, New Orleans, and elsewhere show what the feeling of the army is. The daily resignation of officers shows what that feeling is. It is in genuine accordance with that sentiment which has lately spoken at the polls in Rochester and Oswego, New York, and in dozens of counties over that State. It is in unison with that political resolve which declared in the great Mass Meeting held at Trenton, New Jersey, March 4th:

"*Resolved*, That the only remaining hopes of the people, are in the firmness and courage of their State Governments and in the virtue and purity of the Federal Judiciary."

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of using all Constitutional means to restore the Union as it was; and *maintain the Constitution as it is*, and to that end we tender the Government the aid of the Democracy of New Jersey, but we are opposed to the prosecution of the war on any other basis."

It was a fitting spot—consecrated in our history—to give utterance to these sentiments. The genuine lovers of their country are rallying to the rescue of the laws. While the army is suppressing one rebellion, they are suppressing, by peaceful and legitimate means, a rebellion equally dangerous. They are not doing it by violence. They are getting up no armed "Leagues." They are practising neither on the credulity, nor the fears of the voters of the land, but they are quietly and firmly re-asserting at the ballot box their rights as citizens. We may rejoice in the prospect of clearer and steadier times,

"Clothing the palpable and familiar
With golden exhalations of the dawn."

The runaways in Canada from the prospective draft are 1,042. They had on an average $1000—making an aggregate of nearly $2,000,000.

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THE NEW ERA.

J. G. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

To Maintain the Constitution & Restore the Union

Saturday, : : : : March 14, 1863.

TO PRINTERS.

The material on which this paper is printed is held for Sale or Rent. The office receives the County Printing, and any industrious, practical printer, of ordinary business tact, can procure a very good living from its earnings. The opening affords an excellent chance to one of the craft who would like to go into business. Further particulars furnished by enquiring of the Editor.

From the Chicago Times, March 10.

The Latest News.

The canals opposite Vicksburg and at Lake Providence are reported to be very near completion. A Federal gunboat has moved up the Yazoo Pass to the vicinity of Yazoo City. At Port Hudson, on the 5th inst., the rebels were expecting an early Federal advance upon them. Banks' force they believed to number at least 30,000 men. Confidence was felt that the Federals would be repulsed.

On the 4th inst. an attack was being made upon Fort McAllister by a heavy naval force, and its speedy capture was anticipated. A torpedo had exploded under the Montauk iron-clad; but the injury sustained is represented as trifling.

The rebels are confident of their ability to hold Charleston and Savannah against any attack. Twenty-five thousand troops from the Southwest have passed through Richmond within a few weeks, on their way, undoubtedly, to the threatened positions on the southwestern coast.

In the fight near Franklin, Tenn., on Thursday, the total Federal loss was about 1,880. The rebel loss is reported at 700 or 800. A report had reached Murfreesboro, which needs confirmation, of the defeat of Van Dorn and the capture of most of his force.

The rebels made a dash upon Fairfax Court House yesterday morning, capturing Gen. Stoughton and a number of men and horses. A strong rebel force was at Luray yesterday, moving towards Winchester.

All the steamboats at St. Louis, yesterday, were taken up by the Federal authorities, and it is inferred that the troops at Pilot Knob are to be immediately sent southward.

The negroes at Detroit have armed themselves, and seem likely to get into farther trouble. They are chased from the streets whenever they make their appearance. The soldiers are hostile towards them and the apprehension is expressed that, in the event of another riot, the bayonets will be used against those attempting to suppress it.

The Indiana Legislature adjourned yesterday *sine die*, without having accomplished any necessary legislation, even the appropriation bills not having been passed. A fearful responsibility rests upon the abolition secessionists who brought about this state of affairs.

Gen. Butler is mentioned in connection with the Provost Marshal Generalship under the conscription law. He is a fit instrument to carry on such an enactment.

BLOODY RIOT IN DETROIT.—A riot broke out in the city of Detroit on the 6th inst., in which many lives were lost and a number of houses burned. The riot was the subject of a negro, who had violated a young girl; while being taken from the court-room to jail, under a military guard, an attempt was made to rescue the prisoner by the crowd, for the purpose of executing him on the spot, and the military fired upon the mob killing one and wounding several. The mob, incensed at this, commenced an attack upon the negroes in the city, and before the rioters could be put down—which required the available military of the city and one entire regiment from the interior—about 20 negroes were killed and wounded, and as many of their homes burned. The poor wretches were mercilessly butchered and their homes laid waste by the frenzied rioters, regardless of age and sex. What a sickening commentary upon the teachings of abolition fanatics.

The burden of our exchanges is: prepare for conscription. The vast armies you have furnished have melted and are melting away. Soon the dreadful edict calling for 800,000 more men is to be issued. We are imitating the lawless measure of the Southern Congress. All able-bodied men are to be hurried to new Fredericksburgs, Richmonds and Vicksburg. The tidings will fall heavily upon every family in the land. The merciless draft will enter into every household and drag its bone and sinew to the war. Have you three hundred dollars convenient? For this sum you are to be excused, exempt. The rich man will laugh at the draft.—Three hundred dollars in greenbacks, two hundred in gold, will buy you off. Can you mortgage your lot—have you a lot to mortgage? If you cannot raise this sum go you must. We have not received a copy of the bill. This, we understand, is the chief feature. We regard it as an unjust and oppressive discrimination against the poor man. If at all hazards and every cost the war must be continued, then the rich should be compelled equally with the poor to bear its exposures, dangers and privations. All that a man has will he give to save his life, and what is three hundred dollars to the rich man? These immense war meetings furnish no recruits, raise no money to buy off poor men. Advice is cheap, and of that there is abundance, but the example of patriotism is wanting. Look at your army of a million men, now so reduced as to require drafting to recruit it, and learn the easy process by which men are wasted away. Is it right that those who bear the burdens and derive least of the substantial benefits of society in peace, should be exposed to all the dangers in war? In this day of loud patriotic calls if any man is required to shoulder a musket all men should be, without reference to wealth. Let the country en masse be forced to turn out, or none at all, would seem to be the correct doctrine. Under this bill the democracy will be sent to the war and killed off, and the republicans will stay at home, and this was no doubt the design of its author.

At the municipal elections in the State of New York, held on the 3d inst., the democratic ticket was triumphantly elected. Five large cities and towns, which heretofore went largely in favor of the opposition, gave the democracy heavy majorities. A hopeful sign.

HON. MILES WATERMAN, Representative from this County to the Legislature, passed through the town last Wednesday on his way home from Indianapolis.

[From the New York Argus.]

The Knife and the Torch!

We have from our special correspondent at Port Royal the startling announcement *that a force of 5,000 negroes, led by whites and supported by regular troops, is just ready to enter one of the most densely populated districts of the Department of the South*, in order to summon its emancipated blacks to arms. Communications have been established with the negroes, and they wait only for the appearance of the liberating force to spring to arms and rally under the National flag. *Sudden and irresistible as an avalanche, this blow will fall where preparation and defense are alike impossible.* The Republic is at length about to strike at the heart of the Rebellion, and the Proclamation of Freedom, hated and derided by every enemy to the Nation, shall be heard in trumpet tones on the plantations of Carolina, and echoed on the battle-field by the cannon's opening roar.

It requires no announcement to inform the reader that this paragraph is from the *Tribune*. That paper places it at the head of its columns, double-leaded, so that it may stand out prominently and attract the attention of all. It is the first bold announcement of the bloody policy of a servile insurrection, deliberately planned, incited and aided by "white men and regular troops" and the *Tribune* hugs it to its heart with a devilish satisfaction.

There is no misunderstanding the meaning of the "startling announcement." We have been told that under the sweeping conscription of the Confederate Government, all men able to bear arms are with the army, and that none are left at home but the feeble and the aged, women and children, and the negroes upon whose labor these subsist. This negro raid, led by whites and backed by regular troops, is to be made into a department "densely populated" by feeble women, aged and sickly men, and young children. "Preparation and defense are alike impossible," and the district is to be given up to the savage rage and brutal passions of the negroes and their white leaders!

This is the feast over which the *Tribune* gloats! Will its Editors listen at midnight for the fancied shrieks of violated women—the wailings of mangled children—the groans of tortured and powerless men—and then sleep peacefully in their beds? Do they hold out the picture of this Negro Insurrection, in a defenseless district, to reconcile the men of the North to the Conscription Law that calls them into the field to share in similar scenes?—Or is it their design to madden the public mind and hasten the day of Retribution?

The world will shudder at this exhibition of fiendish malignity, whatever the motive that prompts its display; and unhappily, it is against the Government, for which the *Tribune* is supposed to speak, that its indignation will be directed.

TIME IS MONEY.—This adage is only good when Time is available and improved to further the ends of life. Time, without health to improve it, will yield but little money. How can one expect to possess health to improve time, if accustomed to eating heavy and unwholesome bread, such as all are liable to have who do not use the Chemical Saleratus made and sold at wholesale by D. B. DeLand and Co., Fairport, Monroe Co., New York? This is just the article to be used, and we commend it to all good housewives. Good grocers have it.

SQUIRE TREVLYN'S HEIR.—This is the title of a new story, just commenced in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, by Mrs. Wood, the celebrated author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," &c.—Mrs. Wood has written for The Post for several years past. Marion Harland also is now writing a story for the Post, which paper is generally reputed to be one of the best now published. Its terms are $2 a year, or four copies for $6. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia: who will send a sample number *gratis* to any one requesting it.

FIRE.—A building located on one of the back streets, and occupied by Mr. Davis as a residence, took fire yesterday noon: the alarm was at once given which brought our citizens immediately on the spot, and by their promptitude and energetic efforts the flames were extinguished and the property saved.

MOBS—MOB VIOLENCE.—A mob, consisting chiefly of soldiers from camp Chase, incited by the abolitionists of Columbus, attacked the offices of the Crisis and Statesman on Thursday night. A large democratic meeting is to be held in Columbus this evening to take the matter into consideration, and adopt measures for self-protection. The abolitionists are becoming desperate, and the democrats will be compelled to lea ue together for self-defence. The surest way to suppress such things hereafter will be to make reprisals on the property of those who incite the mobs. A few instances of this kind would effectually put an end to the system of attacking democratic printing offices.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel, 7th.*

The Insurrection in Poland.

By the latest advices from Europe it is evident the Polish insurrection has assumed most formidable proportions. The most important fact announced is that Russia and Prussia have made an engagement whereby the latter power allows Russian troops to pass over her territories—a fact which foreshadows that Prussia will co-operate with the Czar to put down a rebellion which bids fair to deprive her of her share of Poland proper. It is added that the Cabinets of St. James, the Tuilleries and Vienna have taken umbrage at the understanding which seems to exist upon this subject between Russia and Prussia, that Napoleon is already concocting a despatch to the Prussian Government, showing how great is his regret that Prussia should depart from the principle of non-intervention. Of course this will come with a good grace from the sovereign who has been vainly endeavoring to persuade the great powers to back him up in his schemes for intervention in our affairs.—It is evident that all Europe will feel the influence of this great and sustained revolutionary movement in Poland, and that Napoleon will find scope for his energies quite too near at home. This will leave us to deal with our troubles without any undue meddling, as we shall now hear no more of Napoleon's mediation, save in a pacific manner.

A JOKE.—A few days since an extra train loaded with jackasses was transported over the Louisville and New Albany railroad. The telegraph operator at Salem, a boy, getting wind of it, sent a rumor that Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and Gov. Yates, accompanied by a delegation of Republicans, with a band of music, &c., would pass through at a certain hour. Immense crowds of enthusiastic Republicans repaired to the depot, hats in hand, ready for the expected cheers. When the train thundered in, an aged and venerable owner of a pair of fabulous ears stuck his head out of a stock car and gave vent to a long, agonising hee-haw that fairly shook the hills around. Consternation seized the crowd, and in two minutes not a Republican was to be seen. Complaint has been made to the Superintendent against the operator, and he is in momentary expectation to quit.

The New Postal Law.

The bill just passed by Congress is understood to have been framed to meet the views of the Postmaster General. It makes some important changes in our postal system.

The letter carriers are to receive salaries of not more than $800 per annum, when warranted by the work performed, unless by special authority. The Postmaster General may in certain cases make it as high as $1,000. Postage on local or "drop letters" will hereafter be two cents, when not exceeding half an ounce, and an additional rate for each half ounce or fraction of an ounce—in all cases to be prepaid by postage stamps. No charge will be made either for the delivery or collection of any class of letters, whether local or from or intended to be sent by the mails.

On all mail matter required by law to be prepaid, and which shall reach its destination unpaid, double the usual rates must be collected on delivery, and insufficient payment is to be wholly disregarded.

The fee for the registration of letters is left optional with the Postmaster General; but it is not to exceed twenty five cents per letter.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding three, to one address, are to be charged with two cents postage, and in that proportion for a greater number.

Weekly papers five cents per quarter, semi-weekly ten cents, tri-weekly fifteen cents, six times per week thirty cents, seven times per week thirty five cents. At these rates the weight must not exceed four ounces—in each case payable in advance per quarter or year, either at the mailing or delivery office.

No extra charge is to be made for a card printed or impressed upon a circular or letter envelope or wrapper. Circulars to be prepaid by stamps.

The Postmaster General may from time to time provide by order the rates and terms upon which route agents may receive and deliver at the mail car or steamer packages of newspapers and periodicals delivered to them for that purpose by the publishers or news agents in charge thereof, and not received from nor designed for delivery at any post office.

The regulations respecting soldiers letters remain as before.

THE JUG HANDLE.—The recent town meetings in this State—like the handle of a jug—are all on one side—Republicanism having received its quietus.—*Saratoga Republican.*

The count shows that more Republicans have been elected than Democrats. On which side of the jug is the handle?—*Saratoga* [illegible]

You will always find the handle of any jug next to a Democrat.—*Utica Telegraph.*

Yes, and the mouth of the jug pointing down the neck of a Republican.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?—Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, said a few days ago, in his place in the Senate—"This war will come to some end in the course of a year or so. I do not desire to make preparations for its continuance much longer than that; and I will not agree to the framing of any measures that seem to be predicated on the idea of its continuing a long time."

Coruna, Mich., has gone Democratic.—St. Johns, Mich., has gone Democratic.—Gold goes down as Democracy goes up.—Significant!

—The total length of Railroads in the U. S., is 32,434,000 miles.

—The Union fleet at Port Royal numbers 123 vessels, including 3 frigates, and 20 gunboats. There are 30,000 men there.

—Hon. B. F. Kendall, Superintendent of the Indian Affairs in Washington Territory, has been murdered in his office at Olympia.

DIED:

FUSSELMAN—At his residence in Newville, February 27, 1863, of lung fever, HENRY FUSSELMAN, in the 48th year of his age.

The deceased emigrated from Trumbull Co., Ohio, to DeKalb when it was nearly an unbroken wilderness, since which time, until his death, his name has been intimately connected with the history of its rise and progress. Few men in the County were so widely known or so generally beloved as he.

He was a patriotic and enterprising citizen, a kind neighbor, a warm and true friend, a loving father and an affectionate husband. His character was distinguished by a manly sincerity, by the warmth of his affection, the excellence of his judgment, and for that fine tact which enabled him to pursue the right course without giving offence to any.

An earnest christian,—the first Church in Stafford was organized at his house—and he died as he had lived, in the faith and hope of the Gospel. M. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure, By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4—9

To Nervous Sufferers of Both sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. v4—9

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Rum, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.
JEREMIAH HEMSTREET, Adm'r.
March 14, 1863. 14w3 $2,00.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at Public Auction, on

Thursday, the 2d Day of April, 1863,

at the residence of Benjamin H. Critchet, late of Jackson Township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased, all the personal property of said decedent. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over Three Dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved surety waiving valuation and appraisement laws. A. PROVINES, Adm'r.
March 14, 1863. 14w3 $3,00.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v1—1

A LECTURE To Young Men!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, price 6 cts

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book, &c.*

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.—THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of two stamps, by addressing,
CHASE, J. C. KLINE & Co.,
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Between

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THREE TRIPS PER WEEK.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, One Dollar.

This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

OFFICE: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Mayor House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.
JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.
Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 4tf

Important to Everybody!

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

We invite the attention of every lady and gentleman to a new idea. We have commenced the manufacture of a beautiful fine Gold Double Locket, the exact imitation of a SMALL GOLD WATCH. We offer them to the public at FIVE DOLLARS each, and will put into each locket, free of charge, the perfect likenesses of any two of our Generals or leading officers who may be named by the person sending, as we have on hand the portraits of nearly all the officers in the army, as well as most of the Rebel Generals. Besides this rare offer we will send with every locket a desirable gift of fine gold jewelry or watches, worth in cash from ONE DOLLAR up to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. We guarantee that this business shall be conducted on fair and honorable principles, and will refund the money in all cases where a person is dissatisfied.

A FAIR AND LIBERAL OFFER.

We do not ask any one to send us the money till they know what gift they will get. Any person can send us their name, and try their luck, and we will inform them by return mail what gift they are entitled to, and they can then do as they please about sending for it.—It would be well for any lady or gentleman desiring the agency for any neighborhood to write us immediately, as those who apply first will have the first chance at this splendid enterprise. Agents who send us names of persons in any part of the country, to try their luck, will receive ten per cent. of all money they may send us. It is impossible to give all the particulars in an advertisement, but we will do so by private circulars to those sending us their names. The lockets and gifts will be sent by mail, post paid. Money sent by mail at our risk.

P. S.—Write your name, Post Office and State distinctly. Address,
A. W. HALL & CO.,
Corner of Third & Pine Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

JUST READY, New Styles of Jewelry.

An opportunity not to be lost sight of.—Rare chance for Agents. Ladies as well as Gents can act as Agents. Apply early and secure the Agency for your locality.

100,000

Watches, Vest Chains, Lockets, Rings Gold Pens and Pencils, Bracelets, Studs, Buttons, Neck Chains, Sets of Jewelry, &c.

To be sold for $1 each, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get. Send 25 cts. for Certificate, telling you what you can have, with a Circular, giving full particulars to Agents. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Address,
S. M. WARD & CO.,
Box 4,687. 208 Broadway.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Auburn and vicinity with fresh meat, at his market house first door north of Steiffe & Wolf's store, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, of each week. Market hours from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock A. M.
MICHAEL LONG.
Feb. 28, 1863.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of Benjamin H. Critchet, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
ALEXANDER PROVINES, Adm'r.
March 7th, 1863. 13w3 $2,00.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1862-3 Winter Arrangement. 1862-3

On and after November 17th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at.....................9:16 A. M.
Arrive Toledo at.....................4:45 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at.....................12:18 P. M.
Arrive Toledo at.....................3:00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at..................... [illegible]
Arrive Chicago at.....................10:00 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at..................... [illegible]
Arrive Chicago at.....................10:00 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendallville and Stations on Air Line Road

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. Salisbury's Patent Bumpers and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. Time and Fare as quick and low, as by any other Rail Road Line.
JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt.
D. R. RIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

$20,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS!

SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH,

At M. & A. HALE'S, Waterloo City.

Waterloo City, Nov. 1, 1862.

JOHN S. WHITE,

Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.

Particular attention paid to collections. Office: West Street, two doors north of Public Square, Auburn, Indiana, dec27n5tf

NOTICE.

AT the January Term, 1863, of the Common Pleas Court of DeKalb County, Indiana, the Estate of Andrew J. Dickerhoof was declared probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore notified that the same will be settled accordingly. WILLIAM BROWN, Administrator.
March 7th, 1863. 13w3pd

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, March 21, 1863. No. 15.

THE NEW ERA.

J. G. LOVELAND,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS

TERMS:

PAPER—$1.50 per year, in advance; $1.[illegible] within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

R. E. [illegible], Judge Circuit Court;
J. H. [illegible], Circuit Prosecutor;
Wm. M. Clapp, Judge Court Common Pleas;
A. E. [illegible], Common Pleas Prosecutor;
John [illegible], Clerk;

Auditor,	George Kuhlman
Sheriff,	John N. Miller;
Treasurer,	George Barney;
Recorder,	Samuel D. Widney;
Coroner,	Jeremiah Plum;
Surveyor,	D. W. Altenburg;
Commissioners	John Brandon; J. M. Brumbach; Henry Fusselman.

JAS. I. BEST,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Waterloo City, Indiana. v2—21

EGBERT B. MOTT,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 3—21

J. B. MORRISON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. ☞ OFFICE. With the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y

MORRIS & DILS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties.
JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. | WM. H. DILS, Auburn. 1-1y

J. BRINKERHOFF,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.—☞ Office, with the County Treasurer. Auburn, Ind.

A. GOERIZ. A. LARIMORE.
DRS. GOERIZ & LARIMORE,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Auburn, Indiana. Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

CITY HOTEL,
Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road,
Waterloo City, Ind. J. D. McANALLY, Proprietor. This House has recently been re-furnished and renovated throughout. 2-51

WEAVER HOUSE.
S. W. Corner of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana—JOHN BUTT, Proprietor. Tri-Weekly Stages to Fort Wayne, Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. ☞ Good Livery Stable in Connection. 10.

MAYOR HOUSE,
CORNER Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.—H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

NATIONAL HOTEL,
P. MONROE, Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 3tf

BLAKER HOUSE.
JARVIS, IND.,—A. Blaker, Pro'pr. A liberal share of the public patronage solicited.

F. & A. M.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon.
J. H. FORD, W. M.
John Butt, Secretary.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN,
Notary Public, Real Estate and Collecting Agent,
WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.
(Office up stairs, over M. & A. Hale's Store.)
Will attend to
Buying, Selling and Leasing of Real Estate; Paying Taxes; Collecting and Securing Claims; Making Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to PERFECTING TITLES to Real Estate in DeKalb County. He has a complete Abstract of the Records of said County, and of the Deeds that were Recorded in LaGrange and Allen Counties, before DeKalb was organized, and is prepared to give Abstracts of Titles for a fair compensation.—Farmers look well to the Titles of your Land before it is too late. There is FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND in this County to which there is an Imperfect Title, and you may own a portion of it.
Correspondence solicited, which will be strictly confidential. 8—18

FOR A
TIP-TOP FIT in fine CALF BOOTS,
GO TO
HARE'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.
may17

A. S. BLAKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GOSHEN, INDIANA.
Office in Mechanic's Block. 3—4

WATERLOO CITY
LIVERY STABLE.
D. B. LONG, Proprietor.
We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. ☞ Office at the American House,
Waterloo City, May 10, 1862. 24tf.

☞ GO TO
HARE'S
For Your
BOOTS & SHOES.

This Day Received
A NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Boots AND Shoes
From the Eastern Cities.

☞ NEW STYLES. ☜

CALL AND SEE.

C. S. HARE.
May 10, 1862.

WM. H. BROOKS, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Books and Stationary,
Wall, Ceiling and Window Paper,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Cash Paid for Rags. v3-24tf.

FAMILY GROCERY AND
PROVISION STORE.
GEO. WAGGONER dealer in
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the
Standard School Books, & Stationary
Pies, Cakes, Nuts, Lemonade, Candies, &c
35.

DAILY HACK LINE.
AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.
The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.
Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S & N. I. Railroad.
Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.
S. D. LONG, Proprietor.
July 5, 1862.

J. R. LANNING,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing,
GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,
YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.
AT THE OLD STAND.
Produce Wanted in Exchange for Good
Jarvis, June 7, 1862. 28tf.

H. J. HERRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
3—48 NEWVILLE, DEKALB COUNTY, IND.

DeKalb Saloon:
MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,
Auburn, Indiana
ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.
CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of
WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,
Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.
☞ All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.
Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—3y1

AMBROTYPES!
AMBROTYPES!
Photographs!
Photographs!
The celebrated artist,
H. W. BRAY,
Would announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to take all the various styles of Photographic Miniatures from the largest to the smallest size. All in want of a first class picture are invited to call at his rooms north of Steifle & Wolf's Store.
From an experience of over 15 years in the business, Mr. B. feels confident of pleasing the most fastidious in Ambrotypes and Photographs. Come one, come all, and don't forget the little ones.
☞ No postponement on account of the weather. feb21tf.

JOB WORK,
Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

$20,000 Worth of
New Goods Just Received
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
AND
CLOTHING
AT
STEIFLE & WOLF'S!

We have stocked our Store with a NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE and FANCY
Dry Goods!
Which will be offered to the public at
GREATLY
REDUCED
PRICES!
FOR CASH.

We have just received a LARGE ASSORTMNET of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
CLOAKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS
PRINTS,
LAWNS,
HOOP-SKIRTS,
BALMOREL SKIRTS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
CLOTHS and CASSMERS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

A Large Assortment of
Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Beltings, &c., &c.

ALSO
ALL THE
LATEST STYLES
OF
DRESS GOODS!
ALSO
BOOTS & SHOES, QUEENSWARE, HATS & CAPS, CLOCKS, &c.
STEIFLE & WOLF.
Sept. 6, 1862.

☞ I. W. BOWEN,
CORRUNNA, INDIANA,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c.
DRUGS.
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS.

☞ His stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality. ☜

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

☞ GO TO BOWEN'S.

Nov. 15, 1862. 51tf.

CONVENIENCE, Speed and Safety.
Tri-Weekly Hack Line!
BETWEEN WATERLOO CITY & FORT WAYNE, IND.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Fort Wayne, for Auburn and Waterloo City, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, at 8 o'clock a. m.
FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,25, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,00.
OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.
R. B. LONG, Proprietor.
Waterloo City, Dec. 13, 1862. 3tf

SALOON & RESTURAUNT.
(North-west cor. Public Square,)
AUBURN, INDIANA.
J. PLUM, Proprietor.

DR. ROBACK'S
STOMACH
BITTERS
ARE NOT
TO BE EXCELLED
AS A
STOMACHIC
AND
Regulator
OF THE
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

These Bitters
are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great Regulator of the system.

In the Bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilious Fever,
Fever and Ague,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Jaundice,
Kidney Complaints,

and all diseases of a similar nature.

These Bitters
are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them
Highly Tonic.

Dr Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the poor man's Friend.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the rich man's Solace and Comfort.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
invigorate the weak and debilitated.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
drive away melancholy and make Life enjoyable.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a fac-simile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeiters. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

C. W. Roback, Proprietor, No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FOR SALE BY
In DeKalb county by M. F. PIERCE, Auburn; I. W. Bowen, Corrunna; J. U. Winslow, Waterloo City; John Clark, Fairfield Center; T. J. & J. T. Sheldon, Jarvis; N. L. Thomas, Newville, and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States. 17

THE LATE DETROIT RIOT.—We have heard no one justify that riot. It was wrong it its conception, it was horrible in its excesses, yet Greeley of the *Tribune* endeavors as usual, to call it a Democratic mob, and says the reason for it was "for fear the blacks in the rebel States would heed the President's invitation and escape," wherefore, they must be frightened by such proceedings. This frenzied creature, can with more propriety than Dogberry exclaim,

"Write me down an ass."

The Report of the Committee of Thirteen.

The committee proceed to expound the Constitution of the State, which provides among other things, that the Governor shall see that the laws be faithfully executed; that public order shall be maintained and liberty perpetuated; that all power is inherent in the people; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a public trial to the county in which the offense shall have been committed; that the operation of the law shall never be suspended, except by authority of the General Assembly; that the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

The report distinctly charges that the Governor of the State has not enforced these safeguards of personal and political freedom.

"Has he taken care that the laws and the Constitution be faithfully executed?—Has the citizen been 'secure in his person, house, papers and effects, against unreasonable search and seizure?' Has the accused had a speedy trial? Has the military been kept in strict subordination to the civil power?" These questions will be answered by the disgraceful arrests made during the year 1862, and by the gloomy abode of scores of our people in the jails and dungeons of the State of Indian. Imprisoned on the information of base and cowardly spies, these suffering and wronged citizens were turned out of their prison houses without trial, without seeing their accusers face to face, without explanation, and without the opportunity of branding with shame the instruments of their incarceration.

"Military riots have been allowed to alarm our people, and the property of law abiding and patriotic men has been destroyed by the agency of the military force, and not a voice was raised against it from the Executive chamber of the State.

"We could recount sad stories of suffering on the part of our people, and harrow the feelings which had better be allayed.

"The Governor, it is understood, denies all agency in these arrests, and we trust, for his sake, and for the credit of Indiana, that his denial may be well founded, as we believe it is, unless the contrary should be made to appear."

After calling attention to the provisions of the Federal Constitution relating to the same subject, the Committee says:

"The Governor knew that the Courts of the State were open, and that it was perfectly convenient for him to secure to these fellow citizens of his a speedy trial, if an examining Court should decide that there was 'probable cause' for holding them to a trial at all.

"The committee are impressed with the great injustice done in the cases; and if the Governor fails to enforce the Constitution of Indiana and that of the United States within this State, the present General Assembly should not adjourn without proper legislation on the subject."

Must the War Stop?

Under this head, the Missouri *Republican* on Monday, has an article concluding as follows:

"The Democratic and Conservative party at the North must not place itself in a position to be reckoned in any sense the champion or apologist of Disunion, for if it should do so it is plain that peace will be only the father removed by the encouragement the South will have to hold out for it is original demand, viz: the unconditional acknowledgement on our part of a divided nation.

"However the case may have once stood, or may hereafter stand, it is quite apparent that love of Union—the whole Union, the great Republic of our fathers—and opposition to the further prosecution of the war, are now incompatible in the loyal States, viewing the present uncompromising and insolent attitude of the leaders of the rebellion. When the issue is so unmistakably made up, and no disposition is shown to receive any peaceable overtures whatever, we see no recourse but fight.

"In this connection we may note—and we are in hopes the secessionists will note—the speech delivered by Mr John Van Buren, in New York, a few nights ago.—We have no need to refer to the position of Mr. Van Buren as a partisan. He has been claimed as belonging, emphatically, to the "peace party," and we believe that last Fall the rebels hailed him as almost one of them. A few passages from his speech in New York, are copied into another column, from which it will be seen that he declares that 'this war must go on,' the determination of the South not to return to the Union, making any attempt to hold a convention, and negotitate for peace, a barren mission.

"We can not turn back now, though there is great room to modify, amend and rescind, in the political policy of the war. If we would have terms of an honorable peace we must fight for them; for, if we stop the war at stage it is in we know not where, beyond the dissolution of the Union, the Southern Confederates ma ysee fit to pause in their demands for our humiliation,

---

THE NEW ERA.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	3 mo's	6 mo's	12mo's
Fourth column,	$7.00	$12.00	$20.00
Half "	20.00	25.00	[illegible]
Whole "	25.00	[illegible]	[illegible]

One square (ten lines) one insertion, $1.[illegible] three insertions $2.00. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to execute Job Work of every description, in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

Indemnifying the President.

Notwithstanding its length, we publish this week in full the speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, on the bill indemnifying the President for his illegal and unconstitutional acts. It is one of the greatest speeches ever delivered in the American Congress. Bold, eloquent and truthful, it must have rung in the ears of the guilty men who listened to it something like approaching footsteps of future punishment. We shall not undertake to review it. It speaks for itself, and every reader should peruse it without fail. The language is pure and classical. As a specimen of oratory, it does credit to the best efforts of American statesmen. And as a truthful and vigorous denunciation of the wretched Administration now vainly tring to escape from the wrath of an offended people, it speaks in trumpet tones to the country. It ought to have a wide circulation, for it expresses in words of such burning eloquence and in sentences of such stern and bitter condemnation, the bad men now seeking to overthrow the liberties of the American people, that it must arouse the careless to a sense of the danger that menaces us.

Let no one suppose that liberty is a boon that can be had without "eternal vigilance." Men are the same in all ages, and he who would be free must keep himself free, not by words merely, but by demands, and if need be, by arts. Tyrants are the offspring of cowardice in the people. Lincoln cannot be a lion unless the people are willing to be sheep. Let every man stand up for his own rights, and not inquire whether his neighbors are going to do the same, and all will be well. We advise every subscriber to take this speech of Mr. Voorhees, and call a meeting of his neighbors some evening at his own or one of their houses. Then let one of the best readers read it aloud, and so keep it going from house to house, until its spirit permeates the whole body of the people.—When the sentiments of this speech are echoed from every Democratic heart of the North, our liberties will be safe.—[New York Caucasian.

An Eloquent Sentiment Applicable to the Present Time.

One of the finest orators and most liberal statesmen Great Britain ever possessed, Charles James Fox, upon one occasion, in Parliment, when he was opposing the war with France, was startled by doctrines from the British Tories, such as we now hear from the meaner and more despotic American Tories in America.—Raising his voice to a high pitch, the great orator said:

"Say at once that a free Constitution is no longer suitable to us; say at once, in a manly manner, that upon an ample review of the state of the world, a free Constitution is not fit for you; conduct yourself at once as the Senator of Denmark; lay down your freedom and acknowledge and accept of despotism. But do not mock the understandings and feelings of mankind, by telling the world that you are free, by telling me that if, for the purpose of expressing my sense of the public administration of this country, of the calamities which this war has occasioned, I state a grievance or make any declaration of my sentiments in a manner that may be thought seditious, and I am to be subjected to penalties hitherto unknown to the law."

THE REBELLION HAS TOUCHED BOTTOM—While only one-forth of the able-bodied white men of the loyal States between eighteen and forty-five capable of bearing arms have been drawn into the military service to put down the rebellion, we think it an established fact, from all the information we have before us, that the conscriptions of Jeff. Davis have gleaned the rebellious States of all the able-bodied white men between sixteen and fifty years of age which they can possibly spare without literally starving the rebel armies and most of the population of the cotton States. Press gangs in those States hunting up delinquent conscripts and refugees, and military expeditions for the capture or extermination or expulsion of refractory Unionists, are the order of the day. We might produce numerous specifications of such proceedings of late, from North Carolina to Arkansas, if we had the space for them We are satisfied that, so far as the reinforcement of his army is concerned, Jeff Davis has touched bottom, and that we have only to break up the rebel armies now in the field in order to break up the rebellion root and branch.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON CROP.—Mr. Bunch the British Consul, writes to the British Foreign Office that about 4,200,000 bales of upland cotton remain in the rebel States, which could be exported in case the ports were opened. His letter is dated the 24th of November last. Mr. Moylneux, the British Consul at Savannah, has also written to his Government on the same subject. His estate, which seems to have been based on a more careful examination than that of Mr. Bunch, gives the total amount of cotton in the South at 3,500,000 bales.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

To Maintain the Constitution & Restore the Union

Saturday, ☞ March 21, 1863.

☞ TO PRINTERS.

The material on which this paper is printed is held for Sale or Rent. The office receives the Jamestown Journal, and any industrious, practical printer of ordinary business tact, can procure a very good living from its earnings. The opening affords an excellent chance to those of the craft who would like to go into business. Further particulars furnished by inquiring of the Editor. ☞

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham's RECORD ON ABOLITION, SLAVERY AND THE CIVIL WAR.

This Work is in press and will soon be ready. It contains complete and accurate copies of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S principal Speeches, on the subjects above named. Also, parts of many other Speeches, with letters, incidents, votes, etc., etc. The work has been carefully edited and is believed to present, fairly and correctly, the political record and position of a man whose views, in relation to the causes of our National troubles, and the right remedies for them, are attracting an extraordinary amount of public attention.

The work is on good, substantial paper, 208 pages, large 8vo.

PRICE—Paper covers, 50 cents; Cloth 75 cents.

Delivered by Mail or Express, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

—Send orders, with the money enclosed, to Columbus, Ohio, addressed to J. H. RILEY & CO., or to Gov. MEDARY, office of *The Crisis*.—A large sale is expected.

☞ Every newspaper that gives the above three insertions, also this notice, and sends *marked* copies addressed "Box 699, Columbus, Ohio," will receive three copies of the work.

The Louisville Journal on the Revolutionists of the Indiana Legislature.

We commend the attention of our readers to the following article from the Louisville *Journal* on the revolutionary proceedings of the republican members of our Legislature. It is the verdict of an impartial and influential journal, the subject is treated with ability, and the conclusions are the result of a thorough and careful investigation of the merits of the case. And the *Journal* is a paper which has as yet been recognized as loyal by the most malignant of the abolition press. Its remarks can not be stigmatized as coming from a secession source, nor their author as sympathising with the "copperhead" members of the Legislature. As an article breathing the true spirit of patriotism, the patriotism that animates the democracy, and the people of Indiana, we take pleasure in laying it before our readers:

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.

There is no quorum in the House yet, the Republicans still standing out, and no business done beyond reports on claims for incorporation in the specific appropriation bill.—*Telegraphic Dispatch.*

Day after day, for we know not how long, this announcement has appeared regularly in our telegraphic column. It has become an eyesore to thoughtful patriots, as it is a reproach to the men whose contumacy it publishes. The action of these men is revolutionary in example. They, being members of the party in power at Washington, defy the forms of the government, in order to resist the enactment of a law alleged to be unconstitutional. This is their case as they themselves state it.—We accept their own statement. The case is wholly indefensible; so much is obvious; but, what is more than this, it is directly levelled with the whole force of example at that popular sentiment of devotion to law and order which now, constitutes the sole barrier between the nation and anarchy, and which the party in power by its own unconstitutional acts is and has long been straining to the very utmost.—The inherent revolutionary tendency of the case is aggravated frightfully by all the circumstances that attend it.

When we think of the fearful strain the Republican Administration is putting upon the patience of the people, we are amazed at the recklessness with which prominent Republicans set the example of trampling upon the forms of the government. Are the Republicans mad? Or do they really desire to promote anarchy? The Republicans claim a monopoly of disinterested patriotism. But how does their conduct tally with this modest claim? What do we see? While the loyal people as a body, under the terrible pressure of Republican usurpation, are standing heroically by the constitution, and nobly avowing their determination to seek redress through the forms of the government alone, the Republicans in the Legislature of Indiana, under the mere apprehension of legislation which they deem unconstitutional, are rushing into revolutionary resistance, and trampling the forms of the government into the dust. And the Republicans in the Legislature of Illinois have done the same thing under pressure still more slight. Certainly this is a most unseemly as a most pernicious and dangerous exhibition of partyism. It deserves the earnest rebuke of patriots everywhere. Of all times, this is not the time for such an exhibition, and, of all men, the Republicans are not the men to make it. With what grace can they ask others not to resort to revolution under provocation when they themselves rush into it without any? It appears to us impossible that these men have reflected upon the obvious character and inevitable tendency of their conduct. We entreat them to do so.—*Louisville Journal.*

From the Chicago Times, March 18.

The Latest News.

Rumors continue to prevail at Murfreesboro of the evacuation of Vicksburg; but they are vague and unreliable. The report of a Federal success at Yazoo City is also repeated; but no official information in relation thereto has been received at Washington. Admiral Porter telegraphs an account from the Vicksburg Whig of the complete destruction of the Indianola by the rebels, from fear of the bogus Monitor. Advices from New Orleans to the 8th inst, report that an attack, by land and water, was to be immediately made upon Port Hudson, troops having already moved in that direction.

Mr. Dayton announces that, in an interview with the French Premier, he read to him Mr. Seward's declination of Napoleon's peace proposition,—M. De l'Huys listening attentively, but making no comments.

A Hilton Head correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* states that the expedition of negro troops to excite a slave insurrection has already proceeded on its mission.

Resolutions pointing towards peace were introduced in the rebel Congress on the 11th inst., by Mr. Conrad, of La.

The military commandant at Indianapolis has prohibited the sale of arms and amunition to all persons except those to whom he shall give special permits to purchase.

Sigel has withdrawn his resignation, and is to be assigned to an important position outside of Virginia.

In Cincinati, yesterday, two abolition officers, in paroxysms of "loyalty," made raids upon some butternuts exposed for sale in the windows of a store—one demanding their removal, and the other throwing them into the street. These ebullitions of "patriotism" resulted in a "copperhead" victory, both officers being arrested.

Fremont is importuning the President to give him a command, and it is said that a disposition of the matter will soon be made.

The privateer Florida left Barbandoes no the 25th ult., and we shall probably soon hear of further depredations upon Federal commerce.

A project is on foot in the Legislature of California, which will probably be adopted, to appropriate $500,000 for the purchase of six batteries and equipments for 30,000 soldiers.

A treaty has been concluded with the Chippewas of the Upper Mississippi, by which they cede to the government five valuable reservations in Minnesota, reserving one near Gull Lake.

☞ We are pleased to note the present excellent condition of our town school.—The growth of its prosperity commenced and has continued since the change effected in its administration, all of which goes to show forcibly that anything under the fostering care of abolitionism will contract disease and die and rot, while democratic government imparts health and vigor to our institutions throughout, and prosperity, success and greatness, inevitably flow therefrom. The Union School closed for the Winter term on last Friday afternoon. About two hundred and twenty students were in attendance during the term, and, from what we can learn, general satisfaction has been given. Prof. JAMES E. ROSE, as the retiring Principal, carries with him the good opinion of his students and the citizens at large. He is a ripe scholar and a thorough disciplinarian.

The Union School is a success, and we are truly glad to "see it."

☞ Mr. M. Hale, of the firm of M. & A. Hale, Waterloo City, started for the East on last Monday for the purpose of buying a new stock of goods for the Spring trade. Our readers may look out for oceans of new goods at Hale's in a few days.

—Mr. Wolf, of this place, is now in the East selecting a new stock of goods.—Messrs. Steifle & Wolf will soon be on hand with their mammoth stock, due notice of which will be given.

☞ The Spring No. of Mme. DeMorest's Mirror of Fashions, containing the latest and most elegant fashions for Spring, has been received. Price 25 cts.; publishing office 475 Broadway, New York. Send for the Spring No.

SUCCESS UPON MERIT.—If there is an instance upon the records of our country, where an article of American manufactures has made its way to universal favor solely upon its merits, and without extraneous aid, it is that of the Chemical Saleratus. It has only to be sold in one place and its demanded in another, and so it has gone on increasing in favor, until the products of the extensive Chemical Works of D. B. DeLand & Co., at Fairport, Monroe Co., New York, are now immense. This article is made only at these works, by a process known only to the proprietors. They sell at wholesale; but this Chemical Saleratus can be had at the groceries generally, throughout the country.

From the Cincinnati Weekly Times.

Removal of the Scandinavian Laboratory and Business House—Catawba and Swedish Brandies, &c., &c.

For some weeks past, the large stone front buildings on Third street, east of Sycamore, lately occupied in part by the Adams Express Company, have been in course of preparation for the reception of the business carried on so successfully for some years past in our city, by Dr. C. W. Roback, proprietor of the celebrated Scandinavian Remedies, the Blood Purifier and Pills, and the well-known Stomach Bitters, which bears his name. The constantly increasing popularity of these medicines, has required a third extension of the limits heretofore occupied in their manufacture.

The new premises, one hundred feet front, and extending one hundred and thirty feet in the rear, have, internally, been completely remodeled, the spacious apartments now being connected by archways cut through heretofore solid walls, and everthing else having been done, which can facilitate purposes to which they are devoted.

In connection with the extensive business in which Dr. R. had previously been engaged, he has, for some time past, entered largely into the manufacture of genuine Catawba Brandy, an article already enjoying a most favorable reputation, and being widely used for medicinal purposes. A large amount of this has been introduced, most beneficially, into the army hospitals, heavy orders having been filled for the use of those institutions in Washington city.

Another extensive branch of the institution is the manufacture of the celebrated Swedish Brandy. It is stimulating, aromatic and slightly medicinal, being an excellent remedy for dyspepsia. It is a pleasant beverage. Ladies can even partake of ordinary quantities without feeling undue intoxicating effects, so mild is it in its composition. It is a great favorite in Sweden—in fact so that it may be styled the national beverage. It is prepared in the purest quality by Dr. Roback.

A short visit to the new premises of Dr. R., on Saturday last, proved most interesting, and we think is worthy a passing notice. Entering from the neatly arranged counting room, we go first to the rear of the premises, and find ourselves in a large area, where the presence of spacious furnaces and capacious copper stills, notify us that we are in the region appropriated to the purposes of distillation. From this we enter a spacious apartment lined with immense receivers, each containing hundreds of gallons, devoted to the more especial purposes of the labritory as needful in the preparations of the Scandinavian remedies.

Entering another apartment, we come upon long tiers of barrels, stowed in every direction, and filled with the pumice and lees of last year's growth, to be used in the manufacture of the Catawba Brandy. Another still is devoted to the storage of immense quantities of glass ware, roots, and other requisites needful to the proper preparations and putting up of the medicines.

One story higher up, and we come upon the workshop, or the apartments appropriated to the making of pills by machinery, and the boxing and labeling of the same by hand, the bottling of the bitters, and the other arrangements necessary to fit them for market. Here are employed quite a number of men and boys, whose duties are confined to this department alone. Other departments are occupied for packing and making ready for shipment the articles produced in the establishment.

Taking this establishment all in all, with its offices, warerooms, labritories, workshops, &c., it is without doubt the most extensive in its department to be found in the West.

We cannot but congratulate Dr. R. upon his increasing business as evinced by this enlargement of his premises. He will now be fully able, we think, to meet all demands for his medicines, and give them even a more extended circulation than they have heretofore enjoyed, which already comprises an introduction into almost every State of the Northwest, as well as in the most important cities of the East.

Union League.

We have no hesitation in warning Democrats against any affiliations with bodies of men, styling themselves "Union Leagues." It is an unadultered Republican sham. Since their late defeats they are anxious to *recruit from our ranks.*—Let Democrats remember the former association with them. Let them remember the thanks they got. Let them be warned in time. The New York *Tribune* recommends these societies. Is not that fact enough to put Democrats on their guard? Can anything pure or national come out of that office? Have nothing to do with them. Your Unionism is too pure and broad and healthy to live in the same atmosphere with people who justify the breaking up of the Indiana Legislature and claim that the Detroit negro Faulknur was a *white Democrat.* A word to the wise.

WORLDLY VANITY IN CHARLESTON.—The special correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Charleston, S. C., as follows:

"On the night of my arrival here a large ball was given by the members of General Beauregard's staff, and it would have been difficult for a stranger suddenly introduced into the ball room to credit the assertion that the country which could exhibit its daughters in such gay and brilliant dresses had been for nearly two years shut out by blockade from Paris and Europe. It is scarcely an extravagant statement to assert that, even in their present so-called destitute condition, such States South Carolina and Georgia possess all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life to an extent unsurpassed in the richest countries of the old world."

IS THIS AN ABOLITION WAR.—The Toledo *Commercial*, one of the leading professedly abolition organs of the Northwest, thus settles this question:—

This war, when first forced upon the Government, and for nearly a year afterwards, was not a war of emancipatibn and confiscation, nor did the issuance of the President's Proclamation it becomes such. Let us not seek by unworthy evasions to disguise the fact. This being undeniably true, and emancipation and abolition convertible terms, we shall not do such violence to our sense of truth as to dispute that this now an abolition war. Admitting the assumption, let us enquire of those who urge the objection what they propose to do in the circumstances. The emancipation policy of the Government will in this way furnish a test which will enable us to distinguish the true from the false.

—President Lincoln has issued a proclamation to the soldiers now absent from their regiments without leave, giving them until April 1st to return without being punished, except by the forfeiture of pay and allowances during such absence. All who do not thus return by that time will be treated as deserters and punished as the law provides.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4—9

To Nervous Sufferers of Both sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. v4-9

For the Benefit of DRAFTED MEN, AND "ANY OTHER MAN."

HAVE A RELIABLE MAP.

Every man who goes forth in defence of his country, or who remains at home to witness with interest the successes of our armies as they advance to crush out armed treason, should have a reliable *War Map* of the United States,—one minutely and correctly locating every village, road, river, city, town and hamlet in the Union. The undersigned will for ONE DOLLAR send the most authentic Map of the United States ever issued.

The following PRESENTS will be given gratuitously to the purchasers of this Map on the 7th day of April, 1863:

A Chance for All—List of Presents.

12	Presents each,	$800 00
5	" "	250 00
10	" "	100 00
20	" "	50 00
20	" "	40 00
20	" "	25 00
20	" "	10 00
20	" "	5 00
25	" "	3 00

The above in U. S. Treasury Notes.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

25 Heavy Silver Hunting Case Watches, American manufacture, retailing everywhere at $20 each.
25 Elegant Open Face Silver Watches.
25 Sets Gents Jewelry, each set containing an elegant Breast Pin, set of Studs, pair of Sleeve Buttons, and a Plain Gold Ring, all of a good quality.
5 Pair Ladies Bracelets, extra heavy, of a genuine quality, at $12 each.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

50 Black Leather Traveling Sacks, each containing seven yards extra fine light mixed Cassimere.
25 Light Leather Valises, each containing four yards fine American Broadcloth, and a nice light Silk Vest Pattern.

Sewing Machines.

20 Wheeler and Wilson Premium Sewing Machines in Walnut cases.
15 Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines.
15 Maine Cheap Family Sewing Machines, valued at $25 each.

Microscopes.

3000 Small Microscopes, something useful, pleasing and instructive.

Sheet Music.

1000 Pieces new and popular Sheet Music.

To be delivered into the hands of those disinterested persons by whom they will be delivered in the manner usual in such cases, and their action will be published and sent to every purchaser, properly certified to by the commissioners. The articles will be delivered in St. Louis, and immediately forwarded by express to those who are entitled to them, at the receivers expense. The Maps, the price of which is One Dollar, will be forwarded at once upon receipt of price.

Persons making Clubs will receive six for Five Dollars. The number of purchasers is limited to 18,000. Address,

C. H. FLOURNOY,
Western Map Agency, Cincinnati, O.

Auburn Union School.

The Spring Term of the Auburn Union School will commence on Monday, April 20th, 1863, under the control of the undersigned. Competent Assistants will be employed.

Mrs. VESTA M. SWARTS.

March 21, 1863. 6w3

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment.—In Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 4-1

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Reem, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

JEREMIAH HEMSTREET, Adm'r.

March 14, 1863. 14w3 $2,00.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at Public Auction, on

Thursday, the 2d Day of April, 1863,

at the residence of Benjamin H. Critchet, late of Jackson Township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased, all the personal property of said decedent. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over Three Dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved surety waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

A. PROVINES, Adm'r.

March 14, 1863. 14w3 $3,00.

A LECTURE To Young Men!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope; price 6 cts

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.—THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOOK TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of two stamps, by addressing,

CHASE, J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box, 4586.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

☞ *Be careful to buy only the genuine.* ☜ [7

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1862-3 Winter Arrangement. 1862-3

On and after November 17th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at	9:15 A. M.
Arrive Toledo at	4:45 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at	2:45 P. M.
Arrive Toledo at	8:00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at	8:25 P. M.
Arrive Chicago at	10:00 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at	2:30 P. M.
Arrive Chicago at	10:00 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarnia, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Plymouth, Kendallville and Stations on Air Line Road.

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. ROAD CROSSING, With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. ☜ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. ☞ Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt.
D. R. RIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

GOODS! $20,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS! SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH, At M. & A. HALE'S, Waterloo City.

GRISWOLD'S HACK LINE! Between AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, One Dollar.

☞ This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

OFFICE: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Mayor House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.

Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 41f

JUST READY, New Styles of Jewelry.

An opportunity not to be lost sight of.—Rare chance for Agents. Ladies as well as Gents can act as Agents. Apply early and secure the Agency for your locality.

100,000

Watches, Vest Chains, Lockets, Rings Gold Pens and Pencils, Bracelets, Studs, Buttons, Neck Chains, Sets of Jewelry, &c.

To be sold for 18 each, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get. Send 25 cts. for Certificate, telling you what you can have, with a Circular, giving full particulars to Agents. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Address,

S. M. WARD & CO.,
Box 4,687. 208 Broadway.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Auburn and vicinity with fresh meat, at his market house first door north of Steifle & Wolf's store, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, of each week. Market hours from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock A. M.

MICHAELLONG.

Feb. 28, 1863.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of Benjamin H. Critchet, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ALEXANDER PROVINES, Adm'r.

March 7th, 1863. 13w3 $2,00.

JOHN S. WHITE,

Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.

Particular attention paid to collections. Office: West Street, two doors north of Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. dec27n5tf

NOTICE.

AT the January Term, 1863, of the Common Pleas Court of DeKalb County, Indiana, the Estate of Andrew J. Dickerhoof was declared probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore notified that the same will be settled accordingly. WILLIAM BROWN, Administrator.

March 7th, 1863. 13w3

DeKalb County

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, March 28, 1863. No. 16.

THE NEW ERA.

J. O. LOVELAND,

Publisher and Proprietor.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

TERMS:

Terms.—$1.00 per year, in advance, $1.50 within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

E. A. Wilson, Judge Circuit Court;
J. M. Bennett, Circuit Prosecutor;
Wm. McClarin, Judge Court Common Pleas;
A. S. [illegible], Common Pleas Prosecutor;
[illegible], Clerk;
Auditor, George Kuhlman;
Sheriff, John N. Miller;
Treasurer, George Barney;
Recorder, Samuel E. Widney;
Coroner, Jeremiah Plum;
Surveyor, D. W. Aldenberg;
Commissioners, John Brandon; [illegible]; Henry Bussenrad.

JAS. E. ROSE,

Attorney at Law, Waterloo City, Indiana. v3—21

EGBERT B. MOTT,

Attorney & Counselor at Law Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 3—21

J. B. MORRISON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.—Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. ☞ Office, With the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y

MORRIS & DILS,

Attorneys at Law.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties.

JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. | WM. H. DILLS, Auburn.

1-1y

J. BRINKERHOFF,

Attorney at Law.—Will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. ☞ Office, with the County Treasurer.—Auburn, Ind.

A. COERIZ. A. LARIMORE.

DRS. COERIZ & LARIMORE,

Physicians & Surgeons, Auburn, Indiana. Office one door south of the Franklin House.

CITY HOTEL,

Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road, Waterloo City, Ind. J. D. McAnally, Proprietor. This House has recently been refurnished and renovated throughout. 3-51

WEAVER HOUSE.

S. W. Corner of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana.—John Weaver, Proprietor. Tri-Weekly Stages to Fort Wayne, Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. ☞ Good Livery Stable in Connection. ☞ 16

MAYOR HOUSE,

Corner Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne, Indiana. General Stage Office.—H. C. Fish, Proprietor. 48

NATIONAL HOTEL,

P. Morrison, Proprietor.—Goshen Indiana. 21f

BLAKER HOUSE.

Jarvis, Ind.—A. Blaker, Pro'pr. A liberal share of the public patronage solicited.

F. & A. M.

DeKalb Lodge, No. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon.

J. H. FORD, W. M.

John B[illegible], Secretary.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN,

Notary Public, Real Estate and Collecting Agent,

WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

(Office up stairs, over M. & A. Hale's Store.)

Will attend to

Buying, Selling and Leasing of Real Estate; Paying Taxes, Collecting and Securing Claims, Making Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to PERFECTING TITLES to Real Estate in DeKalb County. He has a complete Abstract of the Records of said County, and of the Deeds that were Recorded in LaGrange and Allen Counties, before DeKalb was organized, and is prepared to give Abstracts of Titles for a fair compensation.—Farmers look well to the Titles of your Land before it is too late. There is FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND in this County to which there is an Imperfect Title, and you may own a portion of it.

Correspondence solicited, which will be strictly confidential. 8—10

FOR A

TIP-TOP FIT in fine CALF BOOTS,

GO TO

HARE'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.

may17

A. S. BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

Office in Mechanic's Block. 8—4

WATERLOO CITY

LIVERY STABLE.

B. B. LONG, Proprietor.

We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. ☞ Office at the American House.

Waterloo City, May 10, 1862. 28tf.

☞ Go to

HARE'S

For Your

BOOTS & SHOES.

This Day Received

A NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Boots and Shoes

From the Eastern Cities.

☞ NEW STYLES. ☜

CALL AND SEE.

C. S. HARE.

May 10, 1862.

WM. H. BROOKS, Jr.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books and Stationary,

Wall, Ceiling and Window Paper,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Cash Paid for Rags. v3-24tf.

FAMILY GROCERY AND

PROVISION STORE.

GEO. WAGGONER dealer in

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the

Standard School Books, & Stationery Pies, Cakes, Nuts, Lemonade, Candies, &c. 18.

DAILY HACK LINE.

AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.

The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.

Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S & N. I. Railroad.

Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.

S. D. LONG, Proprietor.

July 5, 1862.

J. R. LANNING,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,

YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

AT THE OLD STAND.

Produce Wanted in Exchange for Good

Jarvis, June 7, 1862. 28tf.

H. J. HERRICK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

8—48 NEWVILLE, DEKALB COUNTY, IND.

DeKalb Saloon:

MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,

Auburn, Indiana

ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

☞ All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—8y1

AMBROTYPES!

AMBROTYPES!

Photographs!

Photographs!

The celebrated artist,

H. W. BRAY,

Would announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to take all the various styles of Photographic Miniatures from the largest to the smallest size. All in want of a first class picture are invited to call at his rooms north of Steifle & Wolf's Store.

From an experience of over 15 years in the business, Mr. B. feels confident of pleasing the most fastidious in Ambrotypes and Photographs. Come one, come all, and don't forget the little ones.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather. feb21tf.

JOB WORK

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

$20,000 Worth of

New Goods Just Received

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS

AND

CLOTHING

AT

STEIFLE & WOLF'S!

We have stocked our Store with a NEW

AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods!

Which will be offered to the public at

GREATLY

REDUCED

PRICES!

FOR CASH.

We have just received a LARGE ASSORTMNET of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
CLOAKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
LAWNS,
HOOP-SKIRTS,
BALMOREL SKIRTS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
CLOTHS and CASSMERS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

A Large Assortment of

Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Beltings, &c. &c.

ALSO

ALL THE

LATEST STYLES

OF

DRESS GOODS!

ALSO

BOOTS & SHOES, QUEENSWARE, HATS & CAPS, CLOCKS, &c.

STEIFLE & WOLF.

Sept. 6, 1862.

☞ I. W. BOWEN,

CORRUNNA, INDIANA.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c.

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS.

☞ His stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality. ☜

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

☞ GO TO BOWEN'S.

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Convenience, Speed and Safety.

Tri-Weekly Hack Line!

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Fort Wayne, for Auburn and Waterloo City, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, at 8 o'clock a. m.

FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,25, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,00.

OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.

B. B. LONG, Proprietor.

Waterloo City, Dec. 13, 1862. 8tf

SALOON & RESTURAUNT,

(North-west cor. Public Square,)

AUBURN, INDIANA.

J. PLUM, Proprietor.

DR. ROBACK'S

BLOOD PURIFIER

and

BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,

far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,

and hence their

Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates

which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula, Syphilis,
Skin Diseases, Old Sores,
Salt Rheum, Rheumatism,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague,
Leucorrhœa, Female Complaints,
Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire,
Tumors, Eruptions,
Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St Vitus dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away.

The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills

are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness,
Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus,
Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,
Dizziness, etc.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

☞ As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely Vegetable, I have the certificates of those eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of N. Y., and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 28 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY

In DeKalb county by M. F. Pierce, Auburn; I. W. Bowen, Corrunna; J. U. Winslow, Waterloo City; John Clark, Fairfield Center; T. J. & J. T. Sheldon, Jarvis; N. L. Thomas, Newville, and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States. 17

☞ A great Mass Meeting of the Democracy was held at Hamilton, Ohio, on last Saturday.

The Grave of Douglas.

I stood beside the statesman's lowly grave—
A solemn sadness on my spirit fell,
That the high genius, the strange power, that gave
To whatsoe'er he did a wondrous spell,
In this deep slumber all their work should close;
This mystery of a sublime repose.

How can it be that he is lying here,
Thus calmly sleeping, while war's bloody hand
Draws from ten thousand eyes the frequent tear,
And shakes with thunder his beloved land?
Even as I gazed, almost I thought he grave
Began to break in surges—like the wave!

But no, it cannot be—this awful sleep
Is seal'd by death upon his noble brow!
Man may regret, and softer eyes may weep,
Nought shall unchain him from his slumbers now!
The "mighty wand" on him a spell hath laid,
Stronger than his own magic ever made!

Yet meet the place for him—the heavens looks down
Upon the waters of the glorious lake,
Which, in their sunny smiles, or awful frown,
The sweetest charms or noblest music make!
A grand epitome of him whose sleep
Is by the side of the majestic deep!

RAVENSWOOD.

[From The New York Argus.]

The Position and Policy of the Democratic Party.*

We lay before our readers to day an able and interesting paper from the pen of Chief Justice Caton, of Illinois, bearing upon the condition of the country and the position and policy of the Democratic party. This paper is in the form of a letter to Gov. Seymour, of this State, and was suggested by a conversation between the two distinguished gentemen named; Judge Caton, after his return to the West, having elaborated his views and forwarded the letter to the Governor in the form in which we submit it to our readers. It was intended only for the private perusal of the distinguished gentlemen to whom it is addressed, but the writer has reluctantly consented to its publication, at the solicitation of friends who have thought it might contribute, in this dark period, to reassure the public mind and to check the spirit of rashness which, unhappily, at a time like this is too apt to control the action of political parties.

Chief Justice Caton, although a life-long Democrat, and a friend of the late Judge Douglas, has not for twenty years past taken an active part in politics, having been, during that period, on the bench of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and at present the Chief Justice of that Court.—In common with all friends of the Union, and of Constitutional Rights, now so ruthlessly invaded by the Administration, he feels called upon to put forth an effort to save the country from the evils which threaten the very existence of civil liberty. Although written, as its date indicates, early in the winter, the publication of this able paper, at this time, will serve a good purpose, no less in the direct influence which it will exert upon the public mind, than in its tendency to call forth productions from our leading statesmen upon the points involved in the discussion.

At a period like the present, when the public mind is excited by the monstrous usurpations of the Administration at Washington, and the public apprehensions about equally divided between the almost superhuman efforts of the States in rebellion to overthrow the Government and destroy its power, and the almost equally desperate struggle of the party in power to turn the war to partisan advantage, even at the expense of every principle of State rights and of personal and public liberty, it becomes the Conservative men of the country to act with coolness and judgement, and so to shape their policy as to defeat the rebels against the Government at the South, and the conspirators against civil liberty in the loyal States. We understand the position of Judge Caton to be the same which animated the people of the North, when, in response to the invitation of the President to rally to the aid of the Government [illegible] *ration of the Union,* they united as one man in an enthusiastic movement in behalf of an object so grand and glorious.—We understand him to insist that the principle then proclaimed by the President, as the object and purpose of the war, shall still be adhered to, and that the departure from that principle, which has marked the subsequent action of the Administration, shall neither find justification in the public voice of the country, or turn the Conservative masses from the line of duty upon a question which vitally effects the very foundations of Republican Government. We understand the tenor of his article to be a complete and scathing denunciation of the action of the authorities at Washington, in the usurpation of powers not conferred upon them by the Constitution, and an equally powerful appeal to the Conservative masses in the loyal States to stand by the Constitution in this its last extremity, and to insist upon a restoration of the Union as it was, even if the effort costs us more of treasure and of blood than have yet been expended in this mismanaged war.

Who shall say that these positions are not sound and tenable? Who, among all the Democratic and Conservative millions in the loyal States, is willing

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either to submit to the destruction of our conservative rights and the overthrow of our civil liberties by Radicals in official or private position, or the severance of the Union and the breaking down of our Republican system by rebels in arms for that purpose. Both are equally the enemies of the Government, although the action of one may be open and undisguised, and of the other secret and hypocritical. Against both must the efforts of all true patriotic men—Democrats or otherwise—be directed, if we hope to preserve the semblance of free government, or avert the threatened overthrow of our national liberties.

"No denunciation can be too severe, no public censure too pointed, against the monstrous usurpations and the unparalleled imbecility which have attended the action of the National Administration; The public liberties have been trampled upon, private rights have been outraged, the public honor has been disregarded, official corruption has run riot through the land the Constitution with all its sacred guarantees of civil and religious freedom and protection to persons and property, has been treated with mockery and contempt and a war begun on our part for the restoration of the Union the preservation of our Constitutional rights, has been perverted to the basest partisan purposes and used to accomplish results for which we have no right to appeal to any power other than that provided by the foundamental law. Is it to be wondered at that the people are tired of such a war, that the soldiers, enlisted for a nobler purpose and fired by a purer patriotism, are disgusted with the objects to which their services have been misdirected?

These are but the natural impulses of the human heart—the direct and legitimate influence of the folly, the fanaticism and the imbecility of those charged with the administration of the Government.—But have we not higher aims and purposes—nobler duties and more sacred obligations, than would be implied in a movement to close the war upon the radical Greeley platform by seeking at this time or in the next sixty days "the best attainable peace?" Has the object for which the people of the country flew to arms, for which the property owners poured out their treasure, and for which patriotic men every where made sacrifices, been accomplished? It is true that while our energies have been devoted to the enemy in front, we have suffered most disastrously from an insidious foe in our midst, which has sapped the very foundations of our national life. Shall we on this account abandon the attempt "to maintain the Constitution and restore the Union?"

Patience and patriotism are severely tried by the existing state of things, but let us exercise the one and obey the promptings of the other, until the rebel enemies of our government and the abolition enemies of our Constitutional rights and liberties are alike discomfited. One great blessing the nation has already experienced in the dissolution of the late corrupt and vicious Congress—other reforms will gradually but surely follow, if we but pursue the even tenor of our way, keeping steadily in view the legitimate and only principle upon which the war can be prosecuted; and adopting the expressive motto of Gov. Seymour, in the late campaign in this State—"the Union, the Constitution and the Laws."

New Hampshire.

ONE-HALF OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET ELECTED.—There were two State officers voted for by the people of New Hampshire on Tuesday last—Govronor and Railroad Commissioner. The New York *Herald* of Monday says Colonel James T. Cheney, the Democratic candidate for the latter office, is reported elected. If this be so, then the democracy have "carried" the State. There is no election of Governor by the people and the officer chosen is a democrat. This, with the gain of a democratic Congressman, and a majority of some 8,000 on the popular vote, is glory enough for one canvass in New Hampshire.

A SOUTHERN MONARCHY.—The Atlanta Georgia, *Intelligencer*, in an article on Southern monarchy, says: "The unscrupulous manner in which property—in the shape of anything to eat and wear—is seized and appropriated by the Government, and that, too, without any reference to the pecuniary interests of the parties owning such property, and when such seizures tend to destroy all trade, and cause the people to lose confidence and all interest in the Government—such a course, they claim, is very strong proof that a monarchy is the thing aimed at. The recklessness with which the Government, through its various agents, conducts trade outside of the seizures it makes—seeking as it does, to place every necessary out of the reach of the poor, looks, they argue, to the same end."

We stand on the apex of a volcano, at a point where a crater of fire may be opened at any moment.—[Peoria Mail.

Then why the deuce don't you come down?[Chicago post.

THE NEW ERA.

J. Q. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

To Maintain the Constitution & Restore the Union

Saturday, : : : : March 28, 1863.

TO PRINTERS.

The material on which this paper is printed is held for Sale or Rent. The office receives the County Printing, and any industrious, practical printer, of ordinary business tact, can produce a very good living from its earnings. The opening affords an excellent chance to those of the craft who would like to go into business. Further particulars furnished by inquiring of the Editor.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham's

RECORD ON

ABOLITION, SLAVERY AND THE CIVIL WAR.

This Work is in press and will soon be ready. It contains complete and accurate copies of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S principal Speeches, on the subjects above named. Also, parts of many other Speeches, with letters, incidents, votes, etc., etc. The work has been carefully edited and is believed to present, fairly and correctly, the political record and position of a man whose views, in relation to the causes of our National troubles, and the right remedies for them, are attracting an extraordinary amount of public attention.

The work is on good, substantial paper, 208 pages, large 8vo.

PRICE—Paper covers, 50 cents; Cloth 75 cents.

Delivered by Mail or Express, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

—Send orders, with the money enclosed, to Columbus, Ohio, addressed to J. H. RILEY & CO., or to Gov. MEDARY, office of *The Crisis*.—A large sale is expected.

Every newspaper that gives the above three insertions, also this notice, and sends *marked* copies addressed "Box 699, Columbus, Ohio," will receive three copies of the work.

REASONS FOR JOHN VAN BUREN'S LATE SOMERSET.—The Cincinnati Enquirer explains the reasons of John Van Buren's late somerset into the republican ranks. It was in pursuance of a scheme of Seward and Thurlow Weed, to convert the Democratic party into a hermaphrodyte affair, of which Seward and Weed were to be two of the main pillars, and was to be based upon a vigorous prosecution of the war within the limits of the Constitution. There were to be freedom of speech and of the press. The Emancipation Proclamation was to be withdrawn. The radicals of the Greeley school were to be disregarded from the confidence of the President. But the main idea was a reconstruction of the Cabinet. Chase, and all but Seward were to be got rid of. John Van Buren was to be a member of the new Cabinet, or go as Minister to England as he might desire. The Cabinet was to be composed of Democrats and Seward Republicans in equal numbers.

John was to engineer the democratic party into the scheme; but he has failed in the undertaking. He got out of the democratic coach and is now trudging along on foot in company with Gerrit Smith, Greeley, and others of the like stamp, while the old democratic coach proceeds steadily on its way without him, and the better for being lightened of such a load of political sin and trickery. Very few democrats were caught in the trap, and the whole affair is turned into ridicule

MOBBING NEWSPAPERS.—A number of soldiers, prisoners on parole, mobbed and destroyed the office of the Richmond (Ind.) *Jeffersonian*, a Democratic newspaper, on the night of the 15th inst. Arrived at Indianapolis, they threatened the *Sentinel*, of that place, with the same treatment. Previous to this outrage, the Chicago *Times* remarked—

"The assault by a mob upon the office of the *Crisis*, a newspaper at Columbus, Ohio, the other night, is the fourth or fifth occurrence of the kind in different parts of the country within a short time past."

This statement was followed by a suggestion of retaliation. Whenever a Democratic newspaper is suppressed by a mob, let a Republican office be sacked. Violence is a game that two can play at; and perhaps by holding some of the Republican journals in the cities as hostages, security can be given to Democratic presses throughout the country. Such suggestions are plausible and natural; but still we deprecate them. Let us have no encouragement to mob violence, not even in the way of retaliation. The danger that now menaces the country is anarchy and civil disorder. The men who have broken down the Constitution have destroyed the barriers of private property and personal right. But let not the citizens forget them; but rather maintain that attitude of forbearance and respect for the memory of once existing laws, which becomes a self-governing people who respect their own will.

The Issue of the Hour.

"We go farther, and say that there is no alternative honorable to us as a nation at present save a vigorous prosecution of the war."—*New York World.*

On the above extract the *Cleveland Plaindealer* comments as follows, whose language we adopt as an expression of our own views and opinions in the present exigency:

"If it were not the duty of a public journalist to give unremitting expression to such sentiments as he may deem conducive to the public good, in times of emergency, we should remain comparatively silent on the topic suggested by the extract we give from the *World*. But no American citizen can evade the issue made up by our present attitude as a people. The time wheels on with relentless rapidity which is to determine whether we are still to constitute the great representative free nation of the earth, or are to be numbered amongst the wrecks of nations, the most gigantic of them. We shall not assume so monstrous an idea that any considerable portion of the American people have lost their love of country that they have become indifferent to our traditional fame, or that they regard with coldness our future as a great, free and prosperous people. Feeling as we do in this matter, we are obliged to confess to some amazement, when we hear people declare in the same breath that they are for the Union, but still they are for immediate peace. Why, this means simply that we withdraw our armies, disband them and consent that a foreign government be erected right by our side. It means just this, for we are with clear enough emphasis told by the South that they will recognize no terms short of their independence as a separate nationality.—Now, they offer no propositions of peace—they tell us definitely the only terms they will ever consider—if then, *we* make peace, it is upon their terms, which are separation. What then? We are in the habit of talking loudly of the Monroe doctrine. We won't have a Frenchman or an Englishman tamper with Nicaragua. New Grenada, or Mexico. But we are willing that a minority of our citizens who have grown wealthy and strong by the aid of the common Government of all the States—shall under the guise of independent sovereignties, form such alliances as they please with transatlantic powers, or even give them a vertible foothold once more by bargain and sale on our Territory. Let us beware how we coquet with this formidable danger. Let us take heed, lest in our impatience of the burdens of this great civil strife, we compromise our entire future security.

"In this connection we desire to advert to a matter which has not been worthily considered. The enunciations of our public men, including Mr. Seward, and the vaticinations of the public press, lay great stress upon the *idea of keeping our Territory whole*. This has given rise to the charge that we are willing to make *shipwreck of our free institutions so that we keep the soil unbroken*, that our great anxiety is for our grandeur as a vast nation, and not for our successful exemplification of free Government and equal laws. There is some show of reason, in this charge, although it is entirely too broad. We confess ourselves, to gloat with a proud sense of nationality over the physical splendor of our continent, but notwithstanding this, we should to-day prefer that our land was physically no greater than San Marino, rather than see it converted into a huge centralization swallowing up individual liberty.

"Let us then not build our love of Union and our [illegible] to preserve it, upon ideas of square miles, and lines of river or sea coast—these we of course consider, but in a subordinate sense. The chief spring [illegible] deep conviction that *Republican liberty* depends upon the preservation of this government as an integer. That our existence as a free people on this continent hinges upon this event. We don't wish jealousies, commercial impositions, political bickerings, criminations and re-criminations—and at last constant armed feuds in this country.

"Let us then stand by the flag, steady the arm of the Government in all its proper functions, and through our party organization endeavor to shape our public policy so as to preserve the "body and pressure" of our institutions, and thus *destroy all inducements to rebellion*. This is the issue of the hour. Our duty is plain."

THE RADICALS MUST DIE.—The Louisville Journal kindly advises the radicals to die easy, "for die they must. Their time is up. Whatever schemes may be devised for prolonging power, whatever the hopes which may have been entertained that a longer term of office and legislative privileges might be accorded to radicalism, the truth, as a cotemporary says, is now apparent to the eyes of the most blind, that the people of the country are against the radicals, in immense majority, and that for a hundred years to come they will not again represent the voting majorities of this land."

The Democrats of New York City—so says the Express—have become so enamored with the name of "Copperhead" that they are putting copper cents under powerful cutting machines, and cutting out the head of liberty and making breastpins out of these heads, in utter mockery of the party who gave them this name.

In Cincinnati a large business is being done in mounting and varnishing butternuts, which are worn extensively on watch chains.

From the Chicago Times, March 25.

The Latest News.

The Yazoo Pass expedition has thus far proved a failure. At latest dates it was still above Fort Greenwood, in a state of inaction, and would not, it was believed, renew the attack upon the rebel works in less than two weeks. An attempt is to be made to drown the rebels out, by cutting away the levee at the head of the Pass. Movements are being made by the enemy to cut off the retreat of the Federals, and the latter are trying measures to prevent such a result.

It is reported that the iron-clad Lafayette has run by the rebel battery at Haynes' Bluff, and that two of Admiral Farragut's vessels have reached the lower terminus of the Vicksburg canal. Both reports require confirmation. Another canal is projected, from the Mississippi to the Sunflower River, by which vessels can reach the Yazoo River between Yazoo City and Haines' Bluff. Water is rapidly pouring into Lake Providence, and a small boat has succeeded in making the passage thereto. A dispatch from Helena expressed the opinion that no direct attack will be made upon Vicksburg for a month.

The Secretary of War believes that the rebel government has resolved to abandon Richmond and retire to some interior point. His belief, we imagine, will prove to be ill-founded.

There is a considerable force of rebels in the vicinity of Somerset, Ky. The estimates of their number range from 2,000 to 10,000; and it is stated that more are coming.

The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War is to made on the 4th prox. It will, of course, be a highly flavored abolition document.

The question of the command of the Department of the Missouri still remains in doubt,—some thinking that Heintzlemann will be appointed thereto, while others believe that Curtis will be retained.

Gen. Bascall, who has charge of the matter of arresting deserters in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, announces that one who has been arrested, tried and convicted, will be shot at Indianapolis in a few days.

Serious political troubles are reported in Decatur county, Iowa. Blood has already been spilled, and the abolitionists are endeavoring to precipitate a civil war.

Col. D'Utassy, of the Garibaldi Guard, has been dismissed the service in disgrace. He was a leading exponent of the "war-in-earnest" policy, so much lauded by abolitionists; that is, he believed in pillage, arson, rape, and murder.

On the 25th ult. 20,000 French troops occupied a position fifteen miles from Puebla, and a superior force of Mexicans were strongly intrenched between them and the city.

Godey's Lady's Book for April is brimfull of beautiful embellishments and will prove a rare entertainment to its lady readers. Every lady should subscribe for it. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, publisher. Terms $3 a year.

AN INCIDENT OF THE "CRISIS" MOB.—During the destruction of Governor Medary's editorial room, in Columbus, on Tuesday night last, it is said that Mrs. W., one of his daughters, appeared in midst of the frenzied mob, and secured the *Crisis* subscription books. As she was retiring, one of the ruffians engaged in the shameful proceedings, noticed her, and shouted "There's one of Medary's daughters— let us wring her neck." "Wring my neck, will you!" said the laidy, drawing a revolver, and presenting it to the brainless head of the mobite; "I should like to see you undertake it, you cowardly villain!"—It is needless to say that fellow skedaddled on the double-quick to some point of greater safety.—*Lebanon (O.) Democrat.*

An old Abolition sinner in conversation with a Democratic neighbor, the other day, confessed as follows: "I own that the Republican party is in rather a bad fix. The Democrats have evidently got the majority in the free States, and if the war turns out unfavorably they will have a still greater majority. On the contrary, if the war is successful, and the South comes back into the Union, it will be adding all that much more to the Democratic strength. So let the war go which way it may, it is death to the Republican party."—*Quincy Herald.*

ARTIC BIRDS BELOW QUEBEC.—A letter from Rimouski informs the *Canadian* that the lower St. Lawrence had been visited lately by an extraordinary affluence of birds—ducks, wild geese and other game. They were left undisturbed on account of the sportsmen being scarce in that region. They took their departure farther south at the approach of the December snow storms. They have been succeeded by an unprecedented influx of Artic birds, seldom if ever seen in the Provinces.—These are white patridges and white owls. The former are now as abundant at Rimouski, St. Flaire, St. Fabien du Bic, &c, as pigeons are in the spring. They keep together in large flocks and are easily approaced and killed. The white owls are the terror of all the smaller birds, which have disappeared at their approach. The farmers have set traps for them, and destroyed a great number.

The Catholic Church.

The late historian, Macauly, sums up the history, progress and present condition of the Catholic Church, in the following terse and expressive language:

"There is not, and there never was, on this earth a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. The history of that church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifices rose from the Pantheon, and when came leopards and tigers bounding in the Flavian amphitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday when compared with the line of Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series from the pope who crowned Napoleon in the 19th century, to the pope who crowned Pepin, the august dynasty extends till it is lost in the twilight of table.

The Republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the Republic of Venice was modern when compared with the Papacy; and the Rpublic of Venice is gone and the Papacy remains. The Papacy remains, not in decay, not in mere antique, but full of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the farthest ends of the world, missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustine, and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Atilla. The number of her children is greater than at any other age. Her acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated for what she lost in the Old. Her spiritual ascendancy extends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of Missouri and Cape Horn—countries which a century hence may not probably contain a population as large as that which now inhabits Europe. The members of her communion are not fewer than a hundred and fifty millions, and it will be difficult to show that all other Christian sects united amount to one hundred and twenty millions. Nor do we see any signs which indicate that the term of her long dominion is approaching.

THE NEW TERRITORY OF IDAHO—OUR NEW AND WONDERFUL GOLD FIELDS.—The new Territory of Idaho—the gem of the Mountains—is chiefly interesting from its location of the new gold discoveries in the Territory along the streams on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. From other discoveries in Nebraska, Dakotah, Washington, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada and Arizona Territories it is now made manifest that all the immense divisions of the North American continent, stretching westward from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains a thousand miles, to the Pacific Ocean, and stretching southward from the British possessions fifteen hundred miles, to Mexico, including the Territories named—a region which has heretofore been thought to be almost as sterile and useless as a desert of Arabia—is, in reality, one grand and inexhaustible El Dorado, or field of gold, silver and other precious minerals. This vast public domain is thus, no doubt, equal to the task of building two or three Pacific railroads, and of paying off every cent of our enormous national debt resulting from the war, if properly managed by the government. To this end we hope that proper measures will be taken by the next Congress to secure to the public Treasury a share of the pickings of these vast gold mines, in order, while systemizing the location of claims, and protecting the preemption rights of miners, that the general taxation of the country may be lightened, and that the Treasury may be replenished with gold.

'Copperheads' vs. Republicans.

THE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

I am for getting back the Southern States by fair and honorable means, if such a thing be possible; and I will hope for the best.

The Union I desire, is a union of hearts and of hands, such as our fathers gave us.

Nothing less will satisfy me than the whole Southern States.—*Thomas H. Seymour.*

THE REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

I will not stultity myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding.

This talk of restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated until I have become about sick of it. The Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. This Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it.—*Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the Administration leader in Congress.*

THE BATTLEFIELD OF ANTIETAM.—It is said that a revolting spectacle is now presented on the battlefield of Antietam. The earth is washing away from the shallow trenches used for graves, and the bodies of the buried soldiers are appearing on the surface in the various parts of that vast graveyard.

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. v4—9

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure, By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4—9

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v4—1

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at Public Auction, on

Thursday, the 23 Day of April, 1863,

at the residence of Benjamin H. Critchet, late of Jackson Township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased, all the personal property of said decedent. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over Three Dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved surety waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

A. PROVINES, Adm'r.

March 14, 1863. 14w3 $3,00.

A LECTURE

To Young Men!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope; price 6 cts

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book, &c.*

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.—THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any adress, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of two stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,

127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box, 4586.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. [7

GRISWOLD'S

HACK LINE!

Between

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, One Dollar.

This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business, Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

OFFICE: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Mayor House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.

Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 41f

JUST READY,

New Styles of Jewelry.

An opportunity not to be lost sight of.—Rare chance for Agents. Ladies as well as Gents can act as Agents. Apply early and secure the Agency for your locality.

100,000

Watches, Vest Chains, Lockets, Rings Gold Pens and Pencils, Bracelets, Studs, Buttons, Neck Chains, Sets of Jewelry, &c.

To be sold for $1 each, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get. Send 25 cts. for Certificate, telling you what you can have, with a Circular, giving full particulars to Agents. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Address,

S. M. WARD & CO.,

Box 4,887. 208 Broadway.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Auburn and vicinity with fresh meat, at his market house first door north of Steifle & Wolf's store, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, of each week. Market hours from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock A. M.

MICHAEL LONG.

Feb. 28, 1863.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana

RAIL ROAD.

1862-3 Winter Arrangement. 1862-3

On and after November 17th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at .... 9:15 A. M.
Arrive Toledo at .... 4:05 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at .... 12:15 P. M.
Arrive Toledo at .... [illegible] P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at .... [illegible] M.
Arrive Chicago at .... 10:00 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at .... 4:55 P. M.
Arrive Chicago at .... 10:00 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendalville and Stations on Air Line Road.

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. Time and Fare as quick and low, as by any other Rail Road Line.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt.

D. R. RIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

$20,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS!

SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH

At M. & A. HALE'S, Waterloo City.

Waterloo City, Nov. 1, 1862

JOHN S. WHITE,

Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.

Particular attention paid to collections. Office: West Street, two doors north of Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. dec27n51f

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Reem, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

JEREMIAH HEMSTREET, Adm'r.

March 14, 1863. 14w3 $2,00.

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, April 4, 1863. No. 17.

THE NEW ERA.

[illegible] C. LOVELAND, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

[ISSUED] SATURDAY MORNINGS

TERMS:

$1.00 per year, in advance; $1.50 [at the end of the] year. No paper discontinued until [all arrearag]es are paid, except at the option of [the pub]lisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[Offici]al Directory of DeKalb County

[illegible], Judge Circuit Court;
[illegible], Circuit Prosecutor;
[illegible], Judge Court Common Pleas;
[illegible], Common Pleas Prosecutor;
[illegible], Clerk;
George Kuhlman
John N. Miller;
George Barney;
Samuel B. Widney;
Jeremiah Plum;
D. W. Altenburg;
John Brandon;
[illegible] J. M. Dumbauch;
Henry Fusselman.

JAS. I. BEST, [illegible]

EGBERT B. HOYT, [ATT]ORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly [to] business entrusted to his care. 2—21

J. B. MORRISON, [A]TTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana. Will [attend] to all business entrusted to his care, [with] promptness and fidelity. Office [with] the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y

MORRIS & DILS, [A]TTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts o[f] [this an]d adjoining counties. [J.] MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. } { W. H. DILS, Auburn. 1-1y

J. BRINKERHOFF, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Office with the County Treasurer. Auburn, Ind.

A. GOERIZ. A. LARIMORE. DRS. GOERIZ & LARIMORE, PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Auburn, Indiana. Office one door south of the Franklin House. 1

CITY HOTEL, Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road, Waterloo City, Ind. J. D. McANALLY, Proprietor. This House has recently been furnished and renovated throughout. 2-31

WEAVER HOUSE. S. W. Corner of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. JOHN [illegible], Proprietor. Tri-weekly Stages to Fort Wayne, Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. Good Livery Stable in connection. 10

MAYOR HOUSE, CORNER Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne, Indiana. General Stage Office. H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

NATIONAL HOTEL, P. MORETON, Proprietor. Goshen Indiana. 3tf

BLAKER HOUSE. JARVIS, IND.,—A. Blaker, Pro'pr. A liberal share of the public patronage solicited.

F. & A. M. DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, preceding the full moon. J. H. FORD, W. M. John Butt, Secretary.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN, Notary Public, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA. (Office up stairs, over M. & A. Hale's Store.) Will attend to Buying, Selling and Leasing of Real Estate; Paying Taxes, Collecting and Securing Claims, Making Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to PERFECTING TITLES to Real Estate in DeKalb County. He has a complete Abstract of the Records of said County, and of the Deeds that were Recorded in LaGrange and Allen Counties, before DeKalb was organized, and is prepared to give Abstracts of Titles for a fair compensation. Farmers look well to the Titles of your Land before it is too late. There is FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND in this County to which there is an Imperfect Title, and you may own a portion of it. Correspondence solicited, which will be strictly confidential. 3—18

FOR A TIP-TOP FIT in fine CALF BOOTS, GO TO HARE'S BOOT & SHOE STORE. may17

A. S. BLAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GOSHEN, INDIANA. Office in Mechanic's Block. 3—4

WATERLOO CITY LIVERY STABLE. B. B. LONG, Proprietor. We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. Office at the American House. Waterloo City, May 10, 1862. 24tf.

Go to HARE'S For Your BOOTS & SHOES. This Day Received A NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

Boots AND Shoes

From the Eastern Cities.

NEW STYLES.

CALL AND SEE.

C. S. HARE. May 10, 1862.

WM. H. BROOKS, Jr., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Books and Stationary, Wall, Ceiling and Window Paper, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. FORT WAYNE, IND. Cash Paid for Rags. v3-24tf.

FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE. GEO. WAGGONER, dealer in FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the Standard School Books, & Stationary Pies, Cakes, Nuts, Lemonade, Candies, &c. 23.

DAILY HACK LINE. AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY. The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City. Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S & N. I. Railroad. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately. S. D. LONG, Proprietor. July 5, 1862.

J. R. LANNING, DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC. AT THE OLD STAND. Produce Wanted in Exchange for Good[s]. Jarvis, June 7, 1862. 28tf.

H. J. HERRICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 8—43 [illegible], DEKALB COUNTY, IND.

DeKalb Saloon: MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE, Auburn, Indiana ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor. CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS. Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands. All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery. Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—3y1

AMBROTYPES! AMBROTYPES! Photographs! Photographs! The celebrated artist, H. W. BRAY, Would announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to take all the various styles of Photographic Miniatures from the largest to the smallest size. All in want of a first-class picture are invited to call at his rooms north of Steifle & Wolf's Store. From an experience of over 15 years in the business, Mr. B. feels confident of pleasing the most fastidious in Ambrotypes and Photographs. Come one, come all, and don't forget the little ones. No postponement on account of the weather. feb21tf.

JOB WORK. Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

$20,000 Worth of New Goods Just Received GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT [illegible]

We have stocked our Store with a NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods!

Which will be offered to the public at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! FOR CASH.

We have just received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, CLOAKS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, PRINTS, LAWNS, HOOP-SKIRTS, BALMOREL SKIRTS, TOWELING, FLANNELS, CLOTHS and CASSMERS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c.

A Large Assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Beltings, &c., &c.

ALSO ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF DRESS GOODS! ALSO BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, QUEENSWARE, CLOCKS, &c.

STEIFLE & WOLF. Sept. 6, 1862.

I. W. BOWEN, CORRUNNA, INDIANA. DEALER IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, STATIONARY, &c. DRUGS. CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS.

His stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality.

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

GO TO BOWEN'S. Nov. 15, 1862. 51tf.

Convenience, Speed and Safety. Tri-Weekly Hack Line! BETWEEN WATERLOO CITY & FORT WAYNE, IND. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Fort Wayne, for Auburn and Waterloo City, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, at 8 o'clock a. m. FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,25, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,00. OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City: at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne. B. B. LONG, Proprietor. Waterloo City, Dec. 18, 1862. 8tf

SALOON & RESTURAUNT, (North-west cor. Public Square,) AUBURN, INDIANA. J. PLUM, Proprietor.

[EXECUTION OF ROBERT GAY.—[illegible] the General Court [Martial, sentencing] Robert Gay, a private [in the] [illegible] regiment, to be "shot to [death" at such] time and place as the [General commanding] the Department of [the Ohio should] direct, was carried into [effect yesterday] afternoon at 3 o'clock, on [the parade] ground in the rear of Burnside [Barracks.]

[The time] fixed for the execution was [not generally] known, and yet it did leak out, [and a good many] citizens were present.— [There was no] rush or jam as there would [have been had it] been generally known, [but in addition] to the soldiers on and off [duty, a few] hundred spectators [illegible] [The regiments to which the unfortunate] men belonged, first marched out to the parade ground, and formed in three sides of a square, the opening to the east. The cavalry drew up in line on one side, and a battery of artillery on the other.— The troops had hardly formed when a carriage, followed by a squad of cavalry, was seen approaching. A coffin was lifted from an express wagon and placed at the east or open part of the square, and a firing party of twenty men took position about twenty paces to west of it, facing east. The carriage drove in, and Sheriff Robinson, the prisoner and two others got out. The officer commanding the firing party read the finding and sentence of the court, the approval by the President, and the order of Gen. Wright to carry the sentence into effect between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock on Friday, the 27th day March 1863 and the order of Gen. Carrington naming the place, and the hour at 3 P. M.

The prisoner appeared firm and composed. He was apparently less affected than those around him. There was nothing defiant or reckless in his look or demeanor, and yet nothing to show that he felt any dread of the rapid approach of death. He was rather a fine looking man, nearly or quite six feet high, with a magnificent head and a clear, open countenance, dark brown hair and blue eyes. As he stood before the men selected to execute the sentence of the law, erect and calm, with the thoughtful shade across his face, no one who looked upon him could keep back a pang of sorrow. Addressing the soldiers present he spoke in substance as follows:

He said he stood before them sentenced to be shot to death, and that in a few minutes he would appear before his God, and that it now became him to tell the truth, and he would do it. He had acted wrong, very wrong indeed. What he had done was unthoughtedly done. He was charged with being a deserter and a spy, but he was not a spy, nor had he ever intended to desert his regiment or company. He had done what he did for the purpose of getting out of the service, having ascertained that his health would not enable him to perform the duties of a soldier.— He had been recently in a military hospital, but was from there taken to the jail, where his health was improved, and his health was better now than it ever had been.— He then appealed to the soldiers to seek the consolation of religion. He had strove, none knew how long, with the Spirit, but he felt he was yet a sinner. He admonished the soldiers not to put off the day of grace, for religion was worth more than all the world beside.

He had hoped that his punishment would be a milder one, but he presumed it was necessary to make an example, and if his death would help the cause, he was willing to sacrifice his life. "Not my will but the Lord's will be done." He freely forgave everybody and hoped he would be forgiven. There were those who probably sought his blood, but he appealed to God to judge that he had no malice—he forgave all.

He placed his hand on his breast and appealed to the firing party to take sure aim. That was the spot. He did not wish to linger and suffer.

He said that ever since his sentence he felt sure it would be carried into effect, and had striven to prepare for death, and in a few breif moments he hoped to be in heaven.

When he concluded a soldier approached to tie his hands behind his back. He expressed a desire to be left free, but submitted. A black silk handkerchief was then tied over his eyes and he was seated upon his coffin. He remarked quietly that he would "like to see death," which were the last words he uttered.

In a moment after, by a signal from the commanding officer, the twenty rifles cracked, and Robert Gay fell back across his coffin dead—without a struggle. Nine balls passed through his breast. One ball, it is said passed through his heart. He was raised up and placed in his coffin—the band struck up—the drums beat—the troops commenced moving off by companies, and the solemn scene was over.

Some evil disposed persons, whose sole business it seems to be to create uneasiness in the public mind, had circulated reports that a rescue would be attempted, and the women and children in some sections of the city were alarmed in consequence. It is needless to say that no such thing was ever dreamed of, at least by the Democratic party, and it only shows to what straits the party struggling to keep itself in power is driven for capital. There was a feeling of regret that such means are necessary to preserve the discipline of the army, but that was all. The whole affair passed off quietly and with a solemnity befitting the occasion, at least so far as the [spectators on] the parade ground were concerned.—State Sentinel, 28th.

Loyalty and Disloyalty.

These terms, naturally foreign to our language as well as to the spirit of our institutions—have become engrafted upon our common dialect by the constant repetition of them by the miserable Abolition press—a press alternately fawning and bigoted. [Since we are compelled] to use this jargon borrowed from courts, by these malignant toadies upon power, let us consider what meaning has been attached to it by the republican Jacobins. It is a matter of some curiosity, if not of importance to know what *now-a-days* constitutes loyalty and what demonstrates disloyalty. After tolerably minute inquiry and observation, we are happy to be able to gratify our readers and we herewith furnish a table of signs and symptoms by which they can always tell a number one loyal man, as well as a disloyal wretch.

SIGNS OF LOYALTY.

1st. Bellow about the negro at all hours

2. Pocket as much money and as many fat offices as you can.

3. Gas about your patriotism vociferously, just like the old Pharasees did of his piety.

4. Justify everything the Administration does and swear that every man is a traitor who don't agree with you—even if all his sons are in the army, while you are pocketing fat jobs.

5. Abuse Democrats like pick-pockets.

6. If there is any more money or plunder, grab it a la Cameron.

7. Grab more money.

8. Nigger! Nigger!!!

9. More money!!!

SIGNS OF DISLOYATY.

1. Drawing a distinction between the Government, and the Administration—sustaining the one at all times—approving the other *when it does right* and rebuking it *when it does wrong*.

2. Asserting at all times, that because the rebels have violated the Laws of the land, it is no justification for us to violate them.

3. Fighting and furnishing means for the Union, the Constitution and the Laws, and ignoring Abolition schemes for the negro.

4. Strenuously urging a policy that will make the *Re-Union* of the States possible, instead of fostering measures to widen the breach.

These are the signs of loyalty and disloyalty furnished by the Black Republican Jacobins themselves.—[Cleveland Plaindealer.

The Black Elephant at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1863.

"Oh liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!" Since the commencement of the war not less than fifty thousand contrabands have left their once happy homes in Maryland and Virginia to taste the sweets of liberty in and about Washington. Of these, according to the best estimates that can be made, nearly one half are now dead. Of the remainder, some thousands are following the fortunes of the army in the capacity of teamsters, cooks, barbers and servants of all work. Other thousands, composed mostly of old men, women and children—the most helpless of the whole company—are crowded into filthy tents, and hovels in the suburbs of the city, where they are clothed, fed and buried by the Government. The small-pox and other contagious disease are fast relieving Uncle Sam from the care and expense of guardianship, while those who wander from the contraband camps to earn a precarious living in the city, spread the plague wherever they go, and Washington bids fair, under such auspices, to soon become a great national pest-house. It is pitiful to see these poor wretches, the dupes and victims of knaves and demagogues, wandering about begging for work or bread; or, worse than all, for the poor privilege of returning to their now desolate homes. If the fate of the contrabands about Washington is any standard to judge by, a few years continuance of this struggle will annihilate the whole negro race on this continent. And this is what the abolitionists call "giving freedom to the enslaved millions of the South."

The negroes themselves are beginning to understand and appreciate the situation and many of them express extreme disgust and hatred of their northern benefactors.

FORNEY LET'S THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.—"I stated in a recent letter that 'the campaign for the Presidency in 1864 has been opened by the Union men.' I made that statement deliberately—I repeat it now. The Union men—in such organizations as Union Leagues, or in whatever capacity they may please to act—have opened the campaign, and intend to support the President in 1863, and, if possible, to control the election of a President in 1864."

Oh ho! These "Union" Leagues are not for the purpose of *hunting* rebels, but for the purpose of *carrying elections!*

THE NEW ERA.

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JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to execute Job Work of every description, in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

A GOLDEN CIRCLE OF ABOLITIONISTS.—For some time past, it has been rumored that a secret military and political organization had been establishing lodges in various parts of this State for the purpose of controlling elections and for intimidating the people. We have now sufficient facts in our possession not only to confirm this suspicion, but to show clearly that a delegation, consisting of persons officially connected with the Interior Department at Washington, has been sent here to install the officers of the secret lodge, and to get the machinery in running order.

Lodges have been started and officers installed in Kenosha, Racine, Madison, Milwaukee and other places, and the work is still going on. Only active and reliable republicans are invited to join, and no one is admitted until he is supposed to be entirely committed in his feelings to the purpose of the order.

Of course the general objects of the institution are declared to be the support of the government, but the real object, it is understood, is to establish a secret inquisition, with the design of securing arrest and imprisonment of every person prominent in opposing the political measures of the administration.

It is also understood by those who become members of this diabolical conclave, that a record of the names of all democrats is to be kept, and arms are to be furnished the faithful to enforce their guilty purposes. We derive our information from persons who have already joined the society, or who have been confidentially posted as to its objects by the principal operators in the arrangement. It is unnecessary to add, that the members upon initiation are sworn to secrecy in the most solemn form; that they are invested with signs, grips, and passwords whereby the conspirators may know each other, and that the organization is, moreover, essentially military in its character.

The general secretary of the order is a man residing in Chicago, by the name of John Trimble, jr., who sends out his commissions, rituals, private instructions, &c., to the subordinate lodges. The chief officer of the Lodge is called a Colonel; the subordinate officers are Captains. In a recent secret circular, Trimble stated that "the first men of the nation" approve the organization, and it was intended to have 250,000 persons sworn in by the middle of the summer.—[Milwaukee News.

Read the following from the Richmond *Enquirer*:

"That the Democratic party always was our worst enemy; and but for its poisonous embrace these States would have been free and clear of the unnatural Union twenty years ago. It is not the Sewards and Sumner, the Black Republicans, and Abolitionists, who have hurt us. They were right all along; there was an irrepressible conflict, between two different civilizations, two opposite social organizations; they were no more able to live peaceably together in one government than two hands can wear one glove."

Comment is unnecessary. Read, ye abolition jackalls, and see where your praise comes from. Take your meed of soft words from your *disunion* allies in the South and let us hear no more of your hypocritical raving about "copperheads."

A DEVIL INCARNATE.—Proceedings at law have been instituted against Theodore C. Rand of Windham, for fiendish cruelty to Mary Ellen Divine, a delicate child of eleven years. Stripping, and then whipping her with a rawhide until she fainted her blood trickling upon the floor; plunging her naked through a hole cut in the ice in a watering trough; compelling her to drink swill—are among the alleged inhumanities laid at his door, the details being too shocking for relation. The condition of the person of the little sufferer, when examined, was most horrid, her limbs being purple from beating, with gashes in them, and swollen as hard as a stone, her toes being raw from the effects of freezing, her fingers having blood blisters on the ends of them, and the like.— The girl had been placed in his care by a charitable institution in Troy.

WILL THE SLAVES FIGHT?—Parson Brownlow is out in a letter from Tennessee, in which he makes the following significant remark:

I told the people of the North, in my speeches, as thousands of them will recollect, what I now repeat—that is to say one half of all the slaves in the seceded States will fight for their owners, and fight to perpetuate their own bondage.

—A soldier dying of lung disease in one of the Washington hospitals, had a blister applied between his shoulders by the Surgeon. The poor fellow looked waggishly at the doctor and grimly asked if a man had to have a stamp on him before he could be allowed to die.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

To Maintain the Constitution & Restore the Union

Saturday, : : : : April 4, 1863.

TO PRINTERS.

The material on which this paper is printed is held for Sale or Rent. The office receives the County Printing, and any industrious, practical, printer, of ordinary business tact, can procure a very good living from its earnings. The opening affords an excellent chance to those of the craft who would like to go into business. Further particulars furnished by inquiring of the Editor.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham's RECORD ON ABOLITION, SLAVERY AND THE CIVIL WAR.

This Work is in press and will soon be ready. It contains complete and accurate copies of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's principal Speeches, on the subjects above named. Also, parts of many other Speeches, with letters, incidents, votes, etc., etc. The work has been carefully edited and is believed to present, fairly and correctly, the political record and position of a man whose views, in relation to the causes of our National troubles, and the right remedies for them, are attracting an extraordinary amount of public attention.

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Every newspaper that gives the above three insertions, also this notice, and sends *marked* copies addressed "Box 698, Columbus, Ohio," will receive three copies of the work.

The Township Elections.

The Township elections will take place on next Monday, April 6th. It is of considerable importance that the Spring elections be carried, and therefore let the Democracy be thoroughly organized and prepared to meet the enemy, who no doubt will make a great effort to win. Let every Democrat come out to the polls and cast his vote, and be on the alert for any new dodge of the enemy. See that the Cl arecals are "done for" on next Monday.

DEMOCRATIC STATE MASS MEETING AT INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, 20th of May, 1863.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana, in response to numerous suggestions made to its members by citizens of the vairous counties, do most respectfully and cordially invite their political friends, and all others who sympathize in their views for the preservation of our Government, to assemble in Mass Convention at INDIANAPOLIS, on

Wednesday, the 20th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., there to consider the questions which now agitate the public mind, and to take such counsel together as will most certainly secure the blessings of LIBERTY, PEACE and UNITY to our distracted country.

In making this call, the Committee is not unmindful that great and weighty reasons exist for an assemblage of the people of Indiana at an earlier day; but after a careful consideration of all the circumstances involved, it is deemed best to postpone the proposed Convention till after seed-time and planting, when those who ought and will share in its deliberations shall have committed to earth that which will, under God's blessing, produce a harvest to those who toil. The laboring thousands of our State have the largest interest in all that concerns the nation's well-being.—The Committee have, therefore, fixed the meeting at a time when the implements of husbandry can be laid aside for a few days, without material detriment or inconvenience to the great agricultural interests of the State.

We exhort you, fellow-countrymen, to come together in the spirit of patriotic desire, and resolve to put aside every sentiment but love for the sacred principles of our Government. Come up as one man, with your affections placed upon the CONSTITUTION, and incited by a firm resolution that its great muniments of Liberty shall be preserved for yourselves and your posterity forever. Claim all your rights under that Constitution, but claim no more. Assume no obligations unknown to it, but stand forward with the high prerogatives of that noblest of all titles, "American citizen." This is your surest defence. In the language of General Carrington, Military Commandant of this District, in his late address to the people of Indiana: "*The ballot box and open debate mark a free people. Trust them.*—That which shuns the light of day should not be endured by you. Come out—abjure their vows—reject their tests. Whatever their name, whatever your party, seek the old paths, and work as you once did, appealing to Congress upon questions of mere party polity, but ever united in support of the Government and the nation."

Men of Indiana! Come up to the Convention as patriots and not as partisans.—Assemble to heal and not to open the wounds of the Nation. This is your mission.

[illegible] fellow-countrymen, [illegible] the return of the peaceful days of your fathers, when the Whole People, from the Aroostook to the Sabine, "dwelt together in unity." You can only have it by a change of Administration and a change of Congress.—The latter you have practically secured. The first you will accomplish in 1864. The ballot-box will then declare the National will. Be assured of its efficacy in the hands of a free People, and doubt not the ultimate blessings of a restored Union, under the guarantees of your beloved Constitution.

GEO. McOUAT, Ch'n.

For The [illegible]

MR. EDITOR: From various sources of information it appears that the leaders of the Republican party are making strenuous efforts to regain the confidence of the people, which the result of last fall elections warned them they had lost; and one of the means made use of by them to accomplish that desired end, is the giving currency to the lying reports of the Indianapolis *Journal*, as to the doings and intentions of the Democratic majority in the Legislature at its last session. That paper made great efforts to make the soldiers, and their friends, believe that the Republicans were their especial friends, and that the Democrats were their enemies, and to establish this point the basest falsehoods were resorted to. It tried to create the impression that the Democratic majority voted in favor of withholding supplies from the soldiers then in the field, and men and money for the suppression of the rebellion, which charge was without the least foundation in truth, but on the contrary said majority voted to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to favor an increase of the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates at the rate of four dollars per month, and said majority also instructed said Senators and requested said Representatives to favor arrangements that would permit the sick and wounded soldiers to return to their homes and remain until fit for duty. Said Democratic majority was also in favor of advancing the pay of the Indiana soldiers out of the State Treasury whenever the General Government failed to pay them punctually, with the understanding that the amount so advanced should be reimbursed to the State by the United States. A bill of this kind passed the Democratic Senate. The democratic majority favored an appropriation of $100,000 out of the State Treasury to be expended for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers; this appropriation was incorporated in the appropriation bill reported by the House Committee of Ways and Means, and would have passed, as would also the Senate bill for advancing the soldiers pay out of the State Treasury, had not the Republicans bolted thereby leaving the House of Representatives without a quorum to do business.

An attempt is made by the Republican papers and leaders to create the impression that the Democrats in the House refused to pass the appropriation bills until other obnoxious bills (obnoxious to the Republicans) were passed. This charge is also false, for the majority did not refuse to pass the appropriation bills unless other bills were first passed, nor did they authorize any one or more to say they so refused, but they remained in their seats, ready to pass the appropriation bills, until adjourned by constitutional limit.

There were certain measures that the majority believed the people decided in favor at the election last fall, and believing so they were in favor of passing laws in accordance with said decision, but did not propose to pass what they believed to be unconstitutional laws, but were willing that the proper tribunal (the Supreme Court) should pass upon that point and they would abide by the result.

An effort is being made to scare the timid (a la Know Nothingism) by telling them that the said Democratic majority were in favor of forming a Northwestern Confederacy, and of passing a secession ordinance, etc., etc.; all of which had not the least foundation, but originated in the imaginative brain of the editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, who has made oath before a grand jury that he knew nothing concerning a statement of what purported to be facts, in his paper, but that he drew on his own imagination for the statement; yet, knowing his propensity to lie, other editors will give currency to his imaginative vagaries.

The foregoing charges are of the same pattern of the one made by the Republican leader of the House, (Branham) who stated that an emissary of JEFF. DAVIS had been at Indianapolis, in consultation with certain Democratic members of the Legislature, but when a committee was appointed to investigate and enquire into the truth of the statement, he [illegible] against the Democratic party [illegible] nothing but the [illegible] of those who are conscious that they have brought the present terrible calamity upon the country, and who wish to involve others with themselves, on the principle that misery loves company. When charges like the foregoing are made against Democrats and conservatives the best way to meet them is to demand the official proof.

In conclusion let the work go on fellow-citizens against the present [illegible] of Know Nothingism. This [illegible] game, is an attempt to break up the Democratic party, the only old, reliable and safe constitutional Union party in the country, and which will remain true to the Union of our fathers notwithstanding the efforts of its enemies, and the enemies of the Union, to make it otherwise. It [illegible] as it always has stood in favor of [illegible] requirements of the powers that be, and is willing to defend the Union in or out of the State, and is not like certain men who make long and loud professions of their Unionism, but who are very careful to not bind themselves to go *out* of the State to defend the Union, and are very valorous at home where there is no danger, without it is from certain men of straw which their imaginations have created for them to knock down. Nothwithstanding their great care to say that they do not bind themselves to go out of the State (fie on such patriots!) the militia laws of the State will compel them to go whenever their services are required, and it may be that at no distant day Democratic officers will have the power to determine where their services are needed to defend the State or Union. Then, Oh! how convenient it will be to have companies ready organized, *armed* and drilled.

One thing further I wish to suggest, and that is, that it appears from the published articles of the *so called* Union Clubs, and Military Associations, that the members are bound to pay all sums of money that the club may see fit to assess against them. Is it prudent to so bind ourselves to pay money when we are paying such enormous taxes and must continue to pay them with an increase? A word to the wise is sufficient, and especially to those who bit at the Know Nothing hook.

M. WATERMAN.

FRUIT TREES.—The undersigned will deliver Fruit Trees (all kinds) at Waterloo City, April 11th, 1863, from the LaGrange Nursery, LaGrange, Ind. Owing to the mildness of the past Winter *all trees* are in a *good condition for transplanting*.

HOMER HOTT, Ag't.

[From The Chicago Times, April 1.]

THE NEWS.

The Federal expedition, which endeavored to reach the Yazoo River by way of Steele's and Black Bayous, Deer Creek, Rolling Fork, and Sunflower River, has proved a failure. The rebels barred the progress of the gunboats by placing obstructions in their front, and shut them off from retreat by obstructing their rear, and would have captured of destroyed them but for the arrival or infantry reinforcements, who released the vessels from their perilous position,—when a return was made to the Mississippi. The Federal loss was ten or twelve killed and wounded, and that of the rebels was inconsiderable.

From a Richmond paper, we learn that the Yazoo Pass expedition had again appeared before Fort Pemberton, or Greenwood, and that firing took place on the afternoon of the 23d ult., the result being unknown.

On Wednesday of last week, the rams Lancaster and Switzerland attempted to run by the Vicksburg batteries. They encountered a tremendous fire, which sunk the former and disabled the latter. The object of the movement was to reinforce Farragut, who was lying below Warrenton with the Hartford and Albatross.

There is report, through rebel channels, of a fight near Baton Rouge, in which Gen. Banks was repulsed with considerable loss.

Reports continue to be received of an intended evacuation of Richmond by the rebels, and some Federal officers express the belief that the bulk of Lee's army is moving westward, with the view of driving back Rosecrans, and then securing possession of Kentucky. From Cincinnati we have a statement that 200,000 rebel troops were transported to the West during March, most of them joining Gen. Johnston, near Tullahoma, and that the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad is still taxed to its utmost capacity in the performance of similar service.

The corps of Gen. Polk has advanced to within nineteen miles of Murfreesboro, and a general engagement in the vicinity of that point, within a very short time, is considered as inevitable.

There is quite a heavy rebel force in Kentucky. Some 8,000 or 18,000 are encamped between Somerset and the Cumberland; Longstreet is between Jamestown and Monticello; Pegram is at Manchester, Clay county, and Humphrey Marshall's troops are at Morgan and Magoffin counties. Martial law has been proclaimed by the rebel Generals in all the counties south of the Kentucky River; men are being conscripted, and supplies collected.

Heavy firing was heard in the vicinity of Charleston on the 28th ult., and it was supposed at Hilton Head that the Federal fleet had opened on the rebel batteries at Stono Inlet.

The negro brigade at Jacksonville, Fla., has been reinforced by two white regiments. Upon the departure of the steamer bringing the latest news from the town, heavy firing was heard, resulting, it was supposed, from a rebel attack.

The appointment of Deputy Provost Marshals for the eastern States was concluded yesterday.

[illegible] Further depredations by the Alabama are reported. The Polish insurrection is expanding. Garibaldi's wound has exhibited symptoms of a more unfavorable character. Two vessels for the Confederates have been launched in England.

Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Kanawha River, was taken by the rebels on Sunday, but was subsequently recaptured by the Federals.

Thursday, the 30th inst., has been designated by the President as a day of national fasting and prayer.

A passenger train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was captured by guerrillas and on Saturday, about forty miles from the former city.

Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State during the reign of terror last year, while endeavoring to vindicate the vitality of the Federal government to Lord Lyons, illustrated his position by saying.

"My lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York, and no power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England, in her dominions, do as much?"

So it has been all the while. The administration have sought to show the power of the Federal government, not by the vigor of its operations against the rebellion in the South, but by the industry and audacity of its invasions of civil liberty in the North.

No, indeed the Queen of England cannot override the authority of the British constitution. Should she attempt to do the half that the Executive power at Washington has done in violation of lawful rights, her head would pay the penalty.

The Democratic party have full faith that the Administration could, if they would, restore the Union. They understand exactly what immense resources the people have put into the hands of their rulers, and they do not see how it has been possible to fail if the best use has been made of them. They, therefore, hold the the Administration responsible for the protraction of the war, because they believe wise policy and vigorous action ought to have wielded the military strength of the country more efficiently and successfully.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A DOUBTFUL STORY.—The foreign papers report that a farm laborer in Spain has invented a flying machine. It consists of fans attached to the heels, and large wings extending from the shoulders to the waist, and moved by the hands. The inventor is said to have already risen to a height of 200 yards and moved about in all directions even against the wind.—He had also performed the distance of a league in less than a quaurter of an hour.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS SAY.—A gentleman who has a brother in the army of Gen. Rosecrans has shown to the editor of the Rochester Union a letter from him in which he bears down pretty hard upon the Administration for its emancipation scheme. The writer went from Indianapolis a decided Republican in politics, but he has changed and rejoices ovvr the Democratic victory in his own and other States. He exclaims, "So help me Heaven, I will never vote the Republican ticket again." The writer says the antinegro feeling is general in the army, and will soon be universal.

HAVE YOU ANY SCABS.—One day last week a man went into Bonnigelds & Bros. Bank in this city, when the following conversation took place:

Q. Have you any scabs?
A. Any what?
Q. Why any scabs?
A. Scabs? What do you mean by that?
Q. Why I mean any of Lincoln's scabs, that they stick to notes, doots, &c.—[Ottumwa Mercury.

—A reign of terror exists in Washington. Murders, assaults, garroting and robberies are of daily occurrence. Gen. Buford had his pocket picked of nineteen hundred dollars; Lieut. Graham, of the Second Varmont Cavalry, was found in his bed in a hotel with his throat cut, and it was thought he was murdered, and those who are out after dark go armed. A vigilance committee is already talked of.

A "COPPERHEAD" RESOLUTION.—This is one of the Indiana "Copperhead" resolutions: let every man compare it with the resolutions of the "Loyal Leagues":

Resolved, That notwithstanding our want of confidence in the Administration, we yet hereby pledge ourselves to suppress the rebellion at the South and restore to the government the proper and full exercise of its legitimate authority.

Dr. Dodge's Return Visits.

Dr. D. will just call at the following points and remain only one hour. He will travel by private conveyance on the account of his health. He will be as prompt as possible [illegible]. Patients and others desiring consultation must be in waiting when the Doctor arrives, and take their turn in examination. Call at Corunna, at 9 o'clock a. m., at Waterloo City, at 12 m., at Butler, at 3 p. m. and at Auburn, at 6 p. m.; on Fridays, April 17th, June 12th, August 7th and Oct. 2d. Call at Mr. Brown's four miles east of Auburn, at 8 o'clock a. m., at [illegible]ville, at 9 a. m., and at Newville at 12 m.; on Saturdays, April 18th, June 13th, August 8th and October 3d.

Patients should remember the hour and be prompt.

Address N. B. DODGE, M. D., Box 2778, Chicago, Ill.

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A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. v4-9

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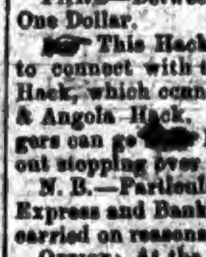

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JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.

Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 4tf

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THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Auburn and vicinity with fresh meat, at his market house first door north of Steiffe & Wolf's store, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, of each week. Market hours from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock A. M.

MICHAEL LONG.

Feb. 28, 1863.

Michigan Southern & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

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On and after November 17th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily, (Sundays excepted:)

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Leave Waterloo at	9:18 A.
Arrive Toledo at	4:00 P.
Leave Waterloo at	12:10 P.
Arrive Toledo at	3:00 P.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at	5:38 P.
Arrive Chicago at	10:00 P.
Leave Waterloo at	[illegible]
Arrive Chicago at	10:00 [illegible]

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AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarnia, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Railway, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendallville and Stations on Air Line Road.

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JOHN S. WHITE,

Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.

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Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Beam, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

JEREMIAH HEMSTREET, Adm'r.

March 14, 1863. 14w3 $2.00.

De Kalb County

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FA[illegible] NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday [illegible]ning, April 11, 1863. No. 18.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

[illegible] SATURDAY MORNINGS

TERMS:

[illegible]—$1.00 per year, in advance; $1.50 within the year. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

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Official Directory of DeKalb County

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[illegible] Circuit Prosecutor;
[illegible] Judge Court Common Pleas;
[illegible] Common Pleas Prosecutor;
[illegible] Clerk;
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[illegible] John N. Miller;
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FOR A TIP-TOP FIT in fine CALF BOOTS go to HARE'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.

may17

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LIVERY STABLE.

B. B. LONG, Proprietor.

We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. Office at the American House.

Waterloo City, May 10, 1862. 24tf.

Convenience, Speed and Safety.

Tri-Weekly Hack Line!

BETWEEN WATERLOO CITY & FORT WAYNE, IND.

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LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Fort Wayne, for Auburn and Waterloo City, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, at 8 o'clock a. m.

FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,25, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,00.

OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.

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Waterloo City, Dec. 15, 1862. 8tf

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(North-west cor. Public Square,)

AUBURN, INDIANA.

J. PLUM, Proprietor.

Go TO HARE'S For Your BOOTS & SHOES.

This Day Received A NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes From the Eastern Cities.

NEW STYLES.

CALL AND SEE.

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May 10, 1862.

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FORT WAYNE, IND.

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Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the Standard School Books, & Stationary Pies, Cakes, Nuts, Lemonade, Candies, &c. 35.

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The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.

Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S & N. I. Railroad.

Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.

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July 5, 1862.

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Dry Goods, Clothing,

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

AT THE OLD STAND.

Produce Wanted in Exchange for Good

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3—43 NEWVILLE, DEKALB COUNTY, IND.

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MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE, Auburn, Indiana

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CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—3y1

AMBROTYPES! AMBROTYPES!

Photographs! Photographs!

The celebrated artist,

H. W. BRAY,

Would announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to take all the various styles of Photographic Miniatures from the largest to the smallest size. All in want of a first class picture are invited to call at his rooms north of Steifle & Wolf's Store.

From an experience of over 15 years in the business, Mr. B. feels confident of pleasing the most fastidious in Ambrotypes and Photographs. Come one, come all, and don't forget the little ones.

No postponement on account of the weather. feb21tf.

JOB WORK

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

$20,000 Worth of New Goods Just Received GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT STEIFLE & WOLF'S!

We have stocked our Store with a NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE and FANCY Dry Goods! Which will be offered to the public at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! FOR CASH.

We have just received a LARGE ASSORTMNET of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
CLOAKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS
PRINTS,
LAWNS,
HOOP-SKIRTS,
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TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
CLOTHS and CASSMERS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

A Large Assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Beltings, &c., &c.

ALSO ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF DRESS GOODS!

ALSO

BOOTS & SHOES, QUEENSWARE, HATS & CAPS, CLOCKS, &c.

STEIFLE & WOLF.

Sept. 5, 1862.

I. W. BOWEN,

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GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, STATIONARY, &c.

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS.

His stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality.

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

GO TO BOWEN'S.

Nov. 15, 1862. 51tf.

Our Republic.—We are told that we are living in a Republic. Well, let us see what is the stern reality. The President is authorized to suspend the habeas corpus consequently he confines whom he pleases, without trial.

He is authorised to proclaim martial law and consequently, can seize any property; and according to his view confiscate without remuneration, as shown by his proclamation.

He can draft all the able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five and make them bear arms on penalty of death.

He can forbid a free speech.

He can muzzle a free press.

He has been furnished with two billion dollars, and, consequently, has both the purse and the sword in his hands.

All this is to continue until the next meeting of Congress. Heaven save us from *such* a Republic.—*Exchange.*

[illegible] Hearts be Trumps Forever.

[illegible]

Then, as in games of chance or skill,
The Heart's ill-omen'd never;
So in the earnest game of life,
May Hearts be Trumps for ever.

Army Correspondence.

STOCKADE NO. 4, FAYETTE CO. TENN., March 28th, 1863.

FRIEND LOVELAND: I have not written to you for some time, and having a few leisure moments this morning I will write you. Nothing of special importance has transpired in this department since I wrote you last, and consequently I have had the privilege of wandering promiscuously, to a certain extent, at least more than I have been in the habit of doing, and have partly satisfied my curiosity as regards the manners and customs of these chivalrous inhabitants of the South, of whom I have so often heard in the North. I have also had an ample opportunity of becoming familiar with the face of the country, general features, etc., at least that portion of Mississippi and Tennessee through which we have been marching. The country is moderately hilly, the soil generally yellow and of such a nature as to wash; the fields of some plantations are rendered worthless by washing, the corn and cotton being worked but one way on this account; corn is always drilled, though not much will be drilled this year as that part of the country through which the army passed is entirely destitute of corn and fences; on a march the first thing to be done after stacking arms is "double quick" after rails, and if any are left they are always heaped and burned in the morning before starting; if peace were declared to-day it would take planters and their niggers the two next years to rebuild fences The timber here is mostly red oak, cypress, hickory, and a few of the species peculiar to the North, but no beach or maple; the apple and peach trees grow here in profusion, which are both in full bloom now, and the leaves of most of the forest trees are about half their natural size. The farmers of the South do not display that degree of regularity of shape so common to northern farms, and so of southern villages; the villages are built generally in the woods, on account of the heat I suppose; they are very irregular, the houses nearly all one story and are not possessed of that degree of style and taste peculiar to northern dwellings, nevertheless their door yards are exquisitely handsome, laid out with great regularity and ornamented with beautiful shrubbery, those of Oxford and Holly Springs excelling any I have ever seen anywhere in the North. I visited a planter's house yesterday; I found the planter and his wife in the negro quarters, where they were spinning and weaving, both engaged in social conversation with them.—Last Sunday in company with several of the boys I visited three or four plantations in quest of chickens or turkeys, as they are in very good demand in our camp, but we were unsuccessful, as they had all been conscripted; we had been fed on hard crackers and coffee so long that we concluded we would have some fresh pork, and accordingly we got in the hog pen and, although it was Sunday, shot two fat pigs, skinned them and brought them in; in throwing one over the fence I cut two fingers of my right hand so severely that it is with difficulty that I can write at all. Yesterday the boys of our mess captured some very fine chickens; to-day they (Sergt. J. M. Hall, Corp. J. W. Jones and Corp Wm. Fair) have just started after a bee scap, which of course they will bring, being always armed to the teeth on such occasions. The foregoing seems rather tough, and if such a company were to visit some of the farmers of the North, I mean some of those in old DeKalb who are so severely afflicted with negro on the brain, that they would soon rally and fire a round or two before they would see their turkeys and chickens exterminated, even if the assailants were "Lincoln's hirelings," but after a person has marched eighteen miles (and carried his gun, knapsack and great coat) and lived on half rations of secesh beef and confiscated corn meal, without a particle of salt, for several days together, he is pretty well prepared to "Jay Hawk." On one occasion one of the boys pulled off his shirt, tied one end shut, and killed ducks until he had as many as he could carry, and then of course reported to the mess cook. The women generally remonstrate, but in vain; they nearly all claim to be widows, but I don't think they would be if the rebel army was properly quartered near their habitations; true they are all on short rations, many of the wealthiest buy of our commissary, others are obliged to iive on corn which they grind in horse power mills.

I visited a rebel burying ground yesterday, some of the graves in this ground were dug forty years ago, and here the negroes were buried in the same burying place with the whites; in the yard I met a citizen who showed me the division line, which always runs east and west, the negroes being always buried on the north and the whites on the south side of the line. The tombstones and large monuments are covered with the names of soldiers from different regiments and States of the Union; the ceiling of the churches is covered with all manner of designs.—The furniture of churches and dwellings is demolished and disfigured without regard to value. It would be extremely embarrassing to an uninitiated northern civilian to follow in the rear of the army and witness the destruction of property, cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry, houses, fences, barns and everything, are swept away; in many places there is nothing left to show where the planter's mansion stood except half a dozen brick chimneys and the smouldering runs, there is but one alternative and that is to silently submit. It is in this way that the people on the borders have to bear the incursions of both armies; if the radicals of the two sections (rebel and abolition) occupied this middle situation I think it would materially change the routine of affairs. The season for planting is here, their fences are all gone, their horses and mules are all gone, confiscated by federals, or pressed by rebels, and their fields cut up with waggon trains; very little cotton or corn will be raised in this country. A planter asked the advice of our Colonel the other day as to planting, who advised him to plant corn, saying that the 100th were very fond of roasting ears. The boys are all in good spirits and calculate to outlive rebellion if possible. We have had a great deal of hard duty for about two weeks, building stockades to protect us against guerrillas. Night before last the guerrillas fired seven rounds into one of our picket post, but nothing more was heard of them nor no one hurt; the boys were retired a few paces from the sentry. A general attack was anticipated at Colliersville four miles from here, and preparations were made for a hospitable reception; part of our regiment is there and a great many old troops—the large brick depot buildings were dug full of loopholes; the arrest of some rebel spies in the afternoon probably thwarted their plans.

The health of our company is fast improving. Since the breaking up of winter we have plenty to eat, and plenty to cook; the boys all think they will be worth having when peace is declared, as they can all cook and won't grumble if it is not half cooked, and when peace is declared the women need not cook nor wash any more, perhaps before as some are paying particular attention to the 32d Sec. of the Conscription Act. There is another thing we would all be very well satisfied with, and that is, if Old Abe would "double quick" the man that distributes the Greenbacks; we would each one of us take about half as much as would buy a worn-out negro for emancipation, and take it at par at that.—We have about concluded that Greenback is about as near played out as Rebellion is, as we have not seen any for some time.—We almost board ourselves, nearly every one is in receipt of a box of provisions from home. The weather is getting very warm and we all begin to be considerably bunged up.

Grand Junction was attacked since we left there, and the rebels were repulsed. We are at present encamped twenty-eight miles east of Memphis, on the Railroad, and we are contented to stay here as long as we can, if it is until the end of the rebellion; we live at home here and are just learning how to enjoy the service. We receive our mails regularly, and the *Era* is always on hand and well and often read, as it comes from home where there are those who are endeared to us. The boys are cutting around so that I can scarcely write, or think of any thing to write, and my fingers are sore, as the soldiers say, [illegible] duty; consequently I shall close by asking to remain,

Your ob't serv't,

E. J. SHERLOCK.

THE NEW ERA.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	3 mo's	6 mo's	12mo's
Fourth column, ...	$7.00	$12.00	$20.00
Half "	20.00	25.00	30.00
Whole "	25.00	35.00	50.00

One square (ten lines) one insertion, $1,25; three insertions $2,00. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to execute Job Work of every description, in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

The Manner of Passing Resolutions in the Army for the Effect at Home.

The following extract from a private letter to a friend at home, written by an officer in the 84th regiment Indiana volunteers, speaks for itself. The letter is dated Franklin, Tennessee, March 7, 1863:

I will say no more about the war, but hint a little at politics, as you will notice some resolutions on one side of this sheet which I must say I do not indorse, but which Col. Orr has certified that I did.—I will just give you the manner of voting on the resolutions. At dress parade we were called in column by division, closed in mass, the wind blowing so that we could not hear a man speak three steps, unless very loud. And to add to that disadvantage the Ajutant could not read intelligibly the resolutions, consequently only the fewest number heard them. After it was ascertained that the reading was finished, it was required that those who indorsed the resolutions should shoulder arms; and in addition, some of the commanders of companies ordered their men to "shoulder arms." You can see the fairness of the vote. I did not vote, for I opposed the passage, of resolutions of any kind outside of what would be strictly military, for I did not come out here to pass resolutions for the advantage of some political rascal at home. Further than that, if we commence lugging resolutions into the army of a political nature, it will soon demoralize it so much that we will be no better than an armed mob, and turn in to cutting our own throats. I think it exceedingly hard for a man to be brought under military discipline, and in addition to that, undertake to publish to the world that he indorses resolutions which will only tend to the aggrandisement of some infernal Abolition fool. It vexes me to think of such things. It was pretended that these resolutions were passed in good faith and for the benefit of the army, and to discourage traitors at home. I hope they will have the desired effect, but I fear the consequences of such proceedings. Will you be so kind as to give me your views on such proceedings, and also on the resolutions?

The resolutions were printed on the 4th page of the sheet of letter paper on which the letter is written, followed by printed certificates of regimental commanders of five regiments, including Orr's of the 84th, that they were passed unanimously.

Hard Names.

There are three classes of people in the world who are adepts at contriving naughty names—cross old women, vagabond boys, and Black Republicans.

The latter gentry have all the folly of saucy children, with a good deal more malice. Whenever they are caught at any dirty trick—and when are they not?—they resort to vulgar epithets to screen themselves from just punishment. They used to call the hard-fisted Democracy—our boasted yeomanry and laboring class—the "rag, tag and bob-tail," "the scum," "the off-scouring," "Union savers," the rabble," "the *dear* people." This last appellation was a favorite piece of sarcasm.

Now-a-days they are profuse in such epithets as "Disloyal," "Southern sympathizers," "Traitors," "Copperheads." Even so respectable a paper as the New York Times, discussed gravely the propriety of applying the name "Gopher" to Democrats. Why, the miserable simpletons—if they did not perpetrate so much actual devilment in this country, we could afford to pity their imbecility—but when in addition to their idiotic folly, they are guilty of so much downright wickedness, we are ashamed to confess that even such errant asses awake in us a little indignation.—[Cleveland Plaindealer.

JEFF DAVIS LIKELY TO LOSE HIS EYE.—A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, writing from Richmond on 23d ult., says that President Davis has been confined to his house for two weeks, and is a great sufferer. An abscess has been formed on his temple, next to his sound eye, and it is feared by his friends that he will lose the sight of that eye also.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

To Maintain the Constitution & Restore the Union

Saturday, : : : April 11, 1863.

TO PRINTERS.

The material on which this paper is printed is held for Sale or Rent. The office received the County Printing, and any industrious, practical printer, of ordinary business tact, can procure a very good living from its earnings. The opening affords an excellent chance to those of the craft who would like to go into business. Further particulars furnished by inquiring of the Editor.

[From The Chicago Times, April 6.]

THE NEWS.

Nothing official has been received by the administration relative to the reported attack on Charleston. It is believed that the assault was not made on Friday, but may have been made since. The Navy Department expect dispatches to day.

Advices from the Vicksburg expedition state that Gen. Steele's corps has been sent to Greenville, Miss., to prevent a blockade of the river by the rebels, and that a force has been dispatched to Richmond, on the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, which point commands the bayou through which transports will pass if the new canal be completed. The canal opposite Vicksburg has proved a stupendous failure. A dispatch from the Yazoo Pass Expedition, dated the 29th ult., states that a fight was expected every day; while a dispatch from Helena, under date of the 4th inst., says that Gen. Ross' forces were expected to arrive there on the 5th.

Our relations with Great Britain are represented as being in a more precarious condition than at any time since the Trent affair.

By an arrival from New Orleans we have a report that the rebels had begun to evacuate Port Hudson. Pontchatoula and other points in Louisiana have been occupied by the Federals.

Deserters from the rebel army in Tennessee report that it has been reinforced by 60,000 to 75,000 men, and that it contemplates no retirement from its present position.

The rebel force which made the last raid into Kentucky is now in East Tennessee, and preparations are now making, it is rumored, for a more extensive invasion.

The President has issued a proclamation extending the restrictions on commercial intercourse to all the southern States except Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri—excepting only the forty-eight counties designated as Western Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort.

Judge Constable was examined before the U. S. District Court, at Springfield, yesterday, and was discharged from custody, it being shown that he acted properly in releasing the men arrested and in holding the officers to bail.

Citizens of Palmyra, Tenn., having connived at the recent attack upon the gunboats St Clair, a Federal naval force has shelled and burned the town.

THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.—The election on last Monday passed off in this county peaceably and quietly, the democracy coming out of the contest victorious. Party lines were closely drawn, particularly so in this township, the full vote having been polled.

The State entire rolls up large gains for the democracy; the same of Ohio.

Wisconsin has gone democratic by 10,000 majority. In Connecticut the democracy were defeated.

In Indianapolis the election was run by mob power, peaceable citizens having been driven from the polls by roughs and rounders. The disgraceful scenes enacted at Baltimore and Louisville in the palmy days of Know Nothingism, were re-enacted at the Capitol of our State on last Monday.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT FORT WAYNE.—A Democratic Mass Meeting is called for the 10th and 11th Congressional Districts at Fort Wayne, on the 29th of the present month. Hons. Yallandigham, Cox, Hendricks, Turpie, Voorhees, McDowell, J. K. Edgerton and others are invited and expected to address the meeting.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Continental *Monthly* for April offers the following intellectual bill of fare:

The Wonders of Words—The Cheek, (poetry)—Pictures from the North—The Rasselas—The Chained River, by Charles G. Leland—How the War Affects Americans, by Hon. E. P. Stanton—Ethel, (poetry)—Henrietta and Vulcan, by Delia M. Colton—Ethel, (poetry), by Martha Walker Cook—The Skeptics of the Waverly Novels, by Charles G. Leland—A Merchant's Story, by Edmund Kirke—A Chapter on Wonders, by Perth Granton—The Return (poetry), by Edward Sprague Rand, Jr.—The Union, by Hon. J. Walker—Down in Tennessee—Poetry and Poetical Selections—Flag of our Sires (poetry), by Hon. R. J. Walker—A Fancy Sketch—Our Present Position; its Dangers and Duties—The Complaining Bore—Literary Notices—Editor's Table.

In the Atlantic *Monthly* for April we find the following excellent articles:

On the Vicissitudes of Keat's Fame—A Spasm of Sense—My Ship, (poetry)—Betrothed by Proxy—Resignation—The Flag, (poetry)—Wet-Weather Work—Golden Wedding—The Silurian Beach—Coralie, (poetry)—Sojourner Truth, the Libyan Sibyl—American Horticulture—The East and the West, (poetry)—Personal Reminiscences of the late Henry Thomas Buckle—Cavalry Song, (poetry)—Reviews and Literary Notices—Recent American Publications.

Our readers will be delighted to learn that Major Plunkett, the famous "Magic Oil" man, intends again visiting "these hospitable shores." The curative powers of his Magic Oil have no parallel in the wide world, and the songs that he sings and the funny stories related and jokes cracked on these occasions, have justly entitled him to wearing the cognomen of the funniest cuss living; "Joe Bowers," "Reuben Wright," &c., are executed as no other man can execute them. And be it remembered that the Major has been behind the foot-lights in the character of an Actor of plays. The play-going people of New York were never so well pleased as when Plunkett appeared on the bills for the evening; but that was when he pursued his profession as an Actor, and the brightest star in the arena was he.

The Major will arrive here to-day and will remain during the following week, at which time he will give a series of Shakspearian entertainments, assisted by his lady.

The editor hereby acknowledges the receipt of a bran new hat at the hands of W. Hopkins, Esq., of the firm of Hopkins & Willis, Waterloo City. That was "well done," friend Hopkins. *In returning* his thanks for the same, he would remind the reader of the fact that the latest Broadway styles of hats are kept at the fashionable house of H. & W.

"Eleanor's Victory," by the popular author of "Aurora Floyd," "Lady Lisle," "Lady Audley's Secret," &c., is the title of a new story commenced in the last number of the Saturday Evening *Post*. The *Post* is maintaining this year its reputation for publishing about the best stories in the country.

Hon. Mr. English, of the Legislature of New Jersey, thus properly characterized a theory which has been promulgated in this country for the last two years by the Administration press and politicians. He says:—

Of all the infamous doctrines which in times of great public danger knaves advance and fools admit, there is none so degrading as that which asserts the emancipation of the President from the restrictions of the Constitution and laws, by a supposed military or State necessity.—For as the President is to be himself the judge of that necessity as it springs entirely from his own will, it would make him as absolute master over persons, property and lives, as though he were King of Dahomey, and we his subjects. To-day a supposed necessity called for our imprisonment; to-morrow might take our property. I see it has been proposed that the government should seize the specie in the bank vaults—the next day it may ask our lives. There is no limit to the exercise of this power but the mercy of the despot or the resistance of the people. Here the speaker went on to define the powers of different departments under the Constitution—the result of their infraction and the nature of the government that would result, and said, that to call any government constitutional wherein the Constitution was not supreme, was an absurdity in terms.—It is true that we have heard a great deal of the war power, as a sort of magazine wherefrom our President may get his thunder. From that shadowy storehouse, that castle in air, he drew his silly and absurd New Year's Proclamation. The war power! It is another name for prerogative. Prerogative lost James Stuart his kingdom, as it had brought his father to the block. Not that the head of our pseudo-monarch is in danger. The people don't want it. Rest assured, sir if any one talks of taking the President's head, there is nothing in it. His punishment will be applied to another extremity.

The poor man has a bad look under the Conscription act. Three hundred dollars will let a man off, but now that it takes all that a poor man, with any dependencies on him for support, can raise for that purpose, how can he raise the three hundred, and how can his relations live without his support? The sum to a rich man is nothing, not so annoying as a flea bite. All he does is to swear and pay. But why not be put on an equal footing? Governments are to protect property as well as life and the pursuit of happiness—so of course government is more valuable to a rich man than a poor man.

SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETY.—For some time past, leading republican speakers and papers have been charging upon the democratic party the formation of secret societies for the purpose of resisting the authority of the government, and to aid the South in their movement for a separation. We know not whether there is any such societies among the democracy—if there is, they have been kept a secret so far as we are concerned. We are now fifty years old, and always belonged to the democratic party—and in all that time we never knew the party to engage in secret political organizations.—The very principle of the party forbid such a course.

The democratic party is founded upon principles that are only necessary to be fairly laid before the people, to insure its triumphant success—it needs no aid from secret orders to sustain it. Secret political orders belong to our opponents—they have engaged in all manner of secret societies for the purpose of defeating and breaking up the democratic organization. The organization of the Know Nothing Order did our party more harm, for the time being, than any society our opponents ever established—and it very nearly resulted in bringing about a civil war. Thousands of democrats were induced to join that order, among them men that hold high stations in the democratic party. Such may be the case now—there may be a secret organization now to do what these fellows charge, but if there is it is no organization of the democratic party—it may be, like it was in the days of Know Nothingism, democrats are joining it—if such be the case, we predict that they will soon get sick of it.

Whenever it becomes necessary to organize a secret society to carry out the principles of any party in this government, it is time for the people to abandon that party; they have always abandoned them and will continue to do so. They are neither to be deceived nor cheated into the support of any party that resorts to such means.

The great democratic party is the only party that has stood the political storms of this country. It has always stood by the constitution and Union, and in more than one instance has piloted the ship of State through perilous voyages to a safe harbor, and in spite of all opposition, let it come from what source it may, they will, in our present troubles, save our constitution and Union, and bring peace and prosperity to the country; but they do not propose to do it by violence, or by violating the laws of the constitution. They intend to wait patiently until the constitution puts them in power.

Somebody has said that, under all forms of Government, the women are always aristocrats. However this may be, they certainly do not dislike to read of royalty and royal weddings and *fetes*, and must be enchanted with the gorgeous descriptions of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.—Of course they will be delighted to learn that Queen Victoria's present to the Princess is nothing less than a parure of opals and diamonds, from a design by the Prince Consort for the marriage of the Princess Alice. The bridesmaid's gift is said to be a diamond bracelet, with the cipher of each young lady and her portrait in each compartment. The Princess Alexandra's diadem will be in the Greek style, introducing the Prince of Wales' plume in the acanthus shape. The gems for this and *the necklace* will be pearls and diamonds. The necklace will consist of alternate rows of diamonds and pearls, with diamond border, and pendant spear-shaped pearls.—The brooch is one pearl in the center and a small one on each side; the whole surrounded by diamonds and a pear drop.—The guard to the wedding ring is composed of six stones, a beryl, two emeralds, a ruby, a torquoise, and a jacinth; the initials spelling "Bertie," the familiar name of the Prince in the royal circle.

SEVEN HUNDRED REBEL PRISONERS passed through this city on Saturday morning, from Camp Douglas, on their way to Fort Monroe, for the purpose of being exchanged. They were nearly all young men, and exhibited a great degree of demoralization, in appearance and in action. While the cars were waiting in the Union Depot, one of the prisoners said to a citizen: "When Old Abe enforces the Conscription act, we will have you down South as prisoners d—n you." Ragged, filthy and reckless were they, and not in any degree subdued in spirit. There was a look and action of defiance and bravado, which it was hardly to be expected would have been seen in men so long in prison.—*Toledo Commercial.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS.—In the draft of instructions for the Virginia delegates to the first Revolutionary Congress, drawn up by Thomas Jefferson, we find, in his detail of guidance, his indignation thus vigorously expressed:

The wretched criminal, if he happens to have offended on the American side, stripped of his privilege of trial by peers of his vicinage, removed from the place where alone full evidence could be obtained, without money, without counsel, without friends, without exculpatory proof, is tried before Judges predetermined to condemn. The cowards who would suffer a countryman to be torn from their society in order to be thus offered a sacrifice to Parliamentary tyranny, would merit that everlasting infamy now fixed on the authors of the act.

Judge Israel (Republican) of the Iowa City District, in a contested election case, has decided the soldiers' vote to be unconstitutional.

Arrests for Conspiracy.

Nine citizens residing near the line where Vigo, Sullivan and Clay counties join, were arrested on Friday last, under an indictment found by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court for Indiana, for conspiracy against the Government. They were brought here on Saturday morning and released upon bail. We understand that they are substantial citizens and gave ample security for their appearance at the May term of the Court. We understand that the indictment was found upon the information and evidence of a deserter, who testified that these men belong to an organization, one of the objects of which, as he alleges, is to prevent the arrest of deserters and to aid in their rescue when arrested. From facts which have come to our knowledge we have every reason to believe that the prosecution is malicious and the object of the organization misrepresented.

The obligation of the association which represented to us, is, as we are told, to support the Constitution of the United States and of all constitutional laws, and to protect each other from mob violence and from unlawful arrests. These are certainly lawful purposes, and citizens cannot be justly charged with conspiracy against the Government for asserting and maintaining their constitutional rights.—We regard it as somewhat singular that a Grand Jury would be willing to indict respectable citizens for so grave a crime, upon the testimony of a deserter—upon the evidence of a witness whom the Jury must have known had violated his solemn oath and obligation to the Government. We forbear further comments upon the case, until the facts connected with it are developed upon the trial, which will take place in a few weeks.—*State Sentinel.*

A DISCOVERY.—A most singular discovery has been made on the French coast near the mouth of the Garonne. A town has been discovered buried in the sand, a church has already been extricated from the sand. The original plan shows it to have been built toward the close of the Roman Empire, but changes made upon it have given it the appearance of an edifice of mixed style in which gothic architecture has usurped the place of the Romans. Its original paintings, its admirable sculptured choir and Roman capitals, are adorned with profuse ornaments, which are attracting numbers of visitors. This temple is all that remains of those opulent cities described by Pliny and by Strabo; the Gulf of Gascony abounds in ruins of those ancient cities. It has been 1,300 years since Novigamus, the old capital of Medoc, which was a celebrated city when the Romans were masters of Gaul, was buried under the ocean; of all that tract of territory, du Cordouan alone is visible. The remains of Roman roads, the site of Jupiter's temple, the vestiges of the Spanish Moors, and the Eleonore de Guyenne, have been rescued from the sands in the neighborhood of the long buried city of Soulac. Nowhere have the erasions of the ocean been greater than the coast of Gascony.

GUROWSKI ON SENATOR WADE.—In his very curious and popular diary the Count GUROWSKI thus exposes Senator Wade's patriotism: "I am told that the patriotic and brave Senator Wade, disgusted with the slowness and manity of the Administration, exclaimed, 'I do not wonder that people desert to Jeff Davis, as he shows brains; I may desert myself.'"—There is no occasion for Senator Wade to desert, for he is helping Jeff. Davis very well at present, like all the other radicals.—[New York Herald

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From the New York Express.

Peg Away.

A good story is told of President (General?) Lincoln. A personal friend said to him:

"Mr. President, do you really expect to end this war during your Administration?"

The President (in reply)—"Can't say, can't say, Sir"

The Querist—"But, Mr. Lincoln, what do you mean to do?"

The President—"Peg away, Sir peg away. Keep pegging!"

JUST LIKE THE NOBLE FELLOWS.—A movement is on foot among the regiments in Hooker's army to raise a fund for the suffering poor of England—the same England which sends out auxiliaries to strengthen the rebels in fighting them.—The soldiers know that the England which is starving is not the England that hates our cause.

A pair of boots for President Davis and two night-gowns for Mrs. Davis have been captured by a federal provost-marshal.

Dr. Dodge's Return Visits.

DR. D. will just call at the following points and remain only one hour. He will travel by private conveyance on the account of his health. He will be as prompt as possible to the hour.—Patients and others desiring consultation must be in waiting when the Doctor arrives, and take their turn in examinations. Call at Corunna, at 9 o'clock a. m., at Waterloo City, at 12 m., at Butler, at 3 p. m. and at Auburn, at 6 p. m., on Fridays, April 17th, June 12th, August 7th and Oct. 2d. Call at Mr. Brown's four miles east of Auburn, at 6 o'clock a. m., at Hicksville, at 9 a. m., and at Newville, at 12 m., on Saturdays, April 18th, June 13th, August 8th and October 3d.

Patients should remember the hour and be prompt.

Address, N. S. DODGE, M. D., Box 2975, Chicago, Ill.

To Nervous Sufferers of Both sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. v4–9

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4–9

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

10,000 AGENTS WANTED!

Soldiers in the Army! Ladies at Home! and Gentlemen everywhere, can make from Five to Ten Dollars per day (See private Circular.)

We will send by mail one of our FINE GOLD LOCKETS at For ... We will insert in each Locket two pictures of any favorite Generals free of charge; and will send with each Locket a splendid Gift, worth from ONE DOLLAR up to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, from a Gold Ring up to a Hunting Case English Watch.

A NEW IDEA!

We ask no one to send us their money till they know what Gift they will get. We simply ask you to send your names and try your luck, and we will let you know by return mail what Gift you are entitled to, and you can do as you please about sending for it. We offer the most extraordinary inducements to agents, and will send full particulars by private circular. Our Gifts on an average can be sold for the money invested, while the Locket and Pictures will prove a most magnificent present to an absent friend. Write your Post Office, County and State distinctly.

Address, A. W. HALL & CO.
Cor. Third & Pine Streets, St. Louis Mo.

A LECTURE To Young Men!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope; price 6 cts

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.—THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any adress, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of two stamps, by addressing,

CHASE. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box, 4586.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

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172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. [7

GRISWOLD'S HACK LINE! Between AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, One Dollar.

This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

OFFICE: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Mayor House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.
Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. tf

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Auburn and vicinity with fresh meat, at his market house first door north of Steifle & Wolf's store, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, of each week. Market hours from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock A. M.

MICHAEL LONG.
Feb. 28, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v4–1

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1862-3 Winter Arrangement. 1862-3

On and after November 17th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at	9:15 A. M.
Arrive Toledo at	4:45 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at	12:36 P. M.
Arrive Toledo at	3:00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at	3:22 P. M.
Arrive Chicago at	10:00 P. M.
Leave Waterloo at	[illegible]
Arrive Chicago at	10:00 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendallville and Stations on Air Line Road

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. Time and Fare as quick and low, as by any other Rail Road Line.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.
D. R. RIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

$20,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS! SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH, AT M. & A. HALE'S, Waterloo City.

Waterloo City, Nov. 1, 1862.

JOHN S. WHITE, Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.

Particular attention paid to collections. Office: West Street, two doors north of Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. dec27n51f

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Recell late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

JEREMIAH HEMSTREET, Adm'r.
March 14, 1863. 14w3 $2,00.

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, April 25, 1863. No. 19.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS

[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

J. E. [illegible], Judge Circuit Court;
J. H. [illegible], Circuit Prosecutor;
Wm. M. Clapp, Judge Court Common Pleas;
[illegible], Common Pleas Prosecutor;
John Ralston, Clerk;
Auditor, [illegible] Kuhlman;
Sheriff, John N. Miller;
Treasurer, George Barney;
Recorder, Samuel E. Widney;
Coroner, [illegible];
Surveyor, D. W. Altenburg;
Commissioners, John [illegible]; J. M. [illegible]; Henry Fusselman.

JAS. A. [illegible],

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo City, Indiana. v3—21

EGBERT B. MOTT,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 3—21

J. B. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. ☞ Office: With the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y

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MORRIS & DILS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties.

JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. WM. H. DILLS, Auburn. 1-1y

J. BRINKERHOFF,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.—☞ Office, with the County Treasurer. Auburn, Ind.

A. GOERIZ. A. LARIMORE.

DRS. GOERIZ & LARIMORE,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Auburn, Indiana. Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

CITY HOTEL,

Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road,

Waterloo City, Ind. J. D. McANALLY, Proprietor. This House has recently been re-furnished and renovated throughout. 2-51

WEAVER HOUSE.

S. [illegible] of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana—JOHN BUTT, Proprietor. Tri-Weekly Stages to Fort Wayne, Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. ☞ Good Livery Stable in Connection. 10.

MAYOR HOUSE,

CORNER Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.—H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

NATIONAL HOTEL,

P. MORRTON, Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 3tf

BLAKER HOUSE.

JARVIS, IND.,—A. Blaker, Pro'pr. A liberal share of the public patronage solicited.

F. & A. M.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon.

J. H. FORD, W. M.

John Butt, Secretary.

FOR A

TIP-TOP FIT in fine CALF BOOTS'

GO TO

HARE'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.

may17

A. S. BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

Office in Mechanic's Block. 3—4

WATERLOO CITY

LIVERY STABLE.

B. B. LONG, Proprietor.

We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. ☞ Office at the American House.

Waterloo City, May 10, 1862. 24tf.

Convenience, Speed and Safety.

Tri-Weekly Hack Line!

BETWEEN WATERLOO CITY & FORT WAYNE, IND.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Fort Wayne, for Auburn and Waterloo City, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, at 8 o'clock a. m.

FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,25, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,00.

OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.

B. B. LONG, Proprietor.

Waterloo City, Dec. 18, 1862. 3tf

SALOON & RESTURAUNT.

(North-west cor. Public Square,)

AUBURN, INDIANA.

J. PLUM, Proprietor.

☞ GO TO

HARE'S

For Your

BOOTS & SHOES.

This Day Received

A NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Boots AND Shoes

From the Eastern Cities.

☞ NEW STYLES. ☜

CALL AND SEE.

C. S. HARE.

May 10, 1862.

WM H. BROOKS, Jr.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books and Stationary,

Wall, Ceiling and Window Paper,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Cash Paid for Rags. v3–24tf.

FAMILY GROCERY AND

PROVISION STORE.

GEO. WAGGONER dealer in

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the

Standard School Books, & Stationary

Pies, Cakes, Nuts, Lemonade, Candies, &c

35.

DAILY HACK LINE.

AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.

The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.

Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S & N. I. Railroad.

Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.

S. D LONG, Proprietor.

July 5, 1862.

J. R. LANNING,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

GROERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,

YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

AT THE OLD STAND.

Produce Wanted in Exchange for Good

Jarvis, June 7, 1862. 28tf.

H. J. HERRICK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

3—43 NEWVILLE, DEKALB COUNTY, IND.

DeKalb Saloon:

MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,

Auburn, Indiana

ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

☞ All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 14. 1862. v4—3v1

AMBROTYPES!

AMBROTYPES!

Photographs!

Photographs!

The celebrated artist,

H. W. BRAY,

Would announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to take all the various styles of Photographic Miniatures from the largest to the smallest size. All in want of a first class picture are invited to call at his rooms north of Steifle & Wolf's Store.

From an experience of over 15 years in the business, Mr. B. feels confident of pleasing the most fastidious in Ambrotypes and Photographs. Come one, come all, and don't forget the little ones.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather. feb21tf.

JOB WORK,

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

$20,000 Worth of

New Goods Just Received

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS

AND

CLOTHING

AT

STEIFLE & WOLF'S!

We have stocked our Store with a NEW

AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods!

Which will be offered to the public at

GREATLY

REDUCED

PRICES!

FOR CASH.

We have just received a LARGE ASSORTMNET of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
CLOAKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS
PRINTS,
LAWNS,
HOOP-SKIRTS,
BALMOREL SKIRTS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
CLOTHS and CASSMERS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c., &c

A Large Assortment of

Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Beltings, &c., &c.

ALSO

ALL THE

LATEST STYLES

OF

DRESS GOODS!

ALSO

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
QUEENSWARE, CLOCKS, &c.

STEIFLE & WOLF.

Sept. 6, 1862.

☞ I. W. BOWEN,

CORRUNNA, INDIANA,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c.

DRUGS.

CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS.

☞ His stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality. ☜

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

☞ *GO TO BOWEN'S.*

Nov. 15, 1862. 51tf.

THE CABLE SHIP.—It is reported that in three weeks a first-class steam corvette will be fit for service with our squadrons on duty. This is no other than the famous steam frigate Niagara, of Atlantic cable notoriety. She is now very different in appearance from her former shape. The fine bulwarks have been cut away, and instead of the high wooden side walls a solitary rail encircles the deck. The armament will be heavier than that of ordinary sloops of war, the strength of the vessels warranting it. She will be ready for commission in the time named.

Rebel dispatches state that the Federal troops at Lake Providence have moved to Vicksburg and Grenada; and assert that Grant is to join Rosencrans, by way of the Mississippi and the Cumberland

---

From the 100th Regiment.

CAMP NEAR COLLIERVILLE, TENN., April 9th, 1863.

MR. J. C. LOVELAND—Dear Sir: Having passed seven sleepless nights on patrol duty I feel disposed to change the routine of duty by writing to you, and I shall choose for a subject that in which I feel immediately concerned, and deal with it as I feel to be proper.

Sir, with rebellion before us, there is no mistaking the signs of the times; we are engaged in a war, and who can point to the results? Are we to surrender all the advantages gained by the conflict? or shall we conquer rebellion North and South, and force them to sue for peace and gladly return to their allegiance to the Flag, the Constitution and the Laws? Much has been said as to the manner in which the war has been conducted; the complaints against the administration are many, and perhaps many of the complaints are well founded, but an anxiety has been manifested from the beginning to vigorously prosecute the war, and much has been accomplished, and I doubt not but that in most cases the Executive used the means placed at his disposal as judiciously as the time and circumstances would permit; that he has made some odious blunders is the opinion of many good statesmen, but all are wiser after the transpiring of events than before and not a few wish to make a display of their knowledge by criticizing actions after their performance which they could not have very well directed before, and I regret to say that I have heard remarks doubting the ability of this Government to prosecute this war to an honorable conclusion. Such conclusion should be no less than the whole of the southern States together with their former allegiance.—While I shall claim for myself and also yield to others the unlimited range of discussion, and while I do not question the truth of the sentiment that has been uttered in the North during the past winter, that the Constitution guarantees the right of every man to speak to his country, though he may be overheard by the enemy, still I think there is propriety and discretionary by which it seems to me it were better not to pass. Every disloyal sentiment that is uttered in the North is echoed in the South, as we watch the fluctuations of opinion in seccesia and seek them in the journals of the day. So the same messengers carry back to that country all that we are doing and all that we are saying. But far be it from me to question the conduct of any one, though I do not deem it prudent to say that there are doubts whether we will be able to crush the rebellion. Is it prudent to say the army is discouraged? Is it prudent to say there are no longer resources in treasury notes? Is it prudent to say our government is bankrupt? to ask if we can borrow money to pay our soldiers and then answer to the world no! If all this is so, if we are already unfaithful to the trust transmitted to us by our forefathers and purchased at the price of their blood, we are truly unworthy to enjoy its blessings.—The eyes of the world are upon us, and nothing worse can happen to us than to stop the war ingloriously, and the nations of the earth are anxiously watching us, regarding this as the great struggle which is to demonstrate to the world whether or not man is capable of self-government.—Then this war should be prosecuted in that way which will most effectually bring about and secure the rights of the country. But it is said that the rebels will fight till the last extremety. It may be so. There are many desperate deeds recorded in history, and obstanacy is a peculiar trait of the southern people. We do not invade the South to subjugate her but merely to *conquer a peace.* If we quit the war it will be with dishonor. Now I ask what is the remedy? I can see none in compromise *now* from the fact that the rebels reject all compromise short of an acknowledgment of their independence. This is what we cannot submit to. Then the proper and only remedy is a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to this purpose all our efforts should be centered. I for one would rather meet any extremety on earth than yield a single right. What! acknowledge inferiority? The sacrifice of life is nothing to sinking down to an acknowledgment of inferiority and surrender all our civil liberties. I hope for something more honorable in American citizens. The same God that guided and shielded our country in its struggle for independence is still our God, and will shield us in our present struggle, and I hope that ere the sweet messenger of peace shall have taken its flight from the dome of the Capitol to proclaim the glad tidings of joy to our distracted people, that many a time-serving paltry politician, who estimates his selfish purposes higher than the Constitution of his country, may be numbered with the dead, and many others driven from the councils of the nation. While we have been watching the enemy in front, there is one in power working mischief in our rear, but even this will not justify us in abandoning the project for which we rushed to arms, no more than the mere election of Abraham Lincoln would justify rebellion before he had performed a single official act. But more of this anon.

Our brigade is in line of battle; we were called out at two o'clock last night. A telegram from Gen. Hurlburt reports 7,000 rebel cavalry advancing from Grenada, Miss., and an attack will be made somewhere along the line. The telegram reports the rebels within four miles of our lines. All is in readiness. Brigade and regimental teams are corilled near the depot, the batteries have their position, arms are stacked on the parade ground, and the 100th ready to go in with a will. Officers and men (especially our Colonel) are cool and brave. Our brigade has been promoted and we are now first brigade and first division, which is composed of the 12th Ind., 26th and 90th Ill., (the latter Irish regt.) and the 100th Ind.; Col. Loomis, of the 26th Ill., acting Brig. General. Gen.

The health of the troops is good, and soldiering is not so much of a task as it was in winter. With assurances of the regard I have for you, I will close, remaining as ever,

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,

E. J. [illegible]

Incidents of the War.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal relates the following touching incident:

I was conversing not long since with a returned volunteer. "I was in the hospital as nurse, for a long time," said he, and assisted in taking off limbs and dressing all sorts of wounds; but the hardest thing I ever did was to take my thumb off a man's leg."

"Ah!" said I, "how was that?" Then he told me:

"It was a young man who had a severe wound in the thigh. The ball passed completely through and amputation was necessary. The limb was cut off close up to the body, the arteries taken up, and he seemed to be doing well. Subsequently one of the small arteries sloughed off. An incission was made and it was again taken up. "It is well it was not the main arterry," said the surgeon as he performed the operation; "he might have bled to death before we could have taken it up." But Charley got on finely and was a favorite with us all.

"I was passing through the ward one night about midnight, when suddenly as I was passing Charley's bed he spoke to me: "H———, my leg is bleeding again." I threw back the bed clothes, and the blood spirted in the air. The main artery had sloughed off.

Fortunately I knew just what to do and in an instant I had pressed my thumb on the place and stopped the bleeding. It was so close to the body that there was barely room for my thumb, but I succeeded in keeping it there and arousing one of the convalescents sent him for the surgeon who came in on the run. "I am so thankful, H—," said he as he saw me, "that you were here and knew what to do, for he must have bled to death before I could have got here."

But on examination of the case he looked exceedingly serious and sent out for other surgeons. All came who were within reach, and a consultation was held over the poor fellow. One conclusion was reached by all, There was no place to work save the spot where my thumb was placed; they could not work under my thumb, and if I moved it he would bleed to death before the artery could be taken up. There was no way to save his life.

"Poor Charley! He was very calm when they told him, and requested that his brother, who was in the same hospital, might be called up. He came and sat down by the bedside, and for three hours I stood and by the pressure of thumb kept up the life of Charley, while the brothers had their last conversation on earth. It was a strange place for me to be in, to feel I held the life of a fellow mortal in my hands as it were, and stranger yet to feel that an act of mine must cause that life to depart. Loving the fellow as I did, it was a hard thought, but there was no alternative.

"The last words were spoken. Charley had arranged all his business affairs and sent tender messages to absent ones, who little dreamed how near their loved one stood to the grave. The tears filled my eyes more than once as I listened to those parting words. All were said, and he turned to me: "Now H—, I guess you had better take off your thumb." "Oh, Charley! how can I?" I said. "But it must be you know," he replied cheerfully—"I thank you very much for your kindness, and now good-bye."

"He turned away his head, I raised my thumb, once more the life current gushed forth, and in three minutes poor Charley was dead."

"SECESH" DEMOCRATS.—Under this head the Rock Island Argus explains the principles and intentions of the Democratic party. The article is brief, and so plain and explicit a statement of what the people may expect from that party, that we cannot fail to give it a place in our columns:—

Our abolition fellow citizens are very fond of denouncing Democrats as "Secesh" "copperheads," "butternuts," "traitors," &c., and probably think that in the use of such epithets they prove themselves very loyal to the government, and Democrats disloyal. As far as we are concerned these epithets do not disturb us in the least. They will not deter us from discussing any measure of public policy which may be before the country.—Democrats offer no resistence to law, but they will discuss the justice and policy of all laws if they are, in their opinion, unjust or against public policy they will say so and assign their reason for their opinions. They will obey the law, and offer no resistance to its fair and honest execution, but claim the right to ask its repeal or modification in a lawful manner. They will expose and denounce the corruptions and the imbecility of their public servants. They will defend the constitutional rights of the States and the people. They will defend and sustain the personal rights and personal freedom of citizen, no matter whether that citizen be an abolitionist or a democrat. They will aid the administration in all its lawful and proper acts and condemn whatever they think wrong. They will maintain the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, and maintain the right to peaceably assemble and express their opinions. And they will grant to all people the same rights they claim for themselves. If it makes us "copperheads," then we are one.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.—The maintenance of military fidelity and discipline seemed to the late Emperor of Russia an object for which all human ties should be sacrificed. In March 1837, a woman named Maria Nikoforoona, the widow of a peasant, received a letter from her son Novik, a soldier in the stationary battalion of Tambow. In this letter the son stated that the barbarous treatment which he and others endured at the hands of regimental officers, had driven him to the resolution of deserting from a service into which he had been forced from the first, and that, in a few days from the date of his communication, he hoped to see and embrace his mother.

The first thing done by the woman, on receipt of this letter, was to carry it to the Governor of the province, who, astonished at the unnatural character of the action, sent the woman away without taking any steps in consequence of her disclosures. Some days later, the deserter arrived at the dwelling of his mother, who received him with open arms and loaded him with caresses. But she took an opportunity immediately afterwards to go to the police officers, to whom she delivered up the child to whom she had given birth. Compelled by duty, the Governor addressed a detailed report of the case to the Emperor. Nicholas viewed the matter differently from the Governor. The Autocrat issued an unkase, decreeing a silver medal to Maria Nikoforoona, with the words, "Devotion to the Throne," engraved upon it. This medal was to be suspended from her neck by the ribbon of the Order of St. Anne, and she was further secured for the rest of her life, against the chances of want. It was, moreover, decreed that the circumstances of the case should be published in all the journals of the empire, that his subjects might imitate this example of fidelity to the throne.

The young soldier in accordance with the military regulations of Russia, was subjected to the knout, and died under the blows! The unnatural parent wears the decoration assigned her, with as much pride as if she had won it by the most virtuous action.

THE LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.—A letter from a mercantile house in Louisiana to a gentlemen in Boston gives the following facts showing the great falling off in the sugar crop: The product of St. James' Parish, right bank, in 1861–62, was 20,932 hogsheads—in 1862–63, only 3,203 hogsheads—falling off, 17,424. This dictates the diminution of production throughout the State. The cane is left rotting on the ground.

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THE NEW ERA!

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

To Maintain the Constitution & Restore the Union

Saturday, ... April 25, 1863.

☞ TO PRINTERS.

The material on which this paper is printed is held for Sale or Rent. The office receives the County Printing, and any industrious, practical printer, of ordinary business tact, can procure a very good living from its earnings. The opening affords an excellent chance to those of the craft who would like to go into business. Further particulars furnished by inquiring of the Editor. ☜

THE LATEST NEWS.—The news received Monday night is embraced in the subjoined summary. Preliminary steps towards the enforcement of the conscription will be taken ere the end of the present week. Gov. Stanley is superseded as Military Governor of North Carolina. A fight is rumored near Corinth, Miss., and Richmond, La., is reported to have been burned by the Federals. The transmission of important news at Cario was prohibited. The Army of the Potomac are again reported to be on the move. The Richmond *Whig* announces the capture of Magruder, on the Peninsula, by Gen. Wise, and also that Longstreet has surrounded Suffolk, Va., on land. Gen. Foster succeeded in running the rebel batteries at Washington, N. C. and arrived at Newburn on the 15th.—At Nashville, Tenn., an attack is apprehended from the rebels. The French army in Mexico had bombarded Puebla for ten days, and captured the outer line of fortifications around the city.

THE mission of the democratic party and the bounden duty of the citizen is to favor every measure that goes for the prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union—to cultivate a spirit of harmony and unity of action at home, and encourage by cheering words the soldier in the field of martial conflict. It is no less their duty to oppose abolitionism and fight it to the death by all constitutional means, always keeping in mind the fact that the only practical and safe method is through the ballot-box, the just and great engine of revolution. But in our zeal to conquer this arch enemy, let us not lose sight of the more dangerous enemy, the traitors *in arms* against the Union and the Constitution of our country. The hour calls for renewed exertions on the part of patriots, and every thought and every act, every pulsation of the heart, should be for the preservation of the imperiled Republic, for its honor and glory. Let not the democracy base its hopes upon peace at any price at this hour. Let not this motto be inscribed upon its banner and made the rallying cry in the forthcoming election campaign, *unless it prefers defeat rather than victory.* There is a faction of the Administration opposed to the war for the Union as it was, and who clamor for peace and a dishonored Union, for they do not want a Union with slavery in it. The democracy by making their policy a peace policy now—since the leaders of the rebellion tell us that they scorn any terms of peace short of a recognition of their independence—would be aping Greeley & Co., and basing their hopes upon a sandy foundation. As in all times past, before and since the present civil war, so in the future must the democratic party keep inscribed upon its banner THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS. This battle-cry has carried it triumphant with victory from off many a hard fought field. Then with an imperiled Union before us our only course is a vigorous war, and we look for such a policy with the party at large.

That our party organizations at home may be shaped so as to conform to the imperative demands of the times, for the advancement of the interests of the nation and not for the interests of hungry office-seekers alone, the above remarks were called out. If we judge aright the channel in which certain pipers and undercurrent workers, who claim to speak for the masses of the party, would pilot the democratic boat is unsafe, and the pilots unsafer.

HON. S. S. COX has accepted the invitation of the Committee, and will be present as one of the speakers at the great Democratic Mass Meeting, to be held at Fort Wayne on the 29th.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.—All of the Monitors have returned to Port Royal, the Ironsides and a few blockaders remaining off Charleston. Fort Sumpter, it appears, was struck by forty shots, but not seriously damaged. Four of its guns were disabled. Six of the garrison were wounded, but none killed.

☞ The non-appearance of the *Era* last week is attributable to a failure in receiving our supply of paper in time to issue. The type being already set up we issue this week's paper in advance of publication day.

CHANGE OF CAR TIME.—The summer arrangement of the running time on the M. S. & N. I. Railroad took effect on Monday 20th inst. Trains now pass Waterloo City Station as follows: Going east at 1:24 P. M. West at 12:22 P. M. For full particulars see corrected time-table in another column.

☞ The past few days have been days of intense excitement with our good people. The attack on Charleston and the lively engagement had there between our fleet and the batteries of the rebel stronghold, and the deep anxiety felt for its capture and overthrow, and this coupled with county seat and Court House matters have kept the people in a fermenting state.—But the foregoing topics have suddenly dropped and the excitement incident thereto as suddenly died away, upon the announcement of the arrival of HALE'S mammoth stock of spring and summer goods. It is a pleasant surprise for them, this great invoice of new goods, and one general rush is made for HALE'S, Waterlo City.

HAIL! ALL HAIL!—The champion of liberty, truth and justice, and the fearless defender of freeman's rights—the illustrious hero and philosopher, the immortal J. N. FREE, with whose matchless eloquence and masterly oratory our citizens have been made acquainted on a former occasion, proposes to revisit the place again and give us a lecture. He will speak at the Court House in Auburn this evening, (Wednesday, 23d). Subject: Truth and the Union. Welcome to J. N.; thrice welcome. The glorious mission upon which he has embarked and the manner in which he pursues it, regardless of the favor or frown of man entitles him to the patronage of the world. Dauntless expounder of Truth, and zealous advocate of the common weal of mankind! For this the people applaud him, as well as for his greatness, fame and renown. Welcome, martyr, hero and philosopher! Welcome "to these shores!"

☞ The May number of the "Lady's Book" is upon our table. GODEY reigns "Queen of the May" over its cotemporaries.

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a number of prominent democrats, met at Fireman's Hall on the evening of the 6th of April inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for a Grand Democratic Mass Meeting to be held in Fort Wayne on Wednesday, April 29th, 1863, by the democracy of the 10th and 11th Congressional Districts. The meeting was called to order by C. A. Rekers, when

On motion, Thomas Tigar was called to the chair, and A. C. Probasco and I. W. Campbell Secretaries.

The Chair briefly stated the objects of the meeting.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following Committee of arrangements: F. Nirdlinger, Henry Baker, B. D. Angell, O. P. Morgan, and R. E. Fleming.

On motion of Mr. Harrington, the Chair appointed the following Committee on Finance; John Harrington, A. Wiley, S. B. Bond P. J. Wise, R. Mergel, and M. Cody,

On motion of G. D. Hinkle, the following Committee was appointed on invitation: Hon. A. P. Edgerton, Hon. J. L. Worden, Hon. P. Hoagland, Hon. F. P Randall, T. Tigar, I. D. G. Nelson, E. L. Chittenden and D. H. Colerick.

On motion, the following were appointed a Committee of Reception: Hon. F. P Randall, Hon. J. K. Edgerton, Hon. J. L. Worden, Hon. Joseph Breckinridge, Hon. Allen Hamilton, W. W. Carson and W. Fleming.

On motion, the following Committee was appointed on Railroads: Hon. P. Hoagland, Hon. F. P. Randall, Wm. H. Jones, Robert Breckinridge and J. S. Mower.

On motion, all democratic papers in the 10th and 11th Congressional Districts were requested to publish the above proceedings.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

T. TIGAR, Chairman.

A. C. PROBOSCO, I. W. Campbell, } Secretaries.

—The North is now under martial law, according to the proclamation which followed immediately on the heels of the emancipation manifesto, and we, the free citizens of free States, are now under the charge of a government Provost Marshal. What certainly have we that this official will not interfere with our State elections? Do we not know that military terrorism was employed and with success in Maryland, Missouri, and other parts of the country. Are we not aware that none but the creatures of the administration could be elected because of this military terrorism? Have not the military been already employed in the destruction of newspaper offices and in the arrest of loyal American citizens without charge or accusation of any kind being made against them? And are not these the acts of a despotism?

What binding force has the constitution on those who derived their authority from that instrument. We, in common with our fellow citizens, have sworn allegiance to the constitution whole and inviolate—not more to so much of it as the government chooses to respect. The moment one of its guarantees is violated, what assurance have we that the others will not be flung aside to suit the temper, or the abolition policy, of an administration that has not hesitated to trample under foot the most solemn obligations, and to degrade in the eyes of the world the Magna Charta of American liberties—the great supreme law from which and under which, they derive and exercise the government authorities.—[Metroplitan Recoord.

VIGOROUS WAR.—The New York World is one of the influential papers in the country which secession sympathizers have been fond of reading and quoting.—It is a journal conducted with marked ability, and, under its present management has uniformly the administration. But that is not why individuals inclined more or less to the rebel side have shown such favor towards it. It has been suspected of a leaning towards the stoppage of the war where it is and the consequent acknowledgement of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. We do not say that this opinion represents what has been the true position of the World, or that the "peace" men have not been deceived in regard to its character; but simply state an undeniable fact as to how that journal has been regarded in certain quarters. We are gratified to see that the World is not content to be placed in the category to which we have referred. Like John Van Buren and James T. Brady, prominent democrats of New York, it pronounces for a vigorous prosecution or the war as the only course now honorable to us as a nation.

Speaking of the Connecticut election and the chances of the election of Seymour in that State, it employs the following language in a late number:

"What our judgement has been upon the peace movements at the West, in New Jersey, and elsewhere, our readers know. We have not agreed with Mr. Seymour, and do not. Thus far, since the peace party sprang into life, events have seemed to confirm our judgement rather than his.—Upon an issue which did not divide the opposition, a democratic governor might have been elected in New Hampshire, and another member of Congress. Hundreds of votes were lost among that class of persons having every desire to record, in an election, their utter disapprobation of the conduct and policy of the administration, yet unable to see that peace are not disloyal men, or that a Governor elected on a peace platform can really do nothing effectual to prevent a prosecution of the war. Gov. Seymour is right in saying that the war might have been avoided had there been a less fanatical North. Had there been a wiser administration. He is right, too, in denouncing the crime of secession.—But when he proposes at this stage of the war to stop fighting at once, because the administration has done its best to make his an abolition war, because the whole republican party of the North do not want the Union if slavery is preserved, because a war was not the way to restore the Union, he forgets that statesmen even of the opposition must deal with events as they are, not as they ought to have been. He forgets that in selecting a polity amid the rushing course of events the choice is often confined to the least of several evils, and even that the wisest policy must be forgone for a time, because for a time only a less wise policy is feasible. We go further and say that there is no alternative honorable to us as a nation at present, save a vigorous prosecution of the war, even though to hope for vigor from Mr. Lincoln's administration would be to search for grapes among thistles, even though the administration do its utmost to prevert it to a war for abolition only."

Precisely where we stand. There is no other upon which a true, patriotic, conservative man may find a platform in the country's crisis. To stop the war now, as we have often said, is but to acknowledge a broken and ruined government. That it has been perverted, that it has been mismanaged, that it is conducted by the party in power with a view, subordinately or otherwise, to uproot the peculiar institutions of the South, are great misfortunes. The policy of the administration is what a distinguished French philosopher said was worse than a crime—it is a blunder. But shall we give up the Union on this account? Are we to ignore the awful criminality and perfidy of the rebels, because we are not pleased with the illegal conduct of the abolitionists?—[St. Louis Republican.

ADVANTAGES OF YEARS.—Gail Hamilton thus pleasantly and truthfully speaks of the advantages of years:—

You are "getting into years." Yes, but the years are getting into you—the ripe, rich years, the genial mellow years, the lusty, luscious years. One by one, the crudities of your youth are falling off from you, the vanity, egotism, the isolation, the bewilderment, the uncertainty. Nearer and nearer you are approaching yourself. You are becoming master of the situation. You are consolidating your forces. Every wrong road into which you have wandered has brought you, by the knowledge of that mistake so much closer to the truth. You no longer draw your bow at a venture, but shoot straight at the mark. Your possibilities concentrate, and your path is cleared. On the ruins of shattered plans you find your vantage ground. Your broken hopes, your thwarted purposes, your defeated aspirations become a staff of strength with which you mount to sublime heights. With a self-possession and self-command return the possession and the command of all things. The stifled dust of creation, forfeited, is reclaimed. The king has come to his own again. The earth and sky and sea pour out the largess of love. The past crowds down to lay its treasures at your feet.

THE WHINING MAN.—About the veriest specimen of humanity on record is a whining man. He has the sign out all the time. He is an incessant grumbler.—Everything goes wrong with him. The world to him is a wilderness of shocking desolation! There are no oases in the desert of life! He is cynical and sharp against his friends. He is peevish and fretful. He is petulent and lachrymose.—He is sullen and irascible. He sees ruin in business. No other man ever saw as much trouble as he! He has'nt manhood enough to struggle through any trivial embarrassment. He throws himself out of bed in the morning with a tumble and a grumble of discontent. He moves all day in the midst of a thick cloud, laboring diligently to keep himself and everybody else miserable. He returns to his bed at night complaining of his misfortunes.—Hideous nightmares overtake him! Sleeping or walking, he is the picture of discomfort and misery.

That we have daguerreotyped the Whining Man But little of the nobility of soul does he possess. He has neither brains nor fortitude. He has from his youth upward cultivated a disposition to fall out with everything and everybody.—The older he grows, the more inveterate is his inclination to grumble; and he will tumble into his grave one of these days, leaving an impression on the public that he whined himself out of a useless existence.

THE BEGGARS OF MOSCOW.—In Moscow exists about forty thousand beggars by profession—rather a strong proportion in a total of three hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants—who chiefly apply their trade in the shops and galleries of the Gostinnoi Dbor, a kind of Oriental bazaar. On every step you will fall in with women carrying their children with them, with persons dismissed from the hospitals, with burnt out people from the neighborhood, and that peculiar species of the Russian beggar who appeals to your generosity in behalf of recruits and the starving families they have left behind them. The most impudent of all are discharged officials and soldiers, who are generally drunkards, covered with rags, and decorated with orders and clasps. Then, again you meet old women carrying open coffins with them and begging alms to defray the cost of burial. Other women of the same stamp, applying to you in the name of a bride who would like to be married, but wants a dowry. Peasants will stop you to enable them to buy a new horse, the old one having gone to the wall by some accident or other; soldiers in full uniform, who have broken a glass in the barracks, clamor for a trifle to replace the departed one. To the secular members of the fraternity is admixed a strong proportion of monks and nuns, walking in the sombre garments of their order, and asking a mite for the erection of a new church, the restoration of a chapel or such like purpose. All point imperatively to the boxes, plates, coffins, prayer-books, altercovers they present to you with an entreating gesture. Pilgrims and pilgrimesses, who have vowed to go to Palestine, Solovizki Monastry, or to the grave of sacred Tychon, will accost you, each enlarging with great emphasis and considerable fluency upon the holy object of their journey.

Rebel deserters state that a greater portion of Gen. Lee's army is being concentrated in Southeastern Virginia and North Carolina. Skirmishing continues in the vicinity of Suffolk. The rebel forces there are said to be under the command of Longstreet.

MARRIED.

HODGE—MOTT—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. FAUROT, Mr. CHESTER P. HODGE, of LeRaysville, Penn., to JULIA E. daughter of E. B. MOTT, Esq., of this place. (No cards.)

DIED.

KLINE—On the 2d inst., in Hospital at Collierville, Tenn., Serg't A. C. KLINE, of Company A, 100th Reg't I. V., after a lingering illness of nearly four months.

We all heard with deep sensibility the sad intelligence of the death of Serg't A. C. KLINE a member of our Company, who was taken with measles at Chilahoma, Miss., in December last. He was left at Holly Springs, and the day before Van Dorn attacked it was removed to Oxford and joined the Regiment on its return to Tennessee; at Grand Junction he relapsed and laid in the hospital nearly two weeks, alternately reviving and relapsing.—He was removed to Collierville with the Regiment, at which place he died; he never became discouraged, even in the last hour, and bore his sufferings with incredible fortitude.—I know not in what terms to speak of his devotion to the discharge of his duties, or of his inestimable qualities as a soldier. We all loved him for his promptness, integrity, and the marked kindness with which he treated his fellow soldiers. Calmly and confidently he yielded his immortal spirit to Him who gave it, and although far away from relatives he died at home—died in defence of home—for the Union was his home. His remains are buried at Collierville. Peace to them.

E. F. SHERLOCK.

Collierville, Tenn., April 4th, 1863.

New Goods! New Goods!!

ANOTHER MAMMOTH STOCK

NOW OPENING AT

M. & A. HALE'S.

We are now receiving our stock of Spring and Summer Goods. Lawns, Challis, Ginghams, Shawls, &c., Hats & Caps, Summer Clothing, Carpeting, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Crockery, and in fact an endless variety and great quantity.

Everybody and all their relatives are invited to call and examine the Stock.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

M. & A. HALE.

WATERLOO CITY, April 25, 1863.

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. v4—3

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure, By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAPAIS, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4—9

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Municipal Election will be held on Monday, May 4th, 1863, at the Recorder's Office, in Auburn, for the purpose of electing five Trustees, one Clerk, one Assessor, one Treasurer and one Marshall for the incorporated Town of Auburn.

Witness the Clerk and Seal of said Town, this the 25th day of April, 1863.

[SEAL.] GUY PLUM, Clerk.

April 25th, 1863. 191t

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope; price 6 cts

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, Consumption, and Mental and Physical Debility,

By ROB'T J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of two stamps, by addressing,

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10,000 AGENTS WANTED!

Soldiers in the Army! Ladies at Home! and Gentlemen everywhere, can make from Five to Ten Dollars per day (See private Circular.)

☞ We will send by mail one of our FINE GOLD DOUBLE LOCKETS for Five Dollars. We will insert in each Locket two pictures of any favorite Generals free of charge; and will send with each Locket a splendid Gift, worth from ONE DOLLAR up to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, from a Gold Ring up to a Hunting Case English Watch.

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JOHN S. WHITE,

Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.

Particular attention paid to collections. Office: West Street, two doors north of Public Square, Auburn, Indiana, dec27n5tf

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Reem, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

JEREMIAH HEMSTREET, Adm'r.

March 14, 1863. 14w3 $2,00.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1863. Summer Arrangement. 1863.

On and after April 20th, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at.....1:24 P. M.
Arrive Toledo at.....4:30 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at.....12.22 P. M
Arrive Chicago at.....6:30 P. M.

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AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati.—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarnia, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

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AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendalville and Stations on Air Line Road

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R CROSSING.—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. ☞ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. ☞ Time and Fare as *quick and low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

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D. R. RIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

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Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

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172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine. ☜ 17

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HACK LINE!

Between

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, One Dollar.

☞ This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business, Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

OFFICE: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Mayor House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.

Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 9tf

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Auburn and vicinity with fresh meat, at his market house first door north of Steffe & Wolf's store, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, of each week. Market hours from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock A. M.

MICHAEL LONG.

Feb. 28, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v4—1

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, May 9, 1863. No. 21.

THE NEW ERA.

J. D. LOVELAND,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS

TERMS.—$1.00 per year, in advance; $1.50 within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[illegible] Directory of DeKalb County

[illegible], Judge Circuit Court;
J. [illegible], Circuit Prosecutor;
[illegible], Judge Court Common Pleas;
[illegible], Common Pleas Prosecutor;
[illegible], Clerk;
Auditor, [illegible]
Sheriff, John H. Miller;
Treasurer, George [illegible];
Recorder, [illegible];
Coroner, [illegible];
Surveyor, D. W. Altenburg;
Commissioners, John Brandon; [illegible]; Henry Fusselman.

JAS. I. BEST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo City, Indiana. v4—21

EGBERT B. MOTT,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 5—21

J. B. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW— Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. Office, With the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y

MORRIS & DILS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties.
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DRS. GOERIZ & LARIMORE,

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CITY HOTEL,

Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road, Waterloo City, Ind. J. D. McANALLY, Proprietor. This House has recently been re-furnished and renovated throughout. 2-51

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S. W. Corner of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana.—JOHN BUTT, Proprietor. Tri-Weekly Stages to Fort Wayne Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. Good Livery Stable in Connection. 10.

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CORNER Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.— H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 48

NATIONAL HOTEL,

P. MORRISON, Proprietor.—Goshen Indiana. 5tf

BLAKER HOUSE.

JARVIS, IND.,—A. Blaker, Pro'pr. A liberal share of the public patronage solicited.

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DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214, F. & A. M., hold their Stated Meetings on Tuesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon.
J. H. FORD, W. M.
John Butt, Secretary.

FOR A

TIP-TOP FIT in fine CALF BOOTS

GO TO

HARE'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.

may17

A. S. BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

Office in Mechanic's Block. 3—4

WATERLOO CITY

LIVERY STABLE.

B. B. LONG, Proprietor,

We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. Office at the American House.
Waterloo City, May 10, 1862. 24tf.

Convenience, Speed and Safety.

Tri-Weekly Hack Line!

BETWEEN WATERLOO CITY & FORT WAYNE, IND.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Fort Wayne, for Auburn and Waterloo City, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, at [illegible] o'clock a. m.

Fare between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1.25; Waterloo City and Auburn, 0.25; Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1.00.

Offices at Leal's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.
B. B. LONG, Proprietor.
Waterloo City, Dec. 13, 1862. 3tf

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For Your

BOOTS & SHOES.

This Day Received

A NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

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Boots and Shoes

From the Eastern Cities.

NEW STYLES.

CALL AND SEE.

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May 10, 1862.

WM. H. BROOKS, Jr.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c

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Cash Paid for Rags. v3-24tf.

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GEO. WAGGONER dealer in

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the

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Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S & N. I. Railroad.

Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.
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July 5, 1862.

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Dry Goods, Clothing,

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,

YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

AT THE OLD STAND.

Produce Wanted in Exchange for Good

Jarvis, June 7, 1862. 28tf.

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3—43 NEWVILLE, DEKALB COUNTY, IND.

DeKalb Saloon:

MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,

Auburn, Indiana

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CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQUERS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.
Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—3y1

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Photographs!

Photographs!

The celebrated artist,

H. W. BRAY,

Would announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to take all the various styles of Photographic Miniatures from the largest to the smallest size. All in want of a first class picture are invited to call at his rooms north of Steiffe & Wolf's Store.

From an experience of over 15 years in the business, Mr. B. feels confident of pleasing the most fastidious in Ambrotypes and Photographs. Come one, come all, and don't forget the little ones.

No postponement on account of the weather. feb21tf.

JOB WORK,

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

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DRUGS,

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His Stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality.

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

GO TO BOWEN'S.

Nov. 16, 1862. 51tf.

Our Union.

BY ALFRED B. STREET.

Our Union, the gift of our fathers!
In wrath roars the tempest above!
The darker and nearer our danger,
The warmer and closer our love.
Though stricken, it never shall perish;
It bends, but not breaks to the blast;
Foes rush on in fury to rend it,
But we will be true to the last.

Our Union, ordained of Jehovah,
Man sets not the fiat aside!
As well cleave the welkin asunder,
As the one mighty system divide.
The grand Mississippi sounds ever,
From pine down to palm, the decree;
The spindle, the corn, and the cotton,
One pæan shout, Union, to thee!

Our Union, the lightning of battle
First kindled the flame of its shrine!
The blood and the tears of our people
Have made it forever divine.
In battle we then will defend it!
Will fight till the triumph is won!
Till the State form the realm of the Union
As the sky forms the realm of the sun.

[From The Warsaw Union.]

Letter from Hon. Jos. K. Edgerton—His Views Upon the Conscription Bill.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 26, 1863.

E. V. LONG, ESQ., Warsaw,

DEAR SIR:—

As I cannot be at your meeting on the 28th inst. I take occasion in reply to your letter of the 23d inst., to give you briefly my views as requested, in regard to the "Conscription Act," in reference to which you very justly say in substance, that it has all the forms of a statute, and as such should not be resisted, the proper remedy for its defects or evils being an appeal to the Judiciary, or to the Legislative power of appeal.

This law is undoubtedly very odious to many citizens, and it is not improbable there may be some disposed to resist its enforcement, but that any such disposition exists among the great mass of the democrats of Indiana, I do not believe; for I fully believe that there is not within the limits of the Federal Union, an equal number of men, more faithful to the Constitution and laws of the United States, than are the grossly traduced democracy of this State. A cardinal principle of our democracy is obedience to the Constitution and to law. We cannot be good democrats without being law abiding men. Adherence to this principle of obedience, may at times subject us to oppression and wrong. We have borne much oppression and wrong and insult from the present Federal Administration and its political adherents, but not to an extent, nor in a way, justifying any other than constitutional modes of redress. Usurpation and oppression on the part of our rulers, even under our pure and free constitutionally limited democratic system of government, may be pushed to a point where forbearance, patience and obedience cease to be virtues, and revolution, which is the last remedy of an oppressed and outraged people, may become, not only a right, above all constitutional forms, but a duty of self defence. But I am free to say, however much I may disapprove of the policy and conduct of the party now administering our Federal Government, that as yet they have done no acts justifying any other opposition from the citizens of Indiana, than peaceful opposition through the press—through free public and private speech—through the courts and through the ballot-box. That to some extent a disposition exists, and efforts have been made to cut off the people who politically differ with Mr. Lincoln's Administration and party, from the citizen's inalienable rights of a free press, free speech, free courts and free elections, is undoubtedly true; but such efforts have not succeeded and will not succeed, for the [illegible] of Indiana, who claim to be democrats, [illegible] who differ with the Republican party NOW, THEN, [illegible] AND WILL [illegible]. Any thing like a pre[illegible] armed or forcible resistance to any [illegible] professedly faithful to the Federal Union and Constitution, to any Executive or Legislative act of the present Federal Administration, that has yet been made public, is a virtual admission of the failure and destruction of our constitutional government. No true patriotic democrat is prepared to make that admission.— [illegible] enough of conservative power in the people, and enough of vitality in the constitutional government to save us from any thing Mr. Lincoln or the 37th Congress have done or can do, whether under the Conscription act or any other. Mr. Lincoln may issue his unconstitutional proclamations, but they are no more than words, and bye and bye, in due time, the Judicial and Legislative power will declare them to be of no force, and the people whose privilege it is to read, to think, to speak and to vote, will in due time put in the place of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers wiser and better men. The 37th Congress may have passed unwise and unconstitutional acts of confiscation and compensated emancipation, and acts to give the President power to declare martial law, and to suspend the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and to indemnify him and his subordinates for all their palpable violations of the Constitution and of private rights, and they may have passed unjust, inequitable tax and revenue laws, oppressive and despotic conscription laws, but bye and bye, and in due time, the Judiciary and the new Legislative power that the people will peaceably inaugurate, will declare null, or repeal all such impolitic or unconstitutional acts. Let every democrat and true Union and Constitution loving man, therefore, possess his soul in patience, abide his time, and at that time do his duty. Let us all remain steadfast and well grounded in our faith, and "rather bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

To suppose that the present Federal Administration can by any existing legislation or any usurpation of power, subvert the liberties of the people, and convert our Government into a military despotism, is to suppose that an army fresh from the people, nurtured in the principles of free government, has already become, or is ready to become, the willing tool of a despot, and that a majority of citizens, also born and nurtured in freedom, are already prepared to pass under the yoke, and to consent to be slaves. I do not so read the testimony daily coming to us from the rank and file of our noble Union army.— I care nothing for the servile resolutions (or declarations of the few time serving politicians among our army officers who have sold themselves for a price.) Nor do I so read the recent testimony of the ballot box of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. That testimony stands out like a wall of adamant, or a line of flaming fire around the Union and Constitution, and the liberties of the people. The hearts of a majority of our Northern citizen soldiers, and of our Northern citizens are *sound*. Let us thank God and take courage! The conscript act will make them sounder still, for it shows the people *what governmental power is*, and the dangers of its abuse.

We have needed perhaps just such evidence as this civil war affords, of the value of the Union and Constitution, and of the dangers that impend when we disturb the landmarks of the sacred charter of our constitutional freedom.

When I am asked: Do you approve of the Conscription act? I answer no, for I regard it as needless and unwise. Even if the law were necessary, it has been made repulsive to the intelligent sense of the nation. It seems based on the idea that the States must be rudely and oppressively informed and made to know and feel that they are *as nothing* in the presence of Federal power. It palpably overrides to serve the assumed need of the Federal Government, the principle of State control over its own citizens as a military force.— It proposes to take the people of the States, not as State militia or State forces, freely presented for the National defense by the States; but as National militia or National forces, subject only to the power of the Federal Government. It thrusts upon the people in its most marked and dangerous form, the evidence of the long dreaded consolidated Federal military power.

Upon the abstract question of the constitutional power of Congress to pass such a conscription law as that now in force, I am not prepared, nor willing, to say that the law is unconstitutional. I have not sufficiently examined nor thought upon it to say so. The act is based, not upon the grant of power to Congress "to provide for calling for the Militia," but upon the power to "raise and support Armies."— This power is clear, and is limited only by the necessity that calls for its exercise.— Of that necessity, and after time and mode of the exercise of the power, Congress is primarily the judge. A law may be odious and yet constitutional.

During the war of 1812 an issue was made between certain New England States, and Mr. Madison's Administration, as to the power of Congress and the President over the National Militia, and as to the Federal power to raise a regular army.— The judgement of the most enlightened constitutional jurists, the judgement of the democratic party, and I may say the general judgement of the nation, has been against New England on that issue

On the 17th October, 1814, Mr. Monroe, as Mr. Madison's Secretary of War, in response to an inquiry from the Military Committees of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, presented a plan for the increase of the regular army which involved the principle of compulsion by draft from the classified free male population of the United States between 18 and 45 years, "The recruits to be deliver-"ed over to the recruiting officer in each "district to be marched to such place of "general rendezvous as may be designated "by the Department of War." The argument of Mr. Monroe in support of his plan, which undoubtedly had the approval of Mr. Madison himself, involves substantially a recognition of the principles that are urged in support of of the present conscription law. Mr. Monroe says:

"Congress have a right by the Constitution to raise and support armies, and no restraint is imposed upon it, except in the provisions which are intended to guard generally against the abuse of power, with none of which does this plan interfere."

Again he says:

"The idea that the United States can not raise a regular army in any other mode than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals, is believed to be repugnant to the uniform construction of all grants of power and equally so to the first principles and leading objects of the Federal compact. An unqualified grant of power gives the means necessary to carry it into effect. This is an universal maxim, which admits of no exception. Equally true is it, that a conservation of the State is a duty paramount to all others. The commonwealth has a right to the service of all the citizens, or rather all the citizens composing the commonwealth, have a right collectively and individually to the service of each other, to repel any danger which may be menaced. The manner in which the service is to be apportioned among the citizens, and rendered by them, are objects of legislation. All that is to be dreaded in such case is the abuse of power; and happily our Constitution has provided ample remedy against the evil."

By "ample remedy," Mr. Monroe undoubtedly meant not only the restraint of the judicial power upon unconstitutional legislation, and the power of the people to change the Congress and the President, but also the express provision of the constitution that "no appropriation of money" to raise and support armies, "shall be for a longer term than two years."

On the 27th October, 1814, Mr. Troup of Georgia, from the military committee of the Houses of Representatives reported "a Bill making further provision for filling "the ranks of the Regular Army, by clas-"ifying the free male population of the "United States." the Bill being based on Mr. Monroe's plan. This Bill was supported by the democratic friends of Mr. Madison's administration, and strenuously opposed by the Federalists. It met with immense hostility in New England. The Connecticut Legislature then in session, passed resolutions almost unanimously, declaring Mr. Monroe's plans and the Bill "not only intolerably burdensome and op-"pressive, but utterly subversive of the "rights and liberties of the people of the "State, and the freedom, sovereignty, and "indipendence of the same, and inconsis-"tent with the principles of the constitu-"tion of the United States." And the Governor was requested in case the Bill became a law, to convoke the General Assembly "to consider what measures may "be adopted to secure and preserve the "rights and liberties of the people of the "State, and the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the same. The Bill met with equal opposition in other New England States, and was one of the subjects of consideration and condemnation in the famous Hartford Convention, which assembled on the 15th day of December, 1814, and whose deliberations resulted in a Report and Resolutions, in which report they say, among other things—

"The power of compelling the militia and other citizens of the United States, by a forcible draft or conscription, to serve in the regular armies, as proposed in a official letter of the Secretary of War, is not delegated to Congress by the Constitution, and the exercise of it would be no less dangerous to their liberties, than hostile to the sovereignty of the States. The effort to deduce this power from the right of raising armies, is a flagrant attempt to pervert the sense of the clause in the constitution which confers that right, and is incompatible with other provisions in that instrument. The armies of the United States have always been raised by contract, never by conscription, and nothing more can be wanting to a government possessing the power thus claimed, to enable it to usurp the entire control of the militia in derogation of the authority of the State, and to convert it by impressment into a standing army," and the Convention, "therefore,

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the legislatures of the several States represented in this Convention, to adopt all such measures as may be necessary, effectually to protect the citizens of said states from the operation and effects of all acts which have been or may be passed by the Congress of the United States, which shall contain provisions subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments, not authorized by the constitution of the United States."

On the 24th day of December, 1814, the Treaty of Ghent was signed. It was transmitted to Congress on the 15th of February, 1815, and soon after ratified.— It undoubtedly saved New England from the crime and calamity of open rebellion against the constitutional authority of the United States, to which the principles and proceedings of the Hartford convention directly tended.

I would be reluctant to see any democrat or other conservative man, from partisan hostility or any other cause, take political ground in opposition to any measure of Mr. Lincon's administration that would even seem like involving the Democratic party in the gross inconsistency of opposing Mr. Lincoln by the same argument or means with which secession has opposed the Union, and with which the Federalists of New England and the Hartford convention opposed and threatened to oppose Mr. Madison and the Democratic party in 1814.

There is enough in Mr. Lincoln's measures and policy, and in the measures and policy of the Abolition republican party, to merit and demand, the just and strenuous opposition of constitution-loving democrats, without raising false issues or appealing to unsound principles or dangerous passions. War exists—a giant and appalling war. Congress have attempted by the Conscription Act, to raise an army to carry on the war, and ostensibly to bring it to a successful result. We may think the act ill-timed, unwise and unconstitutional. We have a right to think so, and to oppose it by all constitutional means, but not to resist it by force. The act if unconstitutional or of questionable constitutionality, has not yet been judicially declared to be so. Let the act have free course, until the Judiciary nullify it, or the people through their constitutional legislative power repeal it. The law will work its own cure, and in any event will do less harm than an attempt to evade or resist it by violence, which can only lead to civil war here at home. The maintenance of peace in our own State, is the surest guaranty of the preservation of our constitutional life, and of the restoration of constitutional health to the whole body politic.

The limits of this letter, already extended, will not admit of any attempt to discuss the conscript law in detail. Let the law have a fair trial—that is my judgment as a citizen and a Representative of the people, having at heart, as I know, the best interests of my state and country.

You are at liberty, if you deem it proper, to present these views to your convention.

Yours truly,
JOS K. EDGERTON.

General Order No. 10.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, Department of the Ohio,
INDIANAPOLIS, May 1st, 1863.

It has come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that parties sent out to apprehend deserters, collect public property, and perfoam other duties for the government, not unfrequently transcend the limits of their instructions, some by performing their duties in an arrogant, overbearing manner, some by assuming greater power than they are intrusted with, and others by getting intoxicated and reckless, sometimes meet with opposition, which by proper conduct on their part could as well be avoided. He now cautions all parties sent out on public business, that such conduct will not be tolerated, and calls upon all good citizens to report such improper conduct, in order that the offenders may be brought to justice. We cannot hope to obtain, and retain the respect and confidence of the community unless we perform our official duties in an upright and straightforward manner.

By command of Brig. Gen. HASCALL,
Ed. R. Kerstetter, Capt. and A. A. G.

THE UNION OR ANOTHER GOVERNMENT—The conservative party throughout the country is pledged firmly to the Union cause: The radical party is everywhere engaged in sowing the seeds of disunion by teaching the people that the Union as it was is not to be desired, and that we are fighting for some new Government, which is to be hereafter constructed. The only rule of faith ought to be the Constitution, the sole object of the war ought to be the old Union. That is worth fighting for— But as for a new, vague, undefined Government to suit radicals, that is not worth fighting for. Let us keep the war to its true purpose.—[New York Journal of Commerce.

THE NEW ERA.

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THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

To Maintain the Constitution & Restore the Union

Saturday, May 9, 1863.

THE DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

We copy the following comments on the great Democratic Mass Convention held at Fort Wayne on the 30th ult., from the *Sentinel* of that place. We will endeavor to find room in our next issue for the resolutions adopted by the Convention; their great length and the lateness of the hour in which they came to hand making it inconvenient to publish them this week:

* * * The speeches were excellent, and just suited to the occasion—namely, firm, and decided in tone, patriotic, national, conservative, and law-abiding in sentiment, eloquent and beautiful in language and delivery. They were listened to with the most profound attention by a densely packed multitude, all anxious to catch every word that fell from the lips of the gifted speakers. It is seldom that orators meet such attentive audiences as on this occasion, and there never was so large a meeting held where more perfect order, decorum, and good conduct were observed.

At an early hour the people began to flock in from the neighboring townships, and continued in an unbroken stream until noon. Then a large excursion train from Peru arrived, all the cars crowded to their utmost capacity, and soon after, a still larger train arrived from Plymouth. Our streets were full and crowded with the sturdy, unterrified democracy, and there could not have been less than from 12,000 to 15,000 persons present.

There had been considerable rain the previous evening, and the morning was lowering and threatening, which doubtless prevented thousands more from attending. It was intended to have had the meeting on the commons, near the cottage, but in consequence of the threatening appearance of the weather, it was not thought advisable to hold it there; a staging was therefore hastily raised at the south end of the court-house and the meeting held in the public square.

Hon. George H. Pendleton of Ohio first addressed the meeting, in a beautiful and eloquent speech, showing the causes which had led to the war, the disregard of the constitution which had marked the course of the administration. He strongly urged on the people the duty of submission to all laws passed in accordance with the constitution, and wound up with a fervent appeal in favor of a compromise and a settlement of our national difficulties. It was an admirable speech, and elicited the most hearty and enthusiastic applause.

Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, next spoke, and made one of his happiest efforts. We were unable to hear much of his speech; the eager attention of his audience, and their earnest and frequent applause, showed that it was highly appreciated by all who had the privilege of hearing him.

Hon. D. Voorhees, of Terre Haute, then enchained the attention of the vast crowd, while he made a most noble vindication of the rights of free speech and a free press, guaranteed by the constitution, but now threatened by the administration and some of its upstart officers. While asserting the rights of the people, he also counselled respect and submission to all just laws, and urged that no opposition be made to unjust or oppressive ones, until their constitutionality had been tested by the proper tribunals. Mr. V. is an eloquent and powerful speaker of whom our State may well be proud. At the conclusion of his speech, Hon. J. K. Edgerton, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the resolutions which will be found in another column. They are admirably suited to the times, and form a platform which the Democracy of Indiana can safely adopt and endorse.

In the evening the crowd again assembled and called out the Hon. McDowell, Representative from the 11th District.—He made a telling and effective speech.—Though but a young man, he is a bold, patriotic, and eloquent speaker, and will make his mark when he takes his seat in the councils of the country. Messrs. Dodd of Indianapolis, Milligan of Huntington, A. P. Edgerton of Fort Wayne, and others, were successively called out and made brief speeches; and it was not until a late hour that the assemblage dispersed.

It was truly a glorious day for the Democracy, and one they will long remember with satisfaction. The addresses made were of the highest order, and have seldom, if ever, been exceeded at any political meeting in the State. The assemblage was immense, but the utmost good order and good feeling marked its proceedings, and it was beyond a question one of the best Mass Conventions ever held in the State.

THE election for city officers to administer the affairs of the incorporated town of Auburn for the ensuing year, took place on last Monday. The old officers were re-elected, with the exception of a few changes in the board of Trustees and School Directors.

For our part we would rather have witnessed the total defeat of our party in Monday's contest, than have had the affair resulted as it did. By the unfairness, and we may say wholesale swindling, of a certain clique who undertake the management and control of our municipal party caucuses and elections many bitter feelings were wrought, and animosities engendered, which may not be easily eradicated, and at some future time may work ill for the persons who were the cause thereof, and in fact work mischief in the democratic ranks.

Receiving a majority of the votes cast in convention or caucus is considered a choice. This is democratic. Then nominating a person for a position and then exceedingly waiting two-thirds of the ticket, leaving but the regular nominee and placing thereon a different person, (our chosen man) who could not receive votes enough in caucus for a "corporal's guard," is decidedly anti-democratic, is purely dishonest. This was practiced on a good democrat and worthy citizen on last Monday. We denounce the transaction as mean and contemptible, and unworthy the countenance of democrats. We denounce the clique.

In giving this matter ventilation we simply do so for the purpose of exposing the detestable clique. Let it be wiped out. We admire genuine shrewdness and bravery, but we despise sneaks and cowards.

After the clique grow weary of "toting" around on their shoulders a person or persons of ill repute, they had better throw the burden overboard, or else it may weigh them down "like a thousand of brick."—That's what's the matter.

IN to-day's paper will be found a letter from Hon. J. K. Edgerton addressed to a Democratic Meeting held at Warsaw, Kosciusko county, on the 28th of March last, setting forth his views of the "Conscription Act." We take pleasure in giving Mr. Edgerton's views of this important measure a place in our paper, and hope that none of our readers will fail to give it an attentive perusal. We especially direct the attention of our Jackson and Butler township friends to the letter. Let them read and digest. And more especially do we call the attention to it of the persons who unwisely dictated the unhappy course taken by our Jackson and Butler friends. Let *them* read and digest likewise.

The position held by Mr. E. is truthful, candid, patriotic and wise, and we freely endorse it. No true patriot and honest hearted democrat can do else than heed the counsel and follow the advice of our distinguished Representative.

SUBSCRIBERS will please take notice that we will not discontinue the *Era* when so ordered unless full settlement be made and accounts squared up. A few papers within the past three weeks have been returned to us through the P. O. in Auburn, and not in every case are the parties square on our books. Rip around, tare your shirts and stop your papers, if you "can't stand the pressure;" but don't cheat the printer. We have our way of thinking; you undoubtedly have your way of thinking.—All right. But we are "in love" with the Federal Union and the Red White and Blue, and intend to marry into that family.

The Union Mass Meeting at Fort Wayne.

The Union Mass Meeting at Fort Wayne on last Saturday was largely attended,—we should estimate the assemblage about equal in numbers to that of the Democratic Mass meeting of Wednesday preceeding. The prominent speakers were, Hon. Henry S. Lane, Hon. John Sherman, and W. S. Smith Esq., Gov. Morton and Parson Browalow failing to connect.

From the Chicago Times, May 6.

THE LATEST NEWS.

There was terrible fighting, between the armies of Gen. Hooker and Gen. Lee, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. On Saturday afternoon, Stonewall Jackson attacked Howard's corps (formerly under Sigel, who abandoned their position, threw down their arms, and fled in a panic. Twelve cannon were taken by the rebels, who pressed on, but were checked by Berry and Pleasanton. Hickles had been gaining some successes, but by the disaster of Howard, his communication with the army was cut off, and a night attack was made for the purpose of restoring it which proved successful the enemy being driven back nearly a mile, and a portion of Howard's cannon being retaken.

On Saturday morning the battle was resumed, and continued for six hours, the carnage being described as perfectly frightful. Some ground was gained by rebels, the Federals twice falling back.—This action occured in the vicinity of Chancllorville. On the same day, Gen. Sedgwick carried the first line of rebel intrenchments at Fredericksburg, capturing severil guns and a large number of prisoners, but losing 1,000 killed and wounded.

On Monday morning the battle was again resumed, and the rebels are said to have been repulsed with terrific slaughter. No particulars have as yet been received of this engagement.

Lee's army is stated to be hemmed in between Hooker and Sedgwick, and there are rumors that his communication with Richmond has been cut, and that Stoneman has captured Gordonsville. Some 3,000 rebel prisoners have arrived at Washington, including Gens. Evans and Fitz Hugh Lee. Gen. Berry is among the Federals killed, and Gens. Sickels and Hill are reported as among the dead.

On Thursday, Gen. Sherman, with a land and naval force, attacked the rebel batteries on the Yazoo. The result of the assault is not known. A heavy Federal force has landed on the Mississippi side of the river, eight miles above Grand Gulf, which position has been shelled for several days without its capture being effected.

A late arrival from Hilton Head reports that the Monitors were to cross the Charleston bar on the 4th inst.

Some fighting took place in the vicinity of Suffolk, Va., on the 3d inst., the Federals succeeding in driving the rebels out of their rifle-pits and silencing a battery.

The prize fight between Coburn and McCool, for the championship of America, took place yesterday, and resulted in a victory for Coburn on the sixtieth round.

Mr. Vallandigham was arrested yesterday morning, by Federal soldiers, at his residence in Dayton, Ohio, taken to Cincinnati, and placed in prison, on charge of having, in a speech at a recent democratic meeting, violated Gen. Burnside's Order No. 38. Intense excitement prevailed in Dayton after his arrest. A large crowd collected, which destroyed the office of the abolition newspaper and several other building, cut the telegraph wires, burned a railroad bridge, &c., &c. Soldiers have been sent up from Cincinnati to quell the disturbances.

Our readers will find a complete assortment of new spring and summer goods at Steifle & Wolf's store. That establishment is stored with goods of every description, variety and style, and in great abundance; the best the New York market affords.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.—A terrible tragedy occurred on the Bellefontaine railroad on Thursday night. The full particulars we have not been able to obtain, or the names of the wounded. It appears as the train neared Bellefontaine, a soldier on board, infuriated with anger or laboring under *delirium tremens*, attacked a lady and cut her across the breast, inflicting a terrible wound. She fell, and an officer, a Captain of volunteers, sprang forward to save her, and the maniac struck at him, the knife entering the mouth and cutting clean across the cheek and jaw. The Assistant Superintendent of the road, John Canby, was the next victim. He was cut across the abdomen, it is supposed mortally. The conductor, John Sipe, at length got hold of the knife, after receiving a severe wound, and the man was secured. The wounded and the prisoner were left at Bellefontaine'—[State Sentinel.

THE POLISH SCYTHEMEN.—A letter from Cracow thus describes the dreaded scythemen of the Polish army:

I believe the soldiers of Russia have the credit of being able to stand a bayonet charge as well, or better than those of any other nation except one, which need not be particularised for the benefit of English readers. But at close quarters, the Russian shrinks from the Polish scythe, as from death itself; and, whenever it has been found possible to get the Kossanieri—in however small number—within something like reach of the enemy, the latter has turned and fled. This, after all, is not to be wondered at. The Russian soldier, who is only a Russian peasant—shaven, shorn and half choked in a tight military suit, is a creature of habit; he has learned that to be skewered on a bayonet is the sort of thing he has to expect, and to which the men in his regiment have in a collective sense been long accustomed. But to be slashed in the face by people who turn their reaping hooks into sabres and their scythes into two edged swords, is more than he ever bargained for, and he will not stand it.

On the other hand, the scythemen are said to have become quite unmanageable, when they were exposed for any length of time to the fire of the Russians, to which they were of course unable to reply. Accordingly, as a general rule, they have been kept out of sight—either in ambush or behind ordinary infantry—until the moment arrived for them to rush forward and strike terror into the ranks of the Muscovites. All the victories gained by the insurgents under Langiewicz, (and I cannot think of one instance in which they were really beaten) have been decided by the scythemen, or the Zouaves, or the scythemen and Zouaves in combination, and generally by the scythemen alone.—At Skala, Langiewicz not only led the scythemen in person, but himself carried a scythe, which he took up at the last moment before giving the order to charge.

FREE SPEECH.—Extract from a speech delivered by Hon. A. G. Riddle, Republican Member of Congress from Ohio, in February last:

"The freedom of speech is the last franchise a free people will surrender, and our millions will exercise it in the midst of no matter what calamities. They will discuss the events and management of the war. It is their war, and the humblest of them has an interest in it equal to that of the first citizen, and they must and may discuss his (the President's) acts with a free and manly ken."

DEFENCE OF BOSTON.—At the urgent request of Gov. Andrew, the line-of-battle-ship *Ohio* is to be armed, equipped and ordered to cruise off Boston harbor.

BLIGHTED HOPE.—Life must be taken on its own terms; but there are times when one does feel inclined to throw up the bargain. It is sometimes such a weariness. When ambition and love withdraw their urgent motives, when the fervid pulse beating high with excitement and hope, abruptly stops, or creeps on so feebly, that its dull and languid life grows more intolerable than the sharpest pain, we are often tempted to wish that it might cease altogether. "O! that I had the wings of a dove, that I might flee away and be at rest!" Beyond the sun-stricken summits of the sunny hills, in the silent places of the heavens, traversed only by morn and even, and the angels of God," peace is to be found, perchance. God knows. But here we can only chase the phantom of a hope, and happy are they whom the phantom does not cease to beckon.—But few of us are permitted to keep even the illusion. Ambition becomes powerless, and love is wretched. When we have received our sentence; when our most passionate prayers have been unheeded; when the wonderful eyes into which we have piteously gazed will not answer our appeal; when the sweet lips have told us with cruel calmness that there is no hope for us any more, how the charm is taken out of work! how bleak life becomes henceforth! Cynics tells us that such sorrows do not kill, that the sharpest pain loses its edge, and ceases even to hurt. It is false. Such misery is immortal. We may plod on; the mild happiness and the common joys of middle life may make us content; but a light has passed out of our love that can never be restored; the mainstring has snapped; we are never again what we were before. Had our prayer been granted, would it have been otherwise?—*Thallats.*

MOISTURE IN THE AIR.—The atmosphere always contains water. Most people think its presence a misfortune. They say the atmosphere of California is very healthy, because it is so dry. This is an error. The air of California has a great deal more moisture than that of New England, and that is the principle reason for its superior healthfulness. In New England the dry air sucks the moisture out of a man's air passages, and he has the consumption. If he could breathe the moist atmosphere of the Pacific coast he might recover. In their influence on consumptives, I do not mean to say that the only difference between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts is found in the amount of atmosphere moisture. But I do say that this is one of the most essential sanitary differences. A man who in New England is ever suffering with a dry and cracked skin, has in California a moist and healthy skin. What is true of the skin is true of the lining of the lungs, with which the same air is in constant contact—the dry air sucks out the moisture and produces disease. All other things being equal, the moister the air the healthier it is. Of course, this law ceases to hold whenever the moisture becomes sensible, and the clothing is thereby saturated.—[Journal of a Traveler.

The next Legislature of New Hampshire will have twelve members named Smith, seven of whom are Republicans and five Democrats.

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Books and Stationary,

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WATERLOO CITY BOOK STORE.

Waterloo City, May 9th, 1863.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Asa Fletcher, Administrator of the Estate of John C. Carnes, has filed in my office his final settlement report which will be heard at the next term of the Common Pleas Court.

JOHN RALSTON, Clerk DeKalb C. P. Court.

May 8, 1863. (21w1pf$1,50.)

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of Leonard Kirby, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN J. MURPHY, Adm'r.

May 9th, 1863. (21w3pf$2.)

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ANOTHER MAMMOTH STOCK

NOW OPENING AT

M. & A. HALE'S.

We are now receiving our stock of Spring and Summer Goods. Lawns, Challis, Ginghams, Shawls, &c., Hats & Caps, Summer Clothing, Carpeting, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Crockery, and in fact an endless variety and great quantity.

Everybody and all their relatives are invited to call and examine the Stock.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

M. & A. HALE.

WATERLOO CITY, April 25, 1863.

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. v4-9

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Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4-9

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Notice of Application to Obtain License.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session, (June, 1863) for a license to sell spirituous liquors in a less quantity than one quart at a time, and to be drank on the premises, in building situated on Lot No. 14, in Norris's Addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb County, Indiana. J. L. DEUEL.

May 2d, 1863. 2w3

Notice to Builders.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Auditor's Office, in Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, up to the 4th day of June next, for the building of a new Court House, in said County.—Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Auditor's Office in Auburn. The contract for building the same will be let to the lowest responsible bidder.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF COM.

GEO. KUHLMAN, Auditor.

May 2d, 1863. (20w3pf$3.)

DeKalb County Orders.

HOLDERS of DeKalb County Orders are hereby notified that all Orders registered previous to this date will be redeemed if presented at the Treasurer's Office. No interest will be paid on said Orders after this date.

GEO. BARNEY, Treasurer DeKalb County.

Auburn, May 2d, 1863. 20w3pf$2.

Petition for Divorce.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, ss. }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1863.

Avery W. Dewey, vs. Tryphena Dewey. } Divorce.

IT apppearing by affidavit now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of DeKalb County, Indiana, that the above named defendant, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendancy of said complaint, and that unless she appear at the next term of said Court and answer thereto, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

JOHN RALSTON, Clerk C. C. P., *DeKalb County.*

J. B. BRINKERHOFF, Atty for Petitioner.

[20w3pf$4.50*]

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AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

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Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. Time and Fare as quick and low, as by any other Rail Road Line.

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JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.

Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 6tf

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Auburn and vicinity with fresh meat, at his market house first door north of Steifle & Wolf's store, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, of each week. Market hours from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock A. M.

MICHAEL LONG.

Feb. 28, 1863.

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DeKalb County

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, May 23, 1863. No. 32.

THE NEW ERA.

A. C. [illegible],

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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NEWVILLE, DEKALB COUNTY, IND. 3—43

A. GOBRIZ. A. LARIMORE.

DRS. GOBRIZ & LARIMORE,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Auburn, Indiana. Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

CITY HOTEL,

Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road, Waterloo City, Ind. J. D. McANALLY, Proprietor. This House has recently been re-furnished and renovated throughout. 2-51

WEAVER HOUSE.

S. W. Corner of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana—JOHN BUTT, Proprietor. Tri-Weekly Stages to Fort Wayne, Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. Good Livery Stable in Connection. 10.

MAYOR HOUSE,

CORNER Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.—M. C. FOX, Proprietor. 48

NATIONAL HOTEL,

P. MORROW, Proprietor.—Goshen Indiana. 6tf

BLAKER HOUSE.

JARVIS, IND.,—A. Blaker, Pro'pr. A liberal share of the public patronage solicited.

WM. H. BROOKS, Jr.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books and Stationary,

Wall, Ceiling and Window Paper,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Cash Paid for Rags. v3-24tf.

FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

GEO. WAGGONER dealer in

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

[Plenty] of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the

Standard School Books, & Stationary

Figs, Oakes, Nuts, Lemonade, Candies, &c 85.

DAILY HACK LINE.

AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.

The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.

Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S. & N. I. Railroad.

Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.

S. D. LONG, Proprietor.

July 4, 1862.

J. R. LANNING,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,

YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

AT THE OLD STAND.

Produce Wanted in Exchange for Good[s]

[illegible] 1862. 29tf.

WATERLOO CITY

LIVERY STABLE.

S. D. LONG, Proprietor.

We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. Office at the American House.

Waterloo City, May 10, 1862. 2tf.

DeKalb Saloon:

MAIN ST., NEAR WEAVER'S HOUSE, Auburn, Indiana. [illegible], Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment, [illegible] stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—3y1

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. [7

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Auburn and vicinity with fresh meat, at his market house first door north of Steife & Wolf's store, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, of each week. Market hours from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock A. M.

MICHAEL LONG.

Feb. 28, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v4—1

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

Books and Stationary,

In DeKalb County, is at the

WATERLOO CITY BOOK STORE.

Waterloo City, May 9th, 1863.

GRISWOLD'S

HACK LINE!

Between

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, One Dollar.

This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

OFFICE: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Mayor House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.

Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 4tf

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope; price 6 cts

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, Consumption, and Mental and Physical Debility,

By ROB'T J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of two stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,

127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box, 4586.

FOR A

TIP-TOP FIT in fine CALF BOOTS

GO TO

HARE'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.

may17

INSURE WITH

THE ÆTNA,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

J. U. WINSLOW, : : AGENT,

WATERLOO CITY, IND.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

New Goods! New Goods!!

ANOTHER MAMMOTH STOCK

NOW OPENING AT

M. & A. HALE'S.

We are now receiving our stock of Spring and Summer Goods. Lawns, Challis, Ginghams, Shawls, &c., Hats & Caps, Summer Clothing, Carpeting, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Crockery, and in fact an endless variety and great quantity. Everybody and all their relatives are invited to call and examine the Stock.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

M. & A. HALE.

WATERLOO CITY, April 25, 1863.

GO TO

HARE'S

For Your

BOOTS & SHOES.

This Day Received

A NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Boots AND Shoes

From the Eastern Cities.

NEW STYLES.

CALL AND SEE.

C. S. HARE.

May 10, 1862.

I. W. BOWEN,

CORRUNNA, INDIANA,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

STATIONARY, &c.

DRUGS.

CHEMICALS,

PAINTS,

OILS,

DYE STUFFS.

His stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality.

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

GO TO BOWEN'S.

Nov. 15, 1862. 51tf.

HAIL! ALL HAIL!!

NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

IN WATERLOO CITY.

EATON & CARR,

Have just received their new

SPRING GOODS.

They have a full stock of Goods, which they are selling very

Cheap for Cash or Ready Pay!

They keep their stock full at all times, and you can rely upon getting what you want there, and at a

LOW PRICE!

Our stock consists

DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

HATS & CAPS, &c.

You can always

GET GOOD BARGAINS,

At their Store, as they never allow themselves to be UNDERSOLD when you pay cash.

EATON & CARR

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CHEAP CLOTHING!

IN STORE. NEW STOCK!

S. FISHER, South-East corner Wayne and Railroad streets, opposite Winslow's Drug Store.

Waterloo City, Indiana

Has received a very large stock of the latest Spring styles of

CLOTHING,

CASSIMERS,

VESTINGS,

HATS & CAPS,

SHIRTS,

COLLARS,

CRAVATS,

Furnishing Goods, &c.

THE PUBLIC

Is well aware that in respect to the

QUALITY OF GOODS,

FIT AND FINISH,

LOW PRICES,

FASHIONABLE STYLES, &C.,

The undersigned has ALWAYS OFFERED the greatest INDUCEMENTS. The incredulous are hereby invited to

GIVE HIM A CALL.

Gentlemen wishing spring and summer suits, will find these representations correct, and they will still find the services of Messrs. Fisher and Kevsch, mechanics of acknowledged superiority.

WHILE THE WAR LASTS!

Rest assured that Prices will be made to suit the times. 22tf. S. FISHER.

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

Apothecaries' Hall;

WATERLOO CITY, DEKALB CO., IND.

J. U. WINSLOW, Proprietor.

KEROSENE OIL,

LINSEED OIL,

SPERM OIL,

AND VINEGAR.

ALCOHOL,

By the barrel, or less quantity.

White Lead,

VARNISH,

TURPENTINE,

NAPTHA.

QUININE,

OPIUM,

MORPHENE,

CREAM-TARTER.

PURE WINES.

French, Sweedish and American (Catawba)

BRANDIES;

Together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

SOLD AS LOW AS IN FORT WAYNE.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf

JOB WORK,

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

STEEL PLOWS,

At Boyer & Co's, Waterloo City

A Review by the Ablest Military Critic in the Country of the Late Battles.

We invite the most careful consideration of this article. It is the [illegible] up by the author of the most remarkable works on the Art of War published in this country:

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR:—When the battles are fought in which thousands and thousands of brave soldiers are immolated, but which, notwithstanding the great sacrifice, do not obtain an adequate result for the [illegible] loss of life, is it then not the duty of every friend of the country to inquire into the cause of the disasters which cover a whole nation with mourning, and which, in its history, remain a spot on its glory?

The late battle of Fredericksburg and Chancellorville, with its hecatombe of human beings, may, like nearly all other lost battles of this war, be traced directly to the mistakes of the generals commanding, and it is but just that the whole country should have a clear insight into those mistakes, for it may be that thus more errors in future will be avoided.

Looking at the map, it will be seen that the rebel army, in its encampments near Fredericksburg, had a line running northwest to southwest; its right wing was extended as far down as Port Royal, on the Rappahannock; its left line rested above Fredericksburg, on the river. This army has only two main lines of retreat. One towards Richmond, the other towards Gordansville. It cannot retreat to the east, or southwest, as such a march would carry it into the Potomac, or York river. Under these circumstances, the natural point of attack is the rebel left wing. If this wing is seriously defeated, and the victory rapidly followed up, the rebel army would be pressed from its two lines of retreat against the southeast; thrown against the rivers it would be finally obliged to surrender—the same fate which befel the Prussian army after the battle of Jena.

Crossing, therefore, above Fredericksburg, at United States ford, for instance, marching rapidly to Chancellorville and from there midway between Chancellorville and Guiney, on the railroad, (or if the last move be considered too daring moving straight from Chancellorville against Fredericksburg) would be the correct stragetical move to obtain the desired result, viz: the destruction of the rebel army. Utmost speed, concentration of force, and utmost daring, would guarantee complete success.

Gen. Hooker arranged his plans of attack as follows: He had seven army corps; of these, three were massed below Fredericksburg, to cross there and make a feint attack on the rebels, two of the corps, immediately after the crossing, to return and join General Hooker, who, meanwhile, was crossing with the four remaining corps at several fords, some ten to twenty miles above Fredericksburg.

On Sunday, 27th of April, the movement was commenced; on Monday it was continued, and on Tuesday morning the three corps below Fredericksburg, and on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the four corps above Fredericksburg, made good their crossing.

On Wednesday and Thursday the main army moved to Chancellorville, some five miles from principal crossing place, making thirty-five miles in thirty-six hours. Friday was occupied by throwing up entrenchments; Saturday the firing seriously commenced; Saturday evening, only, as it appears, the two remaining corps arrived from below. Sunday, another attack, and repulse of the main army. Meanwhile, Sedgwick's movement, two lines of opperations are clearly formed, the two Union armies separated by a distance of some twenty miles; the rebels in a central position between them. While all these movements are being carreid out, the whole cavalry under Gen. Stoneman is detached on a raid, in the rear of the rebel army.

General Lee, without heeding the cavalry in his rear, waits quietly in his entrenchments till the Union movement is fully developed. He easily discerns the feint from the real attack. He throws his whole force against General Hooker, whom he confronts on Thursday evening, giving up, meanwhile, his entrenchments near Fredericksburg. Hooker is beaten on Saturday. On Sunday, scarcely he is on the defensive, when Gen. Lee, by means of his interior line forces, marches Sunday night, and throws on Monday, the mass of his forces against Sedgwick, who the day before had carried the fortifications near Fredericksburg. Sedgwick is beaten, crippled, and scarcely escapes annihilation. After this triple check General Hooker gives up the contest, and re-crosses the river.

By what we have said above of the position of the rebel army, it will be seen that the crossing at Chancellorville by the main force was entirely correct; but it will be seen too, that the crossing effected by four corps only, instead of seven, at [illegible], was entirely [illegible]. Had the army consisted of the seven corps, and march on Wednesday morning in forced marches towards Fredericksburg, on [illegible] direction some five or six miles south of Fredericksburg, they would have been, by Wednesday night, [illegible] the enemy's [illegible] trenchments.

The great decisive [illegible] would probably have taken place on Thursday and would have been fought under very different from those on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, where our army was [beaten] in detail. The idea of a General who is on the offensive, whose [illegible] just is the capture or [destruction] of a whole army, making six miles in thirty six hours, just in the most critical moment of his operations, and finally then entrenching himself without being on the communications of his enemy, [illegible] attack him on his own ground, where he will destroy him, has no parallel in modern times. Another quite unpardonable mistake is the sending away of the cavalry in a moment when a great battle was nearly certain to happen. It was the same silly conduct that made Melas lose the battle of Marengo. The cavalry ought to have formed the utmost right wing in the large wheeling movement, which our army performed, and in which the left wing formed the pivot.

General Hooker's opperation is modeled on the operations of Wurmser and Alvinci, in 1796, in Italy; those of Jourdan, in 1799, at Stokack, and, in quite modern times, in 1860, at the Volturno. On the contrary, General Lee took a good lesson from the action of Napoleon, the Archduke Charles, and Garibaldi, on those different occasions. General Lee has certainly gained himself, by this battle, the name of one of the ablest generals of the present age.

It would be wrong to make Gen. Hooker alone responsible for his defeat. We are told that his army is to be reinforced by 30,000 men from Washington, and by 40,000 to 50,000 from Suffolk. Is it not strange that those troops did not join Hooker before the battle? What is the use of 30,000 idle men in Washington?—What is the use of those 50,000 on the Blackwater? Why are some 20,000 standing sentry in North Carolina? What have the 30,000 done yet near Charleston?

Is there not common sense enough in our great Generals to understand that to keep thousands and thousands of men as sentries to prevent blockade runners from coming into Southern ports is rediculous; that it is more reasonable to mass all those troops and to crush with this superiority the enemy's main armies, because then the blockade runners will soon find no more buyers for their contraband goods? But how could such reasonable action be expected from a General-in Chief who advanced against Corinth with a snail like pace to undertake the siege of field works which the rebels afterwards, under Van Dorn, did not hesitate a moment to storm; and who sent Pope with 30,000 men to capture an army which he, with 100,000, could not defeat. It is the same General, who, in August last, gave Gen. Burnside the strange order to stay quietly at Fredericksburg with his troops, meanwhile Pope was defeated at Manassas.—The same who ordered Pope to retreat towards Washington, instead of ordering him to retreat towards Salem and Berlin, which would have prevented the battle at Manassas and the invasion of Maryland.—It is the same who gave the fatal order to Col. Miles to hold Harper's Ferry when the rebels were already in Maryland, and when rebels were already in Maryland, and when, thereby, Harper's Ferry had lost all importance.

Have there not been useless butcheries and failures of opperation enough to warrant finally the adoption of sound military plans? Till this is done, we can only hope that fortune will once more smile upon the country of freedom.

I am, sir, yours, very truly,

E. SCHALK.

ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.—There still resides in Washington City a cotemporary of General George Washington, in the person of Major Miner, the present proprietor of Miner's Hill, so celebrated in this war. The venerable Major is now nearly ninety years of age, and recounts with pride to himself and interest to others the many interviews he had the honor of having with the immortal First President at Alexandria and other points. This aged relic of a past and auspicious era was also among the intimate friends of President Jackson, and yet continues warm in his admiration of the firmness, courage and patriotism, of that stern soldier and wise statesman. Major Miner is [illegible] among the loyal. Born in the infancy of the republic, let us hope he may be vouchsafed sufficient of life to see the Union as indissoluble [in] integrity before the world.—[Washington Republican.

The [illegible] heart is like a [illegible] [illegible] none of them appear; but take up the stone and stir them up but with the point of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE NEW ERA.

J. S. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

To Maintain the Constitution & Restore the Union

Saturday, ... May 23, 1863.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Dispatches received at Washington from General Grant state that on the 12th [illegible] after a two hours' engagement, in which the Federals had 51 killed and 180 wounded—the rebels suffering more heavily. McPherson afterwards occupied Clinton, on the Southern Mississippi Railroad, 35 miles from Vicksburg and 9 miles from Jackson. Grant intended attacking Jackson on the 14th, and dispatches from various sources state that the place was taken on that day. Gen. Hurlbut telegraphs to the President from Memphis that the enemy evacuated Vicksburg on Saturday or Sunday, and moved in a northeasterly direction. Gen. Joe Johnston is in command of the rebel forces, and is being heavily reinforced. It is rumored at Murfreesboro that a large part of Bragg's army is being quietly withdrawn to operate against Grant. At last advices, a great battle in the vicinity of Jackson was imminent.

It has been discovered that extensive rebel works exist between Richmond and Fredericksburg, which have not heretofore been known to the Federals.

Rumors continue to prevail of another rebel invasion of Kentucky some accounts placing the force of the enemy at 30,000. The rumors are not credited at military headquarters in Louisville.

A fight took place near Suffolk, Va., on the 15th inst., in which the rebels were defeated. The Federal loss was 20; that of the enemy is not stated.

☞ Common Pleas Court is sitting this week, Judge CLAPP presiding. There is a large docket to dispose of. The famous riot case,—continued from last term—in which there was involved a negro, was disposed of on Wednesday, resulting in a verdict of acquital.

The June Magazines.

The June number of Godey's, Peterson's and Arthur's Magazines, have reached our sanctum. They are each very fine publications.

☞ By their card in to-day's paper, it will be seen that J. I. BEST and C. A. O. McCLELLAN have formed a partnership for the practice of law in the courts of this Judicial Circuit. The new law firm go before the public well recommended for ability and integrity, promptness and accuracy in the adjustment of business pertaining to their profession. Their office is at Waterloo City.

☞ During the past week we have noticed quite a number of wagons freighted with grain, from the country below here, passing our office on their way to Waterloo City, where they unloaded. It was last week that we told our readers that they could get more for their produce if they would take it to that market. They concluded to test the virtue of our assertion, and we doubt not they were amply rewarded by going to Waterloo City. But we presume that the "Bounderberrys" fail to "see it." As a matter of course, persons who look through leather spectacles can not be expected to see things very clearly.

☞ Reference is made to our new advertising columns to-day, which present, in addition to what have heretofore been inserted, the following list of Waterloo City business announcements. We need not say that the advertisers are all reliable dealers, for this fact must be generally known. And that they are always prepared to meet the demands of the market, and that for excellence, variety and cheapness of goods, they do not recognise successful competitors in this county, is an e'er true tale oft repeated:

Dry Goods—G. W. Trout, Clark & Long
Hardware—J. C. Boyer & Co; Sinclair & Co. Drugs—J. A. Vance. Boots & Shoes—D. Rickle, D. Till.

To the Editor of the Era:

By publishing the subjoined card, you will confer a favor upon all parties concerned:

HON. M. WATERMAN—Dear Sir: The people of DeKalb county are anxious to know the facts in relation to the charges made by yourself, and others, in relation to the secession of the minority of the Indiana Legislature, at its last session. We wish to ascertain the facts in the case that we may know whether the minority were justifiable in pursuing the course they did.

Hon. R. B. NOYES, Representative of Steuben county, and one of those charged with seceding, has upon request, allowed me to say to you that he is willing to meet you at any time and place in the county of DeKalb, that you may designate, and place the record of the minority fairly before the people for their [illegible] farmer by profession, the [illegible] of the county would be pleased to have you meet him.

I will suggest to you that a meeting be called at Waterloo City on Saturday the 13th of June, 1863. Should that not meet your approbation, you will please give notice through the Waterloo [illegible] and Auburn [illegible] of a time and place that will suit your convenience.

Yours, respectfully,
E. M. LOCKHART.

Stonewall Jackson.

Severely as our armies have suffered from this daring and skillful General, so much doubt is among them there was [illegible]. There is no question of the sincerity of his belief in the justice of his cause, and he was preeminently possessed of the qualities that command respect from a brave and generous opponent. It was not alone in the celerity of his movements and firm courage on the battle field, that he has conspicuously shown in this war. His campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley proved he had a head to plan, as well as hand to execute, and the love and confidence with which he inspired his soldiers have had no parallel in the war, save the affection felt in the Army of the Potomac for McClellan. His capacity to manoeuvre a large army is of course matter for speculation. We only know that he made no mistake with those he did command, and that next to Lee and Johnson, he was most trusted by the Confederates. The purity of his private life was as eminent as his merit as an officer. Unassuming, generous and kind, he was most honored where he was best known.—An humble Christian he trusted and believed God would crown the rebellion with success, and in that faith he prayed and fought, "praying, died."

By what error of education, or prompting of impulse, a mind so naturally clear and vigorous, and heart so warm and philanthropic could have been thus misled we know not, nor shall we now stop to inquire. Perhaps the sectional hatred that, when this war began, would have stigmatized such a notice as we here write as treason may have contributed much toward darkening the moral perceptions of the brave old Stonewall, and changing him from a loyal man to an active and enthusiastic rebel. However that may be, rebel as he was, we accord him our respect, and devoutly pray for the gathering of such as he once more under our old flag. If this may not again be, we must trust the war to teach the sections that in each other they have "foemen worthy of their steel," and trust the lesson as a bond of peace between them.—[Chicago Times.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Graphic Account of the Battle of Chancellorsville by a Member of the Seventh Ohio Regiment.

We have been permitted to publish the following letter, received by one of our citizens to-day from a member of the Seventh Ohio Regiment. The writer gives an exceedingly spirited account of the battle of Chancellorsville, in which the brave Seventh bore an honorable part:

STAFFORD, Va., May, 11th, 1863.

On the 29th of April I crossed the Rappahannock, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and at 7 o'clock in the evening I crossed the Rapidan, which is the source of the former stream. We crossed on a bridge the rebels had built for their army. One hundred and fifty were detailed from the army to build it as quick as possible, but we caught nearly the whole of them with our cavalry. Next morning our advance attacked the rebels in the woods.—The rebels fought us all day, falling back. The same day our corps, (the 12th Slocum,) 15,000 storong. the 3d corps, 28,000 strong and the 5th corps 30,000 strong, arrived in the neighborhood of Chancellorsville, a place with nothing but a brick house for a name, and here we captured about 100 rebels digging trenches. We halted and commenced fortifying—posting Knapp's battery and the 7th Ohio to hold the road.

In a few hours our whole army was in line of battle, our left wing reaching to within a few miles of the rear of Fredericksburg. At 12 o'clock the following day the rebels came up in front in solid columns to take our batteries. They marched straight up the road facing our guns in close columns of attack. At their head a General on a white horse walked coolly along, as if nothing was going to happen to impede their progress.

The Seventh Ohio laid on its belly, kissing the ground, which seemed levelled on purpose to hide us. On came the rebels, without commotion or noise, save the oaths of officers keeping men in their ranks, our skirmishers nearly driven behind our guns by the skirmishers of the enemy.

A field officer from Gen. Geary, who was then standing with his opera-glass observing all attacks, rode up to Knapp of the battery, delivered his orders and retired from the position. Knapp gave orders to the cannoneers and retired to five paces in the rear. The cannons commenced belching like volcanoes on a spree. Like hissing serpents the blue blazes from cannon to cannon would shove their melting packs of grape and canister right into the solid bodies that seemed to be acres of stirred-up maggots—for they were so far off as to make the collection a mere convulsion of mixing and moving matter. An order came to cease firing, and our lava-pipes drew in their fiery tongues and raised our heads, and [illegible] men, like quails, were going in all directions. Small squads of 20 or 30 were heading in their [illegible] as their head left them, in all shapes and conditions. They were repulsed with great slaughter.

A short time after this they came in solid bodies through the woods. The Seventh was ordered by Gen. Geary to [illegible], and charge in [illegible], drove them about [illegible] yards, which we did [illegible]. In this charge, a New [illegible] was ordered to follow us up [illegible]. The regiment feeling that they were [illegible] safe behind us came on with great glee, howling like [illegible], when [illegible] come to a stand, they [illegible] fired a whole volley into us, causing us to break ranks from right to left. We thought we had been flanked, but instantly formed to cut our way back, when the poor souls screamed, "We have fired into the Seventh!" [illegible] 50 [illegible] driving the rebels right into our fire, feeling sure that we would thrash them well.—Here orders came to retire, and we retired.

About 5 o'clock in the evening the rebels drove the whole 11th corps, (28,000 men,) [illegible]. We [illegible] but [illegible] to [illegible] our position [illegible] fighting was here and there along the line.

On Sunday morning the Seventh was ordered to take rifle-pits and hold them.—A few minutes afterwards the rebels filled the lower end of the field with artillery.—Then came the awful "tug of war," our batteries, and their batteries' horses and gunners falling in all directions.

Col. Creighton falls—Lieut. Col. Crane falls—the Adjutant's horse falls—the Seventh Ohio is ordered to drive the rebels back from the batteries, where they [illegible] the 60th Ohio. The 66th forms again and follows the 7th, who are driving the rebels. Orders come for the 7th to fall back [illegible]. We retreated in good order, and some few rebels mixed in with the excitement and were taken prisoners. The battle is ended and we are overpowered.

The next day we retreated to this point. We are getting ready again.

B. J. B.

There is one General whom the rebels fear more than all others. His sockets are eyeless, his dry joints creak as he stalks along, his fleshless arms swing like heavy pendulums by his side, and the wind whistles through his hollow ribs. He wears neither spurs on his heels, plume on his skull, star on his shoulders, nor sash on his waist. His flag is a shroud, his music a dead march, his muster-roll a tombstone, his headquarters a grave-yard, and his camp-chest a coffin. His name is General Starvation.

A NEW WAY TO DESTROY STUMPS.—A correspondent of the Rural Register writes that journal that Mr. John Barnes of Baltimore, removed a trublesome stump from near his house in the following manner: Last fall with an inch auger, he bored a hole in the center of the stump ten inches deep and put into it about a half a pound of oil of vitriol and corked the hole up tight. This spring the whole stump and roots extending through all their ramifications were so rotten that they were easily eradicated.

PETRIFIED HUMANITY.—A correspondent of the Melbourne Argus writes: "I have lately discovered, in a stony creek three miles from Castlemaine, the bodies of three aborigines, quite whole, and not wanting in the smallest detail, and which are petrified into solid marble.—When I first saw them I thought they were actually alive, until, on going closer, I noticed the eyes. They are in a sitting posture, and the veins muscles, etc., may be distinctly traced through what is now a group of stone blocks. They are in a splendid state of preservation, even the fingers, teeth, etc., are as perfect as they were 500 years ago. One of them has a stone axe by his side without a haft."

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used.—Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. v4-9

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure, By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4-9

JAMES I. BEST. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

BEST & McCLELLAN,
Attorneys & Counselors At Law,
PENSION, REAL ESTATE & PAY AGENTS.
☞ Office up-stairs, over M. & A. Hale's, east side Wayne st., Waterloo City, Ind. 4-22

WATERLOO CITY & FT. WAYNE
DAILY HACK LINE!

LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Ft. Wayne for Auburn and Waterloo City, at 7 o'clock a. m.
☞ Fare between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,25. Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25. Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,00.
OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; and Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.
CLARK & LONG, Proprietors.
Waterloo City, May 23, 1863. 4-3tf

CITY
Drug Store!
WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE
Four Winged Mortar!

J. A. Vance has [illegible] increased facilities to favor cash buyers.
CALL, COMPARE AND SEE
if my prices will not average much lower than time prices. J. A. VANCE, Waterloo City.

WHITE LEAD, ZINC, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PUTTY, ALCOHOL, PERFUMERIES & PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, BURNING FLUID, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c. At J. A. VANCE'S, Waterloo City.
Waterloo City, May 23, 1863.—23tf.

Boots & Shoes
AT
DANIEL TILL'S
WATERLOO CITY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Waterloo City, Auburn, and vicinity, that I am in receipt of a stock of
CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS & SHOES,
FOR THE
Spring & Summer Trade
which I am selling at very low prices.
Also LEATHER of all descriptions, and SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS.

I would also call attention to **My Own Manufacture**, having spared no pains in securing the services of the Best Mechanics in the country. I am prepared to do custom work of all descriptions, warranted to suit or no sale. Give me a call and see for yourselves.
D. TILL, Waterloo City.
May 23, 1863.—tf.

THE
NEW YORK STORE!
WATERLOO CITY.

G. W. TROUT takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends in Auburn and surrounding country, a
Great Reduction in Prices of
Domestics
Cotton Goods
As well as all kinds of Foreign
DRY GOODS,
And invites an inspection of his immense stock of Shawls, Mantles,
DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS,
Housekeeping Goods, Fancy articles, Hoosiery Goods, &c., &c. G. W. TROUT.
May 23, 1863.—23tf.

Stoves and Hardware!!
J. C. BOYER & CO.,
Take pleasure in inviting the attention of the public to their full and carefully selected stock of
HOUSE-BUILDING & HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE:
Cutlery, Mechanics Tools, Sash, Butts, Locks, Latches, Ag. Implements, Nails, Glass, Screws & Hinges, &c., &c., &c.
Plows, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Axes, Hatchets,
And in short about every article usually kept in a Hardware Store—all of which we will sell
CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST!
We have also on hand a large stock of
Cooking, Parlor and Box
STOVES,
Of every conceivable pattern, and of the very best quality.
TIN-WARE.—A large supply of the best manufacture kept constantly on hand. Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware of every description made to order. J. C. BOYER & CO.,
N. W. cor. Wayne st., Waterloo City.
May 23, 1863. 23tf.

DANIEL RICKLE.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Waterloo City, Indiana.
A full assortment of Boots and Shoes of the very best quality of eastern manufacture [illegible]
Gent's, Ladies', Boys and Misses' wear.
☞ SELLING AT LOW PRICES.
DANIEL RICKLE.
Waterloo City, May 23, 1863.—23tf.

EUREKA! EUREKA!
GO TO
Sinclair & Co
KRUGER'S BLOCK, WATERLOO CITY,
for
Hardware and Cutlery.
Hardware, Tin-Ware, Nails, Sash, Putty, Steel, Plows, Kettles, Stoves, Iron, Glass, Paints, Oils, Sugar-Pans, Tin-Ware,
MADE AND REPAIRED.
Agricultural Implements,
MECHANIC'S TOOLS,
CUTLERY.
Tin-spouting made and put up on short notice and in the best manner.
ALL KINDS OF BUILDING HARDWARE.
MILL & CROSS-CUT SAWS;
The Very Best Stoves.
In short, we keep everything usually kept in a First-Class Hardware Store. ☞ Bear in mind that we will not be undersold. may23

CLARK & LONG,
COR. VAN VLECK STS, WATERLOO CITY
Dealers in
Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
And any thing that anybody wants, at
REDUCED PRICES.
☞ CALL AND SEE.
CLARK & LONG.
May 23, 1863.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, Indiana, I will expose to sale at the door of the Court House in Auburn on *Saturday, the 6th Day of June*, 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following described property, to-wit: The rents and profits for the term of seven years from the day of sale of Lots number seventeen, [17] eighteen, [18] sixty-three, [63] and sixty-four, [64] in the Spencer Addition to the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

And on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of judgment and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to sale the fee simple of the above described Real Estate.

Taken as the property of Job C. Smith, at the suit of Henry R. Sheldon, William J. Hoyt, Edward Van Gansbeck, and Samuel A. Burdick.

JOHN N. MILLER, Sheriff DeKalb County.
Sheriff's Office: Auburn, May 16th, 1863. 22w3 $4,50.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Henderson, deceased late of DeKalb County, Indiana. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, GEORGE W. HENDERSON, Execut's
May 16, 1863 [22w3$2.]

SPRING & SUMMER
[illegible]
HOPKINS & WILLIS
[illegible]
WATERLOO CITY.
H[illegible] Styles of
DRESS GOODS
Poplins, Delains, Mohairs, Mozambiques,
In check stripes and in all other plain colors. The very richest BLACK and FIGURED
Dress Silks,
Also, a full and complete assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, MUSLIN, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZ, LAWNS, COTTONADES, SHAWLS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c.
The largest assortment of
GOODS,
Ever before exhibited in this market.
Call and Examine Our Stock.
☞ We are always in the market paying the highest price for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Seeds, Wool, &c., &c. HOPKINS & WILLIS.
Waterloo City, May 16th, 1863.—22tf.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of Leonard Kirby, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.
JOHN J. MURPHY, Adm'r.
May 9th, 1863 (21w3p$2.)

Notice.

THE citizens of Richland Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, will take notice that the undersigned will file his petition in the Commissioners Court of the aforesaid county, to be held on the first Monday of June, 1863, praying for a license to sell intoxicating liquors by the small, less than a quart at a time, to be drank where sold, in and at the building situated on Lot No. 1, Bridge street, in the village of Corrunna, DeKalb County, Indiana.
[illegible]
May 16th, 1863.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.
1863. Summer Arrangement. 1863.

On and after April 20th, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.
Leave Waterloo at.......... [illegible]
Arrive Toledo at.......... [illegible]

GOING WEST.
Leave Waterloo at.......... 12.22 P. M.
Arrive Chicago at.......... 4.30 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Railway, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendallville and [illegible].

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. CROSSING With Trains for Lafayette, [illegible], New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—[illegible] St. Louis—Illinois Central—and all points West and South-West.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. ☞ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. ☞ Time and Fare as quick and low, as by any other Rail Road Line.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.
D. B. RIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

Geo. Rechlen[illegible]

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS

TERMS:

Paper—$1.00 per year, in advance; $1.50 within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, June 13, 1863. No. 26.

THE NEW ERA.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	3 mo's	6 mo's	12mo's
Fourth column	$7.00	$12.00	$20.00
Half "	20.00	25.00	35.00
Whole "	25.00	35.00	60.00

One square (ten lines) one insertion, $1.00; three insertions $2.00. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to execute Job Work of every description in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

E. R. Wilson, Judge Circuit Court;
C. H. Bonnell, Circuit Prosecutor;
Wm. M. Clapp, Judge Court Common Pleas;
S. S. Kennedy, Common Pleas Prosecutor;
John Ralston, Clerk;
Auditor: George Kuhlman;
Sheriff: John N. Miller;
Treasurer: George Barney;
Recorder: Samuel B. Widney;
Coroner: [illegible] Plum;
Surveyor, D. W. Altenburg;
Commissioners { John Brandon; J. M. Brumback; Henry Busselman.

JOS. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. Office, With the Clerk of the Court. 1-1y

MORRIS & DILS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties.

JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. WM. H. DILLS Auburn. 1-1y

JOHN S. WHITE,

Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.

Particular attention paid to collections. Office: West Street, two doors north of Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. dec27n5tf

A. S. BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Goshen, Indiana.

Office in Mechanic's Block. 3—4

H. J. HERRICK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

3—42 Newville, DeKalb County, Ind.

A. GOERIZ. A. LARIMORE.

DRS. GOERIZ & LARIMORE,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Auburn, Indiana: Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

CITY HOTEL,

Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road, Waterloo City, Ind. J. D. McAnally Proprietor. This House has recently been re-furnished and renovated throughout. 2-51

WEAVER HOUSE.

S. W. Corner of the Public Square, Auburn, [illegible] Weekly Stages to Fort Wayne Ind., and Coldwater, Mich. Daily Hack to M. S. & N. I. Rail Road. Good Livery Stable in Connection. 10.

MAYOR HOUSE,

CORNER Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.—H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

NATIONAL HOTEL,

P. Morston, Proprietor.—Goshen Indiana. 3tf

BLAKER HOUSE.

JARVIS, IND.,—A. Blaker, Pro'pr. A liberal share of the public patronage solicited.

WM. H. BROOKS, Jr.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books and Stationary,

Wall, Ceiling and Window Paper,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Cash Paid for Rags. v3-24tf.

FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

GEO. WAGGONER dealer in

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of the best brands always on hand. He has, in addition, and will keep on hand a good stock of the

Standard School Books, & Stationary Pies, Cakes, Nuts, Lemonade, Candies, &c 35.

DAILY HACK LINE.

AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.

The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.

Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S & N. I. Railroad.

Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.

S. D. LONG, Proprietor.

July 5, 1862.

J. R. LANNING,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

AT THE OLD STAND.

Produce Wanted in Exchange for Good

Jarvis, June 7, 1862. 28tf.

WATERLOO CITY

LIVERY STABLE.

B. B. LONG, Proprietor.

We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. Office at the American House.

Waterloo City, May 10, 1862. 24tf.

DeKalb Saloon:

MAIN ST., NEAR WEAVER'S HOUSE, Auburn, Indiana.

ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND SIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS served in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, caster, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—3y1

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. [7

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Auburn and vicinity with fresh meat, at his market house first door north of Steitle & Wolf's store, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, of each week. Market hours from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock A. M.

MICHAEL LONG.

Feb. 28, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v4—1

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

Books and Stationary,

In DeKalb County, is at the

WATERLOO CITY BOOK STORE.

Waterloo City, May 9th, 1863.

GRISWOLD'S

HACK LINE!

Between

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, One Dollar.

This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

Office: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Mayor House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.

Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 4tf

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope; price 6 cts

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, Consumption, and Mental and Physical Debility,

By ROB'T J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of two stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,

127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box, 4586.

FOR A

TIP-TOP FIT in fine CALF BOOTS

GO TO

HARE'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.

may17

INSURE WITH

THE ÆTNA,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

J. U. WINSLOW, : : AGENT,

WATERLOO CITY, IND.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

New Goods! New Goods!!

ANOTHER MAMMOTH STOCK

NOW OPENING AT

M. & A. HALE'S.

We are now receiving our stock of Spring and Summer Goods. Lawns, Challis, Ginghams, Shawls, &c., Hats & Caps, Summer Clothing, Carpeting, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Crockery, and in fact an endless variety and great quantity. Everybody and all their relatives are invited to call and examine the Stock.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

M. & A. HALE.

WATERLOO CITY, April 25, 1863.

GO TO

HARE'S

For Your

BOOTS & SHOES.

This Day Received

A NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Boots and Shoes

From the Eastern Cities.

NEW STYLES.

CALL AND SEE.

C. S. HARE.

May 10, 1862.

I. W. BOWEN,

CORRUNNA, INDIANA,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c.

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS.

His stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality.

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

GO TO BOWEN'S.

Nov. 15, 1862. 51tf.

HAIL! ALL HAIL!!

NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

IN WATERLOO CITY.

EATON & CARR,

Have just received their new

SPRING GOODS.

They have a full stock of Goods, which they are selling very

Cheap for Cash or Ready Pay!

They keep their stock full at all times, and you can rely upon getting what you want there, and at a

LOW PRICE!

Our stock consists

DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

You can always

GET GOOD BARGAINS,

At their Store, as they never allow themselves to be UNDERSOLD when you pay cash.

EATON & CARR.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CHEAP CLOTHING!

IN STOCK! NEW BLOCK!

S. FISHER, South-East corner Wayne and Railroad streets, opposite Winslow's Drug Store.

Waterloo City, Indiana.

He received a very large stock of the latest Spring styles of

CLOTHING,
CASSIMERS,
VESTINGS,
HATS & CAPS,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
CRAVATS,

Furnishing Goods, &c.

THE PUBLIC

Is well aware that in respect to the

QUALITY OF GOODS,

FIT AND FINISH,

LOW PRICES,

FASHIONABLE STYLES, &C.,

The undersigned has ALWAYS OFFERED the greatest INDUCEMENTS. The incredulous are hereby invited to

GIVE HIM A CALL.

Gentlemen wishing spring and summer suits, will find these representations correct, and they will still find the services of Messrs. Fisher and Reuben, mechanics of acknowledged superiority.

WHILE THE WAR LASTS!

Rest assured that Prices will be made to suit the times. 22tf. S. FISHER.

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

Apothecaries' Hall;

WATERLOO CITY, DEKALB CO., IND.

J. U. WINSLOW, Proprietor.

KEROSENE OIL,

LINSEED OIL,
SPERM OIL,
AND VINEGAR.

ALCOHOL,

By the barrel, or less quantity.

White Lead,

VARNISH,
TURPENTINE,
NAPTHA,

QUININE,

OPIUM,
MORPHENE,
CREAM-TARTER.

PURE WINES.

French, Sweedish and American (Catawba)

BRANDIES;

Together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

SOLD AS LOW AS IN FORT WAYNE.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf.

JOB WORK

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

STEEL PLOWS,

At Boyer & Co's, Waterloo City.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

General Assault on the 22.

OUR TROOPS REPULSED.

OUR LOSS ESTIMATED AT 2,000.

Graphic Account of the Attack.

We clip the following account of the assault on the rebel fortifications of Vicksburg from the Cincinnati *Commercial*.—It is a very full and graphic description of the bravery of our soldiers:

The events of the 19th, 20th and 21st had wearied us all and disappointed most of us. No story was ever more confident of achieving a glorious success than was ours of entering Vicksburg on the 19th. So fully assured were we of victory, that we postponed it from day to day.

It became known on the morning of the 21st that at ten o'clock next morning the whole line of the enemy's works would be assaulted, and I did not hear of a single doubt being expressed as to the result.—"To storm the works is to take Vicksburg" was the universal opinion among both officers and men.

THE ENEMY'S STRONGEST POINT.

Gen. Grant was of opinion that the key to Vicksburg was in front of Gen. McPherson's corps—the center of the rebel lines. There are a number of forts there, the two principal ones commanding the main road to Jackson, and directly in the rear of Vicksburg Court House. To silence the guns here several of our best batteries were ordered into position—among them three Parrott guns, manned and officered by the 1st Regulars. Between our sharpshooters and our artillery, we silenced the guns in these forts, but, as we afterwards learned, that damaged the rebels only a little. Our shells set fire to a number of cotton bales inside of the forts.

Before two o'clock on the morning of the 22d, our artillery had fired and destroyed three service magazines in rebel forts, one on the center and two on the left. They were small affairs, judging from the explosions which occurred.

THE ASSAULT ON THE CENTER.

The assault was to have been made all along the lines at ten o'clock A. M. The order was not obeyed, I think, by a single division of the army. At the appointed time, our lines occupied exactly the positions assigned them on the previous day, and up to eleven o'clock the skirmishers had not advanced, save those of one or two divisions. On the center, the 1st and 3d brigades of Gen. Logan's division, commanded by Generals John E. Smith and John D. Stevenson, advanced at about half past eleven o'clock. Two regiments of Stevenson's brigade were provided with scalling ladders forty feet long, but had no opportunity to use them, being driven back before reaching the riflepit. Logan's men went forward bravely, but were met by overwhelming numbers of the entrenched foe. Hundreds of them jumped into the ditches, but the number who reached the parapet was small. Nearly two companies rushed into the fort and were captured. The flag of the 7th Missouri was planted on the parapet, after several color bearers had been shot down.—Amid a terrific storm of bullets and grape shot, the third brigade held its ground until recalled by orders from the proper sources. They advanced, holding their fire to pour into the riflepits, after their ascent of the parapet. The enemy gave them volley after volley as they approached, sending terrible devastation among their ranks. Colonel Dolins, of the 81st Illinois, was shot through the head while gallantly leading his regiment. He expired in a few moments, while exhorting his men to push forward in the charge. The loss in Stevenson's brigade will reach nearly 300. The 33d Ohio, one of his regiments, lost ten wounded and nine killed.

To the left of Logan, in the center, Gen. Quinby's division joined in the assault.—Like their brave comrades under Stevenson and Smith, their valor and courage was great, but could not accomplish the work assigned them. They were driven back with heavy loss. Colonel Boomer of the 26th Missouri, commanding the 2d Brigade of this division, was killed on the field.

THE ASSAULT ON THE LEFT.

On the left Gen. McClernand commenced the assault earlier than any other commander. The first advance was made by McClernand's center, Gen. A. J. Smith's division, of two brigades, commanded by Col. Landrum and General Burbridge.—As early as 11 o'clock, Landrum's men took a fort, and were in actual possession of it. General Osterhaus, on their left made a breach on the south side of the work, with his artillery. There were two companies of rebel soldiers in at the time—one of them ran away, and the other actually burrowed their way through the earth to our men in front, and surrendered as prisoners. Landrum, on obtaining possession of the fort, put a pioneer force at work to throw up earthworks in the rear, so as to bring the guns of the fort to bear upon the rebels. In constructing the fortifications, the rebels left the rear of the forts open, to give them an opportunity to assail our men, in the event of our success in driving them out. The flags of the 48th Ohio, 77th Illinois, and 19th Kentucky, floated from the inner slope of the parapet, from half past seven o'clock A. M., till four P. M. At the latter hour the rebels were seen preparing for a charge to retake the fort. An entire brigade was about to be pitted against a few companies. Our men did not receive the support which was promised them, and were compelled to fall back, leaving the enemy in possession of the fort. The 48th Ohio acquitted itself very creditably in the affair.—The conduct of its officers and men is highly spoken of. I enclose a list of the casualties of the regiment. Between twelve and one o'clock the 18th Indiana, after a desperate charge, succeeded in capturing a fort to the right of the one in possession of Colonel Landrum. They held it gallantly against a determined assault, until relieved by the 48th Indiana, from whom it was taken by a surprise force of the enemy.

The fighting on the left was done by the divisions of Generals Carr, Osterhaus, and Smith, and was of a more desperate character, and of longer duration, than that upon the right or centre. McClernand and his men performed their part with energy and determination, but were unable to dislodge the enemy from his works, save temporarily in the instancet I have mentioned.—During the afternoon General Grant received a dispatch from McClernand, to the effect that he had taken three forts, and would be in possession of the city soon, if immediately reinforced. McArthur's division of McPherson's corps was sent to his assistance, and, if I mistake not, two brigades of another division. But McClernand did not take Vicksburg.

ON THE RIGHT.

The assault on the right was commenced soon after ten o'clock by General Thayer's brigade of Steele's division, consisting of the 9th, 4th, 26th, and 30th Iowa Regiments. The men of this command marched forward heroically, under the leadership of Thayer. The assault was made by them at a terrible cost; but the promised succor did not arrive, and the prize had to be abandoned, when it could have been saved, had an equal spirit of courage and bravery been displayed by those from whom support was expected.

General Blair, on the left of the right wing, moved his men forward for the bloody work soon after its commencement by Steele. A volunteer storming of one hundred and fifty men—ten from each regiment in the division—went up to the enemy's works, crossed the ditch, and climbed the parapet. The rebels were, for a time, afraid to show their heads above the rifle pits long enough at a time to fire at this little band of valiant soldiers.

The storming party looked in vain for the support which had been promised it. The brigade which had been ordered to follow it hesitated. Finally, all but one of the hundred and fifty got discouraged and sought the shelter of a deep ravine. William Trogden, a private of Company B, 8th Missouri, refused to retrace a single step. He was color bearer of the storming party. When his comrade left him he dug a hole in the ground with his bayonet, planted his flag-staff in it, within twenty yards of the enemy's rifle-pits and sat down by the side of his banner, where he remained all day. Blair's men finally made a charge, but were repulsed with terrible loss.

Gen. Tuttle's division joined in the assault on the right, but shared the fate which befell the others—was repulsed.

THE RESULT.

I have attempted no lengthened description of the carnage near Vicksburg on the 22d, for the reason that nothing occured during the day a description of which would be more interesting because more detailed. It was nothing more than a single charge of the enemy's works, which should have been simultaneous, but was not. It was unsuccessful and disastrous, whether from bad management or disobedience of orders on the part of those to whom high commands were intrusted, or from the dreadful character of the work to be performed, I will not attempt to decide. There appears to have been a want of cooperations between subordinate and superior officers and commands. Storming parties went gallantly forward, but were left to perish for want of support. Regiments and brigades advanced nobly, but only to be disappointed in their expectations of receiving succor and help.

The result of the battle had been disastrous to us in the loss of nearly two thousand brave men. We have lost no ground and the army is not demoralized, and by its recent failure to take the strongest fortified position in the South. The rebels, no doubt, feel encouraged by their success in keeping us from their works, and this feeling may operate against us in dispelling the gloom and despondency which could not but prevail in an army routed for the fifth successive time, as the rebels were at Big Black River.

OUR LOSS.

A correct estimate of our loss on the 22d will place the figures at 2,500 killed and wounded. It is impossible to get an accurate statement so soon after the en-

gagement. I find a disposition on the part of every command to exaggerate. At several divisions hospitals I heard yesterday of a thousand killed and wounded, when less than two hundred would cover their loss. Our loss on the 22d was much less than at Champion Hill on the 16th, but includes a large number of field and company officers, from the fact that the rebels at Vicksburg had a chance to "pick their men," which they did not have to such an extent on the 16th, when they had to meet us on more equal terms. Under cover of a breast work there was nothing to hinder the rebels from selecting the leaders of our infantry columns as they marched up in face of their deadly fire.

The rebel loss was trifling, how much I cannot say, but probably less than one-fifth ours. Two companies of the 7th Missouri were taken prisoners. This includes all of our captured, I believe, except those of our wounded who fell into their hands in the fortifications.

PROSPECTIVE.

A second attempt to take Vicksburg by assault will not be made, I think. The place can be reduced in a short time, and at a very small sacrifice of life, by regular approaches, and that plan will probably be adopted by General Grant. To starve out the garrison would be a long and tedious operation, and the attempt, if made, might not be successful in the end. The rebels are reported to have [illegible] weeks full supply in Vicksburg. By putting their men on short allowance they can make this last twelve weeks or longer. There is not much danger of an attack in the rear.

A bearer of rebel dispatches was captured a day or two since on his way to Jackson, with a message from Pemberton to Gen. P. G. Lee, advising him not to attack Grant in the rear with a force of less than 50,000 men. The rebels cannot muster any such force within three weeks in this department. Loring has 10,000 badly frightened men at Hazlehurst, and other small bodies may be collected to make an aggregate of 20,000, but no larger army than that can be raised outside of Vicksburg without drawing troops from Virginia or Tennessee.

Mass Meeting at Chicago—Resolutions Passed.

The excitement in Chicago over the suppression of the *Times* seems to have been very formidable. The *Post* publishes four solid columns giving an account of the popular demonstration there.

The Chicago *Tribune* began to feel very uneasy. The stockholders of the concern, barricaded the office with paper bales placed four deep, and high enough to protect men behind them. Col. HANCOCK's Home Guards eight hundred strong, were ordered under arms, with thirty rounds of ball cartridges. A secret meeting was held in the Circuit Court room, to provide for the safety of the *Tribune*, at which many Democrats were present.—We herewith publish the resolutions adopted by the tremendous assemblage gathered in front of the *Times* office:

The twenty thousand loyal citizens of Illinois, assembled this evening to consult upon their interests, do resolve,

1. That law is the bulwork of liberty; the abrogation of law is the death of liberty; the constitution guarantees the freedom of speech and of the press and the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for the redress of grievances. An infringement of these rights is a blow at the constitution; an abrogation of these rights is the overthrow of the constitution. He who seeks to abridge or destroy the rights is a traitor to law and to liberty. The people of Illinois will forever demand and insist upon these rights. They will obey themselves, and insist upon a like obedience by all men. They will seek redress for grievances through the forms of law and the tribunals of justice. They will demand and insist upon the trial by jury of men not in the military service, who are charged with crime; they will demand and insist upon the right to speak and print their opinions of men in power, and the measures of those men; they will demand and insist upon the judgement of the civil tribunals upon men or newspapers charged with the expression of "disloyal and incendiary sentiments."

2. That military power is and must remain subordinate to the civil power. Military, like civil functionaries, derive all their powers from the law. So far as they act under the law they must be obeyed. When they exceed the law their orders and decrees are void.

3. "General Order No. 84," promulgated by General Burnside, by which the publication of the Chicago Times is declared to be suspended, is without warrant of law, and should, as we have an abiding belief that it will, forthwith be rescinded by the President. If the Times, or any other public journal, has exceeded the limits of lawful discussion or criticism, the civil tribunals, and they alone, are the competent and lawful judges of its crime. To the courts of law it appeals; let the courts, and the courts alone, decide its fate.

The Army of the Potomac is under orders to move, and the cavalry are already in motion. The Federal division which crossed the Rappahannock on Friday night, remained on the south side at last advices, and were destroying the rebel rifle-pits. A force of the rebels, it appears, crossed the river on Wednesday night, but recrossed soon afterwards. A severe cavalry engagement took place Tuesday morning at Beverly Ford, in which the rebels were repulsed.

THE NEW ERA.

J. G. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

To Maintain the Constitution & Restore the Union

Saturday, : : : : June 13, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The latest advices from Vicksburg state that the Federal forces had been planting siege guns for several days, and that a general bombardment was intended on Wednesday last. Osterhaus was watching Joe Johnston, who had no probability of being able to relieve Pemberton. The administration withholds Grant's official dispatches from the public, but it is intimated that that they are of a satisfactory nature.

In the fight at Port Hudson, on the 27th ult., the losses were considerable, but not so great as at first reported. On the 28th the rebels made an attempt to cut through our left wing, but were driven back with heavy loss. Banks is gradually gaining upon the enemy, and is confident of ultimate success.

Democratic Mass Convention at Goshen.

There was a large attendance upon the Democratic Mass Convention held at Goshen, Elkhart county, Indiana, on last Saturday. The meeting was addressed by Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, H. H. DODD and ROBERT LOWRY. Its proceedings were conducted in a quiet, orderly and patriotic spirit most commendable to the Union democracy—renewed faith to the time honored principles of the glorious old democratic party, and renewed pledges to the cause of the Federal Union and the Constitution thereof. The speeches were able searching and convincing.

THE revocation, by the President, of the order of Gen. Burnside suppressing the Chicago *Times*, was a very wise act. Leading and most able of the Republicans of Chicago denounced the order and defended the right of free press, at the monster meeting in that city called for the express purpose of consideration upon the matter. The President saw that a free press must be maintained, must not be trammeled. The people in their petition told him so; his own party supporters told him so. And the order suppressing *The Times* has been revoked and that paper is again free to write and print its opinions. And Gen. Burnside accordingly subsides.

EQUITABLE BOUNTY.—Petitions have been circulated in this City, for two weeks past, praying for an equitable distribution of bounty to *all* the Union soldiers from DeKalb. We have seen several of these petitions, and they seem to have been quite generally signed. It is one of the best projects our people have yet started. A portion of the soldiers from this county paid a liberal bounty for enlisting, (those of the 88th and 100th Regiments,) while others, equally patriotic and nodeserving, have no such benefits. These latter will naturally feel as if they were as much entitled to remuneration for services as the rest. The brave boys of the 11th, 29th, 30th, 44th, 48th, &c., have fought nobly in this contest, and they deserve all that any other Hoosier soldiers do. Let the fields of Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River and Vicksburg be their witnesses. Their friends at home appreciate their deeds of valor, and we are pleased to see that they are so earnestly preparing to reward them. Let the bounty be equitable, by all means. It will be creditable alike to the county and to the people. We hope the Commissioners will not refuse the proposed bounty, especially as the citizens of the county are so generally in favor of it. —[Waterloo City Press.

THE best evidence of the prosperity and onward march to wealth and greatness of a village or town is the christian and benevolent character of its inhabitants; the desire to see their fellow citizens get along and a willingness to lend a helping hand, (a proper regard for civilization and for persons of civilized tendencies) and above all a unity of feeling and harmony upon all things that pertain to their mutual interests. With such a people a spirit of enterprise and progression prevails, and churches and school houses, christianity, education and refinement, are not found wanting. And the clang and buzz of the machinery of manufactories and the busy hum of life is heard from early dawn until dewy eve.

A correct resemblance to the picture we have drawn, in the above, may be recognizable in the town of Waterloo City—than which there is not a more promising place on the Air Line rail road.

"SPECTATOR" will please take notice that we cannot publish "A Parody on the Battle of Waterloo," until he furnishes us with his name and place of residence.

A Rebel Journal on Peace.

[From the Richmond Enquirer]

The first resolution adopted at a late peace meeting in New York reads thus:—

"*Resolved*, That we reiterate our opposition to this bloody, relentless, unnecessary, and fruitless war. In our opinion, it is time that the American people, North and South, should demand of their rulers its immediate discontinuance."

We fear we must say to the peaceable New Yorkers—speak for yourselves.—They persist in laboring under the mistake, that there is a whole American people, and that it has certain rulers who are carrying on an unnecessary and fruitless war, which they ought immediately to discontinue. This must be set aright. *Their* rulers may be carrying on an unnecessary and fruitless war, seeing it is a war of invasion and aggression. *Our* rulers are carrying on a war which is absolutely necessary, so long as that invasion continues. Their rulers can discontinue the war when they please. Ours cannot, and dare not so much as hint at its discontinuance.

Their war may be fruitless, but ours is bearing and ripening the rich and glorious fruit of freedom and separate independence and national dignity and honorable fame. It is a fruit that we must rear, indeed, with pains and toils, with agony and bloody sweat, and water with plenteous blood and tears; yet we must bring it to perfection, and pluck and eat thereof, or die. If we do not garner up that noble harvest for our children, better for those children that they had never been born.—There is no "whole American people;" there are two at least. And they are all opposed to this war, but in two opposite senses.—The New Yorkers are opposed to this war of aggression. They and their rulers can stop when they choose, and we and our rulers neither can nor will.

More From Wendell Phillips.

"We must demand of the Government that no officer wearing a shoulder strap, shall say one word against colored soldiers. We are to have a black regiment here in Boston, but they should march through Broadway in N. York, Chestnut Street, in Philadelphia, and Pratt Street, Baltimore. We want to have a colored regiment chant the John Brown song down Broadway, from Twenty eighth street to the Battery. When a slave becomes a soldier he is half way voter—to a man.—He would not be satisfied with the purpose of the government until a Massachusetts colored regiment marched through Baltimore. The Union, after two years of war, knows no other recruiting field but the slave. Thank God for McClellan, for Cameron, for Seward, and for defeats!—A man for President would have put down the rebellion in six months combat. But now the nation is on its knees, and the negroes must be called to our aid. The blood of the blacks and the whites mingled together would cement a new Union that would last forever. The war is not yet over, and it would be handed down to another administration. God would not permit it to stop now. The administration did not trust the people—the Whig party never did."

This able, factious and unscrupulous man, traveling thro' the North, delivering himself of such odious sentiments as we have quoted. He thanks God for our defeats. He denounces the conservative men of the Cabinet. He slanders our white soldiers. He rejoices that this war with all its cost of blood and treasure is not to end with this Administration.—He intimates that the radicals will yet have the upper hand and deluge the whole land with blood, to carry out their schemes of a general amalgamation of whites and negroes. *Is he arrested?* Is he handed over to military Courts for trial? Are plain judicial writs denied him? Is he exiled from home and country? Yet this is the man who has boasted in the hearing of the Vice President of the Republic that for nineteen years he has been laboring to destroy the Union. *And people are expected to be satisfied with these things.* They are not satisfied. They are deeply outraged, and it is not the part of wisdom to disregard their feelings.

DIED.

JOHNSON—In Auburn, on the 7th inst., of congestive fever, JOHN JOHNSON, aged 47 years.

To Nervous Sufferers of Both sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. v4-9

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4—9

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

Persons desiring to accommodate themselves in the above named articles will do well to call at Bassett & Maxon's, Waterloo City, Indiana. American Watches of a superior quality always on hand as well other varieties.

SILVER & PLATED WARE, SPECS, GOLD PENS, &C.

For sale at reasonable rates.

Repairing of all kinds done up in good style and warranted.

BASSETT & MAXON.

Waterloo City, May 30, 1863—24tf

WOOL CARDING.

WE take pleasure in announcing to the community in general, that we are prepared with our

CARDING MACHINE in NORRISTOWN,

to CARD WOOL in the best manner and in the shortest time. Wash your Wool clean, and bring 1 pound of Grease to every 7 pounds of Wool, and we will warrant you Good Rolls, if the Wool is well prepared for the Machine.

TERMS: 5 cents per pound when grease is furnished by us it will be [illegible] cents per pound; and if greased at home it will be [illegible] cents per pound.

We pledge ourselves to give good satisfaction in all cases, and hold ourselves responsible for all work entrusted to our care.

N. B.—Do not grease your Wool before sending it to the Machine.

WILLIAM H. HUBBLE, Prop'r.
HAMBRIGHT REESE, Carder.

We would also announce that the GRIST MILL, being entirely fitted up anew, is prepared to do Grinding on short notice and in the best manner. june6w3

CITY Drug Store!

WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE Four Winged Mortar!

J. A. VANCE has made extensive additions to his stock and has increased facilities to favor cash buyers.

CALL, COMPARE AND SEE

if my prices will not average much lower than time prices.
J. A. VANCE, Waterloo City.

WHITE LEAD, ZINC,	PAINTS, OILS,
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,	WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY, ALCOHOL,	BURNING FLUID,
PERFUMERIES &	FANCY GOODS,
PATENT MEDICINES,	NOTIONS, &c.

At J. A. VANCE'S, Waterloo City.

Waterloo City, May 23, 1863.—23tf.

BOOTS & SHOES AT DANIEL TILL'S

WATERLOO CITY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Waterlo City, Auburn, and vicinity, that I am in receipt of a stock of

CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS & SHOES, FOR THE Spring & Summer Trade

which I am selling at very low prices.

Also LEATHER of all descriptions, and SHOE-MAKER'S FINDINGS.

I would also call attention to My Own Manufacture, having spared no pains in securing the services of the BEST MECHANICS in the country, I am prepared to do custom work of all descriptions, warranted to suit or no sale. Give me a call and see for yourselves.

D. TILL, Waterloo City.

May 23, 1863.—tf.

THE NEW YORK STORE!

WATERLOO CITY.

G. W. TROUT takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends in Auburn and surrounding country, a

Great Reduction in Prices of Domestics

Cotton Goods

As well as all kinds of Foreign

DRY GOODS,

And invites an inspection of his immense stock of Shawls, Mantles,

DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS,

Housekeeping Goods, Fancy articles, Hosiery Goods, &c., &c. G. W. TROUT.
May 23, 1863.—23tf.

DANIEL RICKLE, Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Waterloo City, Indiana.

A full assortment of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality of custom manufacture can always be had my store.

New and beautiful styles of

Gent's, Ladies', Boys and Misses' wear.

SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

DANIEL RICKLE.

Waterloo City, May 23, 1863.—23tf.

EUREKA! EUREKA! GO TO

Sinclair & Co

KREUGER'S BLOCK, WATERLOO CITY,

for Hardware and Cutlery.

Hardware,	Stoves,
Tin-Ware,	Iron,
Nails,	Glass,
Sash, Putty,	Paints, Oils,
Steel, Plows,	Sugar Pans,
Kettles,	Tin-Ware,

MADE AND REPAIRED.

Agricultural Implements, MECHANIC'S TOOLS, CUTLERY.

Tin-spouting made and put up on short notice and in the best manner.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDING HARDWARE.

MILL & CROSS-CUT SAWS;

The Very Best Stoves.

In short, we keep everything usually kept in a First-Class Hardware Store. Bear in mind that we will not be undersold. may23

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COR. VAN VLECK [illegible], WATERLOO CITY

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Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
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And any thing that anybody wants, at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

CLARK & LONG.
May 23, 1863.

Stoves and Hardware!!

J. C. BOYER & CO.,

Take pleasure in inviting the attention of the public to their full and carefully selected stock of

HOUSE-BUILDING & HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE:

Cutlery,	Ag. Implements,
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Sash, Butts,	Screws & Hinges,
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Plows, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Axes, Hatchets,

And in short about every article usually kept in a Hardware Store.—all of which we will sell

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST!

We have also on hand a large stock of

Cooking, Parlor and Box

STOVES,

Of every conceivable pattern, and of the very best quality.

TIN-WARE.—A large supply of the best manufacture kept constantly on hand. Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware of every description made to order. J. C. BOYER & CO.,
N. W. cor. Wayne st., Waterloo City.
May 23, 1863. 23tf.

SPRING OF 1863

HOPKINS & WILLIS

WATERLOO CITY.

HAVE just received the most Beautiful Styles of

DRESS GOODS

Consisting of

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In check stripes and in all other plain colors. The very richest BLACK and FIGURED

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Also, a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHS,
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The largest assortment of

GOODS,

Ever before exhibited in this market.

Call and Examine Our Stock.

We are always in the market paying the highest price for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Seeds, Wool, &c., &c.
HOPKINS & WILLIS.
Waterloo City, May 16th, 1863.—22tf.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1863. Summer Arrangement. 1863.

On and after April 20th, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at	1:24 P. M.
Arrive Toledo at	4:30 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at	12.22 P. M.
Arrive Chicago at	6:30 P. M.

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AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendalville and Stations on Air Line Road

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt.
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JAMES I. BEST. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

BEST & McCLELLAN,

Attorneys & Counselors At Law,

PENSION, REAL ESTATE & PAY AGENTS.

Office up-stairs, over M. & A. Hale's, east side Wayne st., Waterloo City, Ind. [illegible]

WATERLOO CITY & FT. WAYNE

DAILY HACK LINE!

LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Ft. Wayne for Auburn and Waterloo City, at 7 o'clock a. m.

FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,25, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,00.

OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.

CLARK & LONG, Proprietors.
Waterloo City, May 29, 1863. 4-7tf

Geo Kuhlman

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 1. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, Dec. 5, 1863. No. 38.

THE NEW ERA.

I. G. LOVELAND, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

... the Publisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Official Directory of De Kalb County.

J. E. MORRISON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office with the Clerk of the Courts.

J. B. BRINKERHOFF, Attorney and Councellor at Law, and General Pension Agent, Auburn, Ind. Office with the County Treasurer. 4-35

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JOHN S. WHITE, Attorney & Counsellor At-Law, ... Office: West Street, two doors north of Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. dec27n5tf

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B... Attorneys & Counsellors At Law, PENSION, REAL ESTATE & PAY AGENTS. Office up-stairs, over M... & Hale's east side Wayne st., Waterloo City, Ind. 4-22

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DAILY HACK LINE. AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY. The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City. Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S. & N. I. Railroad. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately. S. D. LONG, Proprietor. July 5, 1862.

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WATERLOO CITY & FT. WAYNE DAILY HACK LINE! LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Ft. Wayne for Auburn and Waterloo City, at 7 o'clock a. m. Fare between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,50, Waterloo City and Auburn, $25, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,25. OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Wayne House, Auburn; ... Exchange, Ft. Wayne. T. BRYAN, Proprietors. Waterloo City, Oct. 6, 1863. 29-tf

Judah Benjamin's Brother.

Frequently is seen upon our streets, or around the hotel ... and drinking ... Mr. Benjamin, brother of Judah P. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State. I don't exactly remember ... Benjamin is, physically, ... feet eight in height and ... wide, and goes to scale at about two hundred and fifty avoirdupois. He has a broad, jolly face, with ... clean shaven, with the exception of a ... moustache. ... an appearance of rollicking humor, and there is a lascivious expression about the mouth; but his great peculiarity seems to be a disposition to herd with Provost Marshals.—You can always tell who is Provost Marshal in Baton Rouge, even if he be but a day old, by noticing who "runs" with Benjamin, and ... smoked, and big dinnered, by him. Benjamin rarely plays billiards with any one ... than the Provost Marshal, and, although Benjamin is an excellent player, by a single fatality he is almost invariably beaten by the Provost Marshal. Benjamin does not relish being beaten by the Provost Marshal, either. ... he don't know, the way he shrugs his shoulders, in the expressive French style, ...

It may astonish some people who are familiar with the latter day life of Judah P., to learn that his brother, the ponderous, is a good Union man, yet such is the fact, nevertheless. I know this is so because I ... Benjamin, at present, seem to be engaged in mercantile affairs rather than political.

Gliding in and out of the hospital, tied up in a long black gown, and always bareheaded, may be seen a thin, grey-headed, ... little man, about fifty or sixty, or seventy years of age. Brilliant black eyes shine out from the sallow, smoke dried features, flashing with the fervent zeal so nearly akin to fanaticism, or beaming with kindliness and charity for the ... This is Father Degarmeau, the bravest man alive. In the battle of the 5th of August, 1862, this good old man was on the field, passing unscathed through the leaden storm, ministering alike the wants of friend and foe. Frequently between the hostile lines and exposed alike the fire of both, he was constantly seen flitting about—now shriving a dying rebel, and again giving water and wine to wounded Federals. No one thought to see him emerge from that bloody conflict alive, but he seemed to bear a charmed life. When remonstrated with by some of our officers, for so recklessly exposing his life, he replied: "My duty is here the rest is with God."

A GREAT CURIOSITY—A WHITE DEER.—About four years ago a pure white deer was seen near Rice Lakes, in Anoka county. Last week another was seen near the same place and efforts made to secure it. Three or four days since a boy living in the vicinity saw it again, and by good management shot it dead, and brought it to this city, where it was purchased by Robert Holgate, on Jackson street. It is a pure milk white, with pink eyes and hoofs, and has not a spot of any other color on its hide. It weighs seventy-five pounds, and is perhaps a year old. Mr. Holgate intends to stuff it for a curiosity, which it is indeed.

This deer is a *lusn santura*. There are no purely white deer in any part of the world, and this fawn is a mere freak of nature, the same as a "white blackbird," or any albino.

It is certainly a great curiosity, and such a one as Barnum would give hundreds for alive.—[St Paul (Minn.) Press.

A Military Republic.

By the census of 1860 there were 27,000,000 of white people in the United States. Of these 20,000,000 belong to the loyal States, and one half of whom, or 10,000,000 are males. Of these males 34 per cent, are between the ages 20 and 45, making 3,400,000 ... arms-bearing population. These loyal States have sent 1,350,000 men to the field, or slightly over two ... of all between the ages of 20 and 45! And yet we have enough left to whip out the rebellion and carry forward the great interests of the country as if no war was on our hands. It was not thought possible that a Republic could be a military nation; but the facts as now demonstrated is not the most encouraging to foreign nations. All they have to do, however, is to maintain a strict neutrality during the war, respect our logic after the war and maintain a decent respect for the rights of the American Continent, to insure our peaceful disposition.

The greatest mercies, the brighest hopes, the noblest truths, the most thrilling prospects, that ever tongue told, or ear heard, are those heard every Sunday, but they are so familiar that they pass from the ear into the air again, as the wind passes through a ruined archway, creating a murmur in its transit, and leaving, instead of an impression, the silence of death.

From Denver to Colorado City—Wonderful Natural Formations.

The Rocky Mountain *Journal*, published at Denver gives the following interesting account of the natural formations in the land of gold:

Descending into a subordinate depression of the divide to give our horses their noon feed, we came to a most singular tract of petrefaction. Richardson, the owner of the place (which true new country aptness of nomenclature called "Pretty Woman's Ranch," in compliment to the ...) showed us ... trunks of pine and cottonwood which had been turned into jasper and agate as they stood, beautifully preserving every line of their woody tissue through the infiltration of silica from the earth in which they were rooted. Not a mile from the house is a broad "bench" or terrace, where the stumps of a whole forest stand bewitched into stone that might furnish the sons of men with handsome watch seals. Some specimens of silica, in its various phases, which I saw here, were unsurpassed in color and luster by anything I have found elsewhere in jewel shops or cabinets. Any one who has seen the singular trick which rain, water and wind have played with the banks of the Upper Mississippi on the Yellowstone, will easily credit the bewildering accuracy of the architectural imitations thus described.

A LANDSCAPE.

The labors of the human architect were simulated everywhere. In some portions of the Rocy Mountains where I have traveled, such remembrances looming upon me suddenly in the depths of a trackless, silent wilderness, have been absolutely appalling. I have seemed to be standing alone on the tremendous places of the genii. Here, however, the likeness to conscious architecture was everywhere grotesque and beautiful. Crowning a low butte upon our west rose a splendid castellated pile which, with all my preparation for strange freaks of nature, I required some reasoning with myself to assure me was not the handiwork of man. There stood Windsor Castle, eleborated to the last detail of turrets, portals, deep embrasured windows, battlements, and bastions. If I had not sketched it I might say to the engravers who illustrates my travels, "Make me a rough lined copy of Winsor from any convenient picture of the facade," and he would have represented that rock for the instant recognition of any backwoodsman's boy.

Such a picture as the following can probably be witnessed nowhere else on the earth:

A NATURAL CEMETERY.

A few miles further on we struck "Monument" creek where Fremont camped for a considerable time during (I think) his second expedition. The name instantly began explaining itself. At every turn of the road some new surprise broke upon us. Here Greenwood or Laurel Hill gleamed through the trees—all the out cropping yellow conglomerate having been laterworked by the wind into Egyptian vaults, pyramid shafts, obelisks, and monuments of every size and style. A favorite form with the wind-sculptor was a shallow urn, erected on a fluted column, this shape being apparently explained on close inspection by the greater tenacity of the surface of the conglomerate through an excess of iron oxides in its composition, this portion yielding more slowly to attrition, while the more friable lime and sand in the lower portion of the block were rapidly cut away into roundness. We found it as difficult at first sight to conceive of nature as the sculptor of this cemetry as we had to acknowledge her architect of the castle.

GARDEN OF THE GODS.

As we whirled down the splendid floor of the valley (for, like all the roads in Colorado, it is rather floor than highway) we were closely walled upon the right and left by successive tabletets of red and creamy rock, thin strata of gorgeous colored schist, which the molten outburst of the granite sierra had raised from their original plans to an absolute perpendicular. We have nothing like these in the east. Metaphor alone describes them. They are not sandstone. They are a strange proclaim from the pottery of the gnomes, a composite rock, part clay, part lime, part flint-sand, the white a paste of girt, mixed with calcareous powder fine as gypsum dust, and indeed running into beautiful gypsum beds close by; the red still further complicated by mixtures of oxides, and smoothly ground aluminum. Fancy rock-strata, thus composed, rising abrutly from the flat 500 feet, precipitous on both their broadsides, and no thicker in proportion to their altitude than the plain tablets of a graveyard—fancy them still further polished by the whirling sand of this wind-swept territory, until their surfaces shine white marble or pure blood-red jasper, and their edges wrathed into all manner of curious profiles—here simulating a Griffin, here a Goddness of Liberty, here an eagle and a dolphin supporting a shield after the old heroic style and everywhere some strange likeness which needs no vivid imagination to decipher its meaning. Fancy two of the largest red tables set *vis-a-vis* to make a gateway whose lintels tower four hundred feet against the sky, framing a distant view of Pike's blue forehead between them, and ... of these vast ... channel out a ... , but expanding to a hall one hundred feet in length—then, if you can have imagined it, you will have the best idea which I can give you of the "Garden of the Gods." ... the valley through which we passed to Colorado City.

"Murder will Out."

E. C. Morris, a wealthy citizen of Madison ... has been arrested, charged with murdering a man nearly nine years ago. The arrest was made on the affidavit of E. C. Clark. The Illinois State *Register* gives the following particulars of the case:

In 1853, Clark and Morris were out hunting together, and Clark's testimony is that they came across a man in the woods, and that Morris drew up his gun and shot him. The two together then buried the murdered victim and took a solemn oath never to reveal the secret.—The oath has been kept for nearly nine years. But "murder will out." Clark's conscience continued to cry out against him and disturb him with visions of ghost by night, and compunctions of dread and horror by day. He could stand it no longer, and hence the oath bound secret, so long locked up in his troubled breast was published to the world.

Morris, now the murder has been exposed, accuses Clark of having committed the foul deed, but admits that he helped to bury the victim, and that they had sworn together never to reveal the secret. It is said that Morris and Clark recently quarreled about some business matters, and that Clark made the expose on that account.

After the preliminary examination before the justice of the peace, Clark and Morris both pointed out the place where they had buried the murdered man. His bones were found and exhumed. The name of the unfortunate victim has not yet been learned.

We have also heard that the murdered man was a kind of a railroad contractor, and that he had in his possession at the time of his death some $7,000, which was divided between them, but as to its correctness we cannot say.

DIPTHERIA.—As a number of cases of this distressing complaint have recently been reported in this neighborhood, the following receipt for its cure (from a physician who says that of 1,000 cases in which it has been used not a single patient has died,) may be of interest:

The treatment consists in thoroughly swabbing the back of the mouth and throat with a wash made thus: Table salt, 2 drachms; black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum, 1 drachm each, mix and pulverize, put into a teacup half filled with boiling water, stir well, and then fill up with good vinegar. Use every half hour, one, two and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply 1 oz. each of spirits turpentine, sweet oil, and aqua ammonia mixed, every four hours to the whole of the throat and to the whole of the breast bone, keeping flannel to the part affected.

AN IMBEDDED TOAD.—Not long since a workman engaged in laying the foundation wall of a building in Oil City Pa., broke a piece of the rock with his hammer, when, much to his astonishment, he discovered a live toad imbedded in the solid rock. The rock was a gray sandstone, and the toad was containedy in a cavity just large enough for his body. One of the hind feet was extended a short distance in the rear of his body. Just opposite this hole was another one of similar size, filled with yellow clay. The holes were not more than half an inch apart. The toad is of the ordinary size, as lively as a cricket, and one of the color of the stone from which it was taken.

The Louisville tobacco season for 1862 and 1863 closed on the 31st. The total sales amount to 26,712 hhds., which is an excess of 3,751 compared with the previous year. Planters have realized more money from their crops than ever before, and Louisville expects next year to take rank as the principal tobacco market in the world.

—So ignorant are some of the English peasantry that they took the recent earthquake for a sign that the world was coming to an end, and immediately packed up to emigrate to America to avoid the impending calamity.

A verdant youth went on a visit to his intended, and for a long time a great snow was falling, he took occasion to tell her that his father's sheep would all be undone. Well, said she, taking him by the hand, "I'll keep one of them."

Colt's armory made a gun a minute for ten hours a day during the month of October.

Jeff. Davis was heartily kissed on his arrival at Selma, Ala. by a rebel in petticoats.

[From The Atlantic Monthly.]

The Man Without a Country.

I suppose that very few casual readers of the "New York Herald" of August 13th, observed, in an obscure corner, among the "Deaths," the announcement,—

"NOLAN. Died, on board U. S. Corvette Levant, Lat. 2° 11' S., Long. 131° W., on the 11th of May, PHILLIP NOLAN."

I happened to observe it, because I was stranded, at the old Mission-House in Mackinac, waiting for a Lake Superior steamer which did not choose to come, and I was devouring, to the very stubble, all the current literature I could get hold of, even down to the deaths and marriages in the "Herald." My memory for names and people is good, and the reader will see, as he goes on, that I had reason enough to remember Phillip Nolan. There are hundreds of readers who would have paused at that announcement, if the officer of the Levant who reported it had chosen to make it thus:—"Died, May 11th, THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY." For it was as "The Man without a Country" that poor Phillip Nolan had generally been known by the officers who had him in charge during some fifty years, as, indeed, by all the men who sailed under them. I dare say there is many a man who has taken wine with him once a fortnight, in a three years' cruise, who never knew that his name was "Nolan," or whether the poor wretch had any name at all.

There can be no possible harm in telling this poor creature's story. Reason enough there has been till now, ever since Madison's Administration went out in 1817, for very strict secrecy, the secrecy of honor itself, among the gentlemen of the navy who have had Nolan in successive charge. And certainly it speaks well for the *esprit de corpse* of the profession and the personal honor of its members, that to the press this man's story has been wholly unknown,—and, I think, to the country at large also. I have reason to think, from some investigations I I made in the Naval Archives when I was attached to the Bureau of Construction, that every official report relating to him was burned when Ross burned the public buildings at Washington. One of the Tuckers, or possibly one of the Watsons, had Nolan in charge at the end of the war; and when, on returning from his cruise, he reported at Washington to one of the Crowninshields,—who was in the Navy Department when he came home,—he found that the Department ignored the whole business. Whether they really knew nothing about it, or whether it was a "*Non mi ricordo*," determined on as a piece of policy, I do not know. But this I do know, that since 1817, and possibly before, no naval officer has mentioned Nolan in his report of a cruise.

But, as I say, there is no need for secrecy any longer. And now the poor creature is dead, it seems to me worth while to tell a little of his story, by way of showing young Americans of to-day that it is to be

A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Phillip Nolan was as fine a young officer as there was in the "Legion of the West," as the Western division of our army was then called. When Aron Burr made his first dashing expedition down to New Orleans in 1805, at Fort Massac, or somewhere above on the river, he met, as the Devil would it, this gay, dashing, bright young fellow, at some dinner party, I think. Burr marked him, talked to him, walked with him, took him a day or two's voyage in his flatboat, and in short, fascinated him. For the next year, barrack life was very tame to poor Nolan. He occasionally availed of the permission the great man had given him to write to him. Long, high worded, stilted letters the poor boy wrote and rewrote and copied. But never a line did he have in reply from the gay deceiver. The other boys in the garrison sneered at him, because he sacrificed in this unrequited affection for a politician the time which they devoted to Monongahela, sledge, and high-low-jack. Bourbon, euchre, and poker were still unknown. But one day Nolan had his revenge. This time Burr came down the river, not as an attorney seeking a place for his office, but as a disguised conqueror. He had defeated I know not how many district-attorneys; he had dined at I know not how many public dinners, he

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had been heralded ... I know, ... Weekly Argus; and it was rather ... that he had an army behind him and an army before him. It was a great day—his arrival—to poor Nolan. Burr had not been at the fort an hour before he sent for him. That evening he asked Nolan to take him out in his skiff, to show him a canebrake or a cotton-wood tree, as he said,—really to seduce him; and by the time the sail was over, Nolan was enlisted body and soul. From that time, though he did not yet know it, he lived as A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

What Burr meant to do I know no more than you, dear reader. It is none of our business just now. Only when the grand catastrophe came, and Jefferson and the House of Virginia of that day undertook to break on the wheel all the possible Clarences of the then House of York, by the great treason trial at Richmond, some of the lesser fry of that distant Mississippi Valley, which was farther from us than Puget's Sound is to-day, introduced the like novelty on their provincial stage, and to while away the monotony of the summer at Fort Adams, got up, for *spectacles*, a string of court-martials on the officers there. One and another of the colonels and majors were tried, and, to fill out the list, little Nolan, against whom, Heaven knows there was evidence enough,—that he was sick of the service, had been willing to be false to it, and would have obeyed any order to march any-whither with any one who would follow him, had the order only been signed, "By command of His Exc. A. Burr." The courts dragged on. The big flies escaped,—rightly for all I know. Nolan was proven guilty enough, as I say, yet you and I would never have heard of him reader, but that, when the president of the court asked him at the close, whether he wished to say anything to show that he had always been faithful to the United States, he cried out, in a fit of frenzy,—

"D—n the United States! I wish that I may never hear of the United States again!"

I suppose he did not know how the words shocked old Colonel Morgan, who was holding the court. Half the officers who sat in it had served through the Revolution, and their lives, not to say their necks, had been risked for the very idea which he so cavalierly cursed in his madness. He, on his part, had grown up in the West of those days, in the midst of "Spanish plot," "Orleans plot," and all the rest. He had been educated on a plantation, where the finest company was a Spanish officer or a French merchant from Orleans. His education, such as it was, had been perfected in commercial expeditions to Vera Cruz, and I think he told me his father once hired an Englishman to be private tutor for a winter on the plantation. He had spent half his youth with an older brother, hunting horses in Texas; and, in a word, to him "United States" was scarcely a reality. Yet he had been fed by "United States" for all the years since he had been in the army. He had sworn on his faith as a Christian to be true to "United States." It was "United States" which gave him the uniform he wore, and the sword by his side. Nay, my poor Nolan, it was only because "United States" had picked you out first as one of her own confidential men of honor, that, "A. Burr, cared for you a straw more than for the flat-boat men who sailed his ark for him. I do not excuse Nolan; I only explain to the reader why he damned his country, and wished he might never hear her name again.

He never did hear her name but once again. From that moment, September 23, 1807, till the day he died, May 11, 1863, he never heard her name again.—For that half century and more he was a man without a country.

Old Morgan, as I said, was terribly shocked. If Nolan had compared George Washington to Benedict Arnold, or had cried, "God save King George," Morgan would not have felt worse. He called the court into his private room, and returned in fifteen minutes, with a face like a sheet, to say,—

"Prisoner, hear the sentence of the Court. The Court decides, subject to the approval of the President, that you never hear the name of the United States again."

Nolan laughed. But nobody else

laughed. Old Morgan was too solemn, and the whole room was hushed dead as night for a minute. Even Nolan lost his swagger in a moment. Then Morgan added,—

"Mr. Marshal, take the prisoner to Orleans in an armed boat, and deliver him to the naval commander there."

The Marshal gave his orders, and the prisoner was taken out of court.

"Mr. Marshal," continued old Morgan, "see that no one mentions the United States to the prisoner. Mr. Marshal, make my respects to Lieutenant Mitchell at Orleans, and request him to order that no one shall mention the United States to the prisoner while he is on board ship.—You will receive your written orders from the officer on duty this evening. The court is adjourned without day."

I have always supposed that Colonel Morgan himself took the proceedings of the court to Washington City, and explained them to Mr. Jefferson. Certain it is that the President approved them,—certain, that is, if I may believe the men who say they have seen his signature. Before the Nautilus got round from New Orleans to the Northern Atlantic coast with the prisoner on board, the sentence had been approved, and he was a man without a country.

The plan then adopted was substantially the same which was necessarily followed ever after. Perhaps it was suggested by the necessity of sending him by water from Fort Adams and Orleans. The Secretary of the Navy—it must have been the first Crowninshield, though he is a man I do not remember—was requested to put Nolan on board a Government vessel bound on a long cruise, and to direct that he should be only so far confined there as to make it certain that he never saw or heard of the country. We had a few long cruises then, and the navy was very much out of favor; and as almost all of this story is traditional, as I have explained, I do not know certainly what his first cruise was. But the commander to whom he was intrusted—perhaps it was Tingey or Shaw, though I think it was one of the younger men,—we are all old enough now—regulated the etiquette and the precautions of the affair, and according to his scheme they were carried out, I suppose, till Nolan died.

When I was second officer of the Intrepid, some thirty years after, I saw the original paper of instructions. I have been sorry ever since that I did not copy the whole of it. It ran, however, pretty much in this way:—

"*Washington*" (with the date, which must have been late in 1807.)

"Sir,—You will receive from Lt. Neale the person of Phillip Nolan, late a Lieutenant in the United States Army.

"This person on his trial by court martial expressed with an oath the wish that he might 'never hear of the United States again.'

"The Court sentenced him to have his wish fulfilled. For the present, the execution of the order is intrusted by the President to this department.

"You will take the prisoner on board your ship, and keep him there with such precautions as shall prevent his escape.

"You will provide him with such quarters, rations, and clothing as would be proper for an officer of his late rank, if he were a passenger on your vessel on the business of his Government.

"The gentlemen on board will make any arrangements agreeable to themselves regarding his society. He is to be exposed to no indignity of any kind, nor is he ever unnecessarily to be reminded that he is a prisoner.

"But under no circumstances is he ever to hear of his country or to see any information regarding it; and you will specially caution all the officers under your command to take care, that, in the various indulgences which may be granted, this rule, in which his punishment is involved, shall not be broken.

"It is the intention of the Government that he shall never again see the country which he has disowned. Before the end of your cruise you will receive orders which will give effect to this intention.

"Res'y. yours,
"W. Southard, for the Sec'y. of the Navy."

If I had only preserved the whole of this paper, there would be no break in the beginning of my sketch of this story.—For Captain Shaw, if it was he, handed it to his successor in the charge, and he to his, and I suppose the commander of the Levant has it to-day as his authority for keeping this man in this mild custody.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Jefferson's Descendents.—Hon. Henry S. Randall, of Courtland Village, N. Y., and author of a "Life of Jefferson," writing to a friend at Columbus, says:

Alas how his descendants are divided in this war! All his grandsons go with the South. George Wythe Randolph, the Confederate Secretary of War, is one of these—misled on this question, but a noble man. So is the older brother, Thomas J. Randolph. Dr Ben Randolph I never met. All his grand daughters but one (she is a resident of New York) are firmly for the Union, and so are their husbands, where they were married. Two of them have sons in the army—who are liable any day to meet their kinsman in battle. N. P. Trist, who married Virginia Randolph, is a devoted Union man. He has a daughter married to a Confederate. She stands up resolutely for the Union, and would if the scaffold was before her.

—Counterfeit twenty dollar bills of the greenback denomination are in circulation. Look out.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

To Maintain the Constitution & Restore the Union

Saturday, : : : : Dec. 5, 1863.

Grant's Victory.

In speaking of the great success of our army at Chattanooga, the N. Y. *World* justly says: "Not only has Chickamauga proved to be a barren victory for the rebels, but the concentration of all their available forces to retake Chattanooga and recover Tennessee, is abortive, and their desperate effort has resulted only in such a demonstration of their weakness as must dispirit and dishearten their people. It is evident that the resources of the rebels are rapidly approaching exhaustion. The inability of Gen. Johnston to collect, last summer, anything like a respectable force for the relief of Pemberton, during the many weeks he was besieged in Vicksburg, was significant; but the fact that in all the time that has intervened since the battle of Chickamauga the rebels have been unable, though putting forth their utmost energies, to collect a sufficient body of forces to hold the mountain ridges on which they were so strongly posted before Chattanooga, is a conspicuous display of weakness that must hasten the downfall of the rebellion."

Hon. Mat. H. Carpenter on True Democracy.

The following extracts are taken from a letter written by the eloquent Mat. Carpenter, of Milwaukee, to Mr. Sheahan, of the Chicago *Post*, reading that gentleman a wholesome lecture upon his inconsistency, in claiming to be a "War Democrat" and at the same time acting with the anti-War or "peace" party:

My dear Sheahan the master of such a harp as yours should tune his instrument to some more hopeful strain. The leader from which the above quotations are made, is one prolonged, ever recurring dirge of death; it heightens no man's joy, it gives promise of no good things to come. It is enough to know that blind guides must fall into the pit with those who follow them? Have we no desire to make safe progress? The foolish virgins were excluded from the marriage feast, but did that exonerate them for not having awaited the bridegroom with lamps trimmed and burning? "The soul that sinneth, it shall die," but is there neither desire in us, nor obligation upon us, to struggle for an immortal life?

True, the Democratic party will be beaten when it goes wrong; but ought we not to have a Democratic party going right? I regret as much as you the dismemberment of the party, and would avoid it; but how is this to be done? By lopping off the dead members, or by uniting the living and the dead in an indissoluble bond of horror and decay?—I admit with you that our fight should be in and not against the Democratic party; that we should save, not destroy; but how is this to be done, if we submit to the leadership of the *Times*, contenting ourselves with the sad reflection, that as everything is going wrong, it will fail. If it fail, what will become of Democracy in the meantime? Democracy is worthless unless it can succeed and put its principles in operation in the administration of our public affairs.

I know nothing of those who called the Chicago Convention, if called to injure the democracy and aid the Republicans as a party. I am as much opposed to it as you are; but if its objects be to make preliminary arrangements for united and effective action by all the live, loyal democrats of the whole country, I am for it hand and heart. Such an organization perfected, the door is open for uniting the two wings of the party upon the only possible common ground. We are all Democrats, and entertain the common faith; except that one is loyal, unconditionally, and the men of the other wing, in your own language, "have been fighting as bravely as they dare at home here for the success of the rebellion." We can never muffle our love of country to join them; they can join us in full communion by simply quickening theirs. Upon this vital point there can be no compromise. They can join us and live, we can join them and die; the remaining alternative is for us to organize and live without them; and let them die without us.

Operations at Chattanooga.

Some of the most brilliant achievements of the war have recently transpired.—Early Monday morning of last week, Gen. Grant's army, by corps, was put in motion, and by a series of brilliant and successful movements, Bragg was driven from Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Fighting Joe Hooker on the right, flanked Lookout, and captured it opening the river and railroad to Chattanooga. On the east Sherman crossed the Tennessee above Missionary Ridge between that and the Chickamauga and marching along in the valley east of the ridge, attacked in succession the enemy's fortified positions on the succession of hills.

In the meantime Hooker swept around to the south, to the enemy's left, and toward the position on Mission Ridge, to which our army fell back on Thursday night, after the battle of Chickamauga.—Grant marched direct from Chattanooga, between the ranges toward the enemy's center. These operations appear to have occupied three days resulting in a complete victory, won by skillful strategy and heroic fighting, with a loss on our side small compared with that of the enemy, and with the important results achieved.

Our captures of guns, stores and prisoners are very large, and the advantages gained are of such a character as to place the rebel armies under Bragg and Longstreet in a most perilous position. Longstreet will be compelled to retreat hastily from before Knoxville, and Bragg from before Chattanooga, which will permit the victorious armies of Grant and Burnside to move at once into what Jeff. Davis calls the vitals of the Confederacy.

The Army of the Potomac is also in motion, stripped of all encumbrances and eager to emulate the glorious achievements of the armies in Tennessee.

Headquarters have received a dispatch from General Grant, dated Chattanooga, Nov. 27th, 10 A. M., stating that the route of the enemy is complete. They are found everywhere. He thinks Bragg's loss of artillery is fully 60 pieces.

A large number of prisoners have been captured. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning.

Grant says in his dispatch he starts for there in a few hours.

Telegraphic Correspondence Cin. Commercial.

Particulars of the Escape of John Morgan and Six other Rebel Officers from the Ohio Penitentiary.

FIRST DISPATCH.

Columbus, Nov. 28th.

Major General John Morgan and six of his officers, Captaines Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, Haines, Lockersmith and Magee, escaped from the Penitentiary this morning, between two o'clock and daylight.

John Morgan, on retiring, changed with his brother Dick from the top cell to the lower tier. The floor of the lower cell is two and a half inches thick, in which a hole was cut, running to the main wall around the Penitentiary. This wall was cut under, and the party escaped into the open country. The night was dark, and a heavy rain was falling. All efforts are being made by the authorities for their recapture.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Columbus, Sunday, Nov. 28.—10 p. m.

Since my dispatch of yesterday, nothing further has transpired in regard to the escape of General Morgan and his six companions. Not the slightest clue has been discovered of their whereabouts or of the route they have taken. Every precaution, however, has been taken for their capture.

The Governor has telegraphed all the military committees of the State to arouse their several counties, and Colonel Parrott, the Provost Marshal General of the State, has notified in like manner every Provost Marshal within his jurisdiction to scour their several districts thoroughly. The most plausible theory mentioned here is that they escaped in time to take the Cincinnati train, *via.* Dayton, which started from Columbus at 2 o'clock A. M., on Friday night. That their escape was connived at by sympathizers there is little doubt, although no positive proof has been discovered. A searching investigation will be made, on the part of both the civil and military authorities. The manner of their escape was ingenious, but, after all, simple enough, based on the almost certain theory that they were correctly informed as to the ground they had to work through.

The six officers who escaped with Morgan were confined in the lower range of cells; as was also Dick Morgan, brother of the celebrated bandit. They, by the patient labor of nearly four weeks, by means of small pocket knives dug through the floors of their cells, composed of about one foot of stone and brick down into a four foot sewer. Two weeks since one of the escaped prisoners asked the guard for a few boards to cover the bottom of their cells, giving, as an excuse, that the damp stone was injuring their health. Their unsuspicious guard granted the request. These were used to cover up the holes they were cutting.

On the night of their final escape, on retiring to their several cells, Dick Morgan managed to change with his brother John, from the lower to the upper tier.—After getting into the sewer, they crawled to the heavy grating and masonry, at its mouth, and found that they could not escape by that route. They, however, made a hole upward, to a heavy pile of coal, which rolled in on them to such an extent that they were forced to go farther back into the yard. They then excavated the soft earth clear under the main wall of the prison, and so correctly was the distance calculated that they came out into the open roadway one foot from the foundation. One of the party, Captain Hines, was by trade a brick-mason, and seems to have had the management of the whole affair. A note, signed by that worthy, written in a fine commercial hand, was left behind, addressed to Captain Merion, Warden of the Penitentiary:

"Castle Merion, Cell No. 20, November 27, 1863. Commencement, November 4, 1863. Conclusion, November 20, 1863. Number of hours for labor per day, 3; tools, 2, and small knives *La Patience est amor mais son fruit est doux.* By order of my six honorable confederates.

"T. HENRY HINES,
Captain C. S. A.

Public opinion is divided as to where the blame rests. It lies between the Warden and military authorities. It is proper to state, however, that for the last two weeks, several of the most prominent copperheads of the State have been here, putting up at the principal hotels, laying their heads together by day and night, without any visible reason therefor. At this hour, ten o'clock, the Governor and his Secretaries are in the Executive Chamber, telegraphing to all parts of the State, and on hand to receive the earliest intelligence of the capture of any of the gang.

X.

Great Western Sanitary Fair.—This fair, in aid of the Cincinnati branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, will be opened with appropriate ceremonies on Monday, the 21st day of December, 1863, and continue throughout the holidays. Arrangements have been made on the most extensive scale for the collecting and disposing of every article of a saleable nature which may be contributed. Contributions from far and wide will be thankfully received, whether of money or the productions of farmers, manufactures, machinists, mechanics, merchants, clothiers, jewelers, milliners or gardeners. Contributions of music, decorations, curiosities of every sort—contributions of lectures, concerts and dramatic or other benefits, and to give efficiency to all, a general contribution of the influence of the press, in furthering the effort.

Any thing, in short, which can be used in any department of the fair, adding beauty, interest or profit, or which can be used as materiel by the Sanitary Commission, will be acceptable. Everything has been arranged to make this fair one of the most attractive, and surely the patriotic object thereof should enlist the hearty co-operation of every citizen. Let Indiana respond nobly in this as she has on other like occasions.

The ladies making preliminary arrangements for the Great Western Sanitary Fair, to be held at Cincinnati, on the date indicated, hope that all the ladies of the North, as well as all the loyal men, will co-operate with them in this great effort to minister to the comfort of their kindred—fathers, brothers, husbands and sons—in the camp and in the field, exposed not only to the imminent and terrible casualties of battle, but also to hunger and thirst, sickness and death, away from home, friends and kindred, with no mother's or sister's hand to smooth their pillows, nor sympathizing hearts to cheer and comfort them in their hours of anguish and sorrow.—[State Sentinel.

Great Loss of the 15th Indiana.

The 15th Indiana was in the recent battle at Chattanooga, and according to a dispatch received in this city yesterday by Mr. Wm. Ward, lost heavily. The dispatch was as follows:

Chattanooga, Nov. 26.

Mr. Wm. Ward:

The 15th Indiana lost one hundred and ninety nine men, I was not hurt.

Lieut. M. WALKER.

—[Lafayette Journal.

Federal Loss at Chattanooga.

A Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Times says: The official statement of our losses at Chattanooga in killed and wounded, on the 23d, 24th and 35th, at the storming of Lookout Mountain, were 3,000, and at the assault on Mission Ridge about 200. Our wounded are all under cover and well cared for.

The amount of travel through Chicago during the past summer and autumn was unprecedented The Times says Chicago's ninety-four hotels are now and have been for some months, crowded to the brim, and every train running in and out of the city is filled with passengers.

R. BUMPUS,

Carriage and Wagon Maker, north of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. 4—38

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administratorix of the Estate of Anthony Spangler, deceased, late of DeKalb County, Indiana.

EMMA SPANGLER, Admr'x.

Dec. 5, 1863. [38w3 $2,00.]

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Adminis.rator of the Estate of James Bell, deceased, late of DeKalb County, Indiana. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent. ROBERT BELL, Administrator.

Dec. 5, 1863. [38w3 $2,00.]

NOTICE

IS hereby given that my wife Margaret has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. All persons therefore are hereby forbid trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contraction after the date of this notice.

SAMUEL C. WEAVER.

Dec. 5, 1863. [38w3pd.]

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Anthony Spangler, deceased, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, will offer at Public Sale, on

Saturday, the 26th Day of December, 1863,

at the residence of the decedent, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, all the personal property of said decedent, (not taken by the Widow) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Wagons, Buggys, Farming Utensils, and various other articles. Terms: Sums of Three Dollars and under, cash.—On sums over Three Dollars a credit of nine months will be given, by the purchaser giving note with interest and surety, and waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

EMMA SPANGLER, Admr'x.

Dec. 5, 1863. [38w3 $3,00.]

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of digestion, and excite the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits,

In one of which the Patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,

BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,

Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.* A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females—Females—Females.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leuchorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

Secret Diseases

In all their Stages. At little Expense.
Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience.
And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and worn-out Matter.*

Thousands upon Thousands who have been the Victims of Quacks, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE from whatever cause originating and no matter HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases for which it is Recommended.*

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications,

Cures Guaranteed! Advice Gratis!!

Address letters for information to

H. B. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST,

104 South Tenth-st., bel. Chestnut, Phila.

HELMBOLD'S *Medical Depot,*
HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse,*

594 Broadway, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits and Unprincipled Dealers who endeavor to dispose *"of their own"* and *"other" articles on the reputation attained by* Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,
" " Extract Buchu,
" " " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no Other.

Cut out the Advertisement and send for it.

4—36ly *And avoid Imposition and Exposure.*

NEW AND SECOND HAND SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP, AT THE

New-York Safe Depot,

71 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

S. A. GREGG.

Size and Prices of LILLIE'S Fire-proof Safes.

OUTSIDE.

	Height.	Width.	Depth.
No. 1	24	20	20
No. 2	26	22	24
No. 3	30	24	24
No. 4	32	28	24
No. 5	24	31	24
No. 6	40	31	24

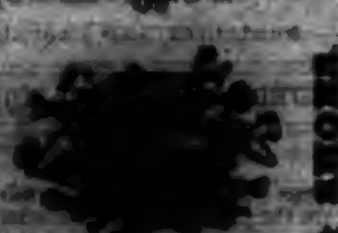
INSIDE.

	Height.	Width.	Depth.
No. 1	17	11	12
No. 2	19½	12½	12
No. 3	21	15	12
No. 4	22	16	13
No. 5	24	21	14
No. 6	31	21	15

	Price.
No. 1	$50 00
No. 2	60 00
No. 3	70 00
No. 4	85 00
No. 5	100 00
No. 6	115 00

EXTRA FINE Calf Boot, home made, for $5,50, at F. & C. RAUT'S

Immense Arrival
of



F. & C. RAUT,
AT THE
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,

The Very Latest
WAR NEWS
IS THAT WE HAVE ON HAND THE
Largest Stock of
BOOTS
AND
SHOES;
of all Styles
In Northern Indiana.
CHEAP!

We employ experienced and competent workmen, and manufacture to order Boots and Shoes, neat and substantial. We warrant all of our work.

Call and See
F. & C. RAUT.
Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

BOOKS
and
STATIONARY.

J. W. CASE,
No. 1, Rhode's Block,
keeps constantly on hand
An elegant stock of
BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
CAP, NOTE & LETTER PAPER.
PENS INK & PEN HOLDERS, &c.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!
Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

GRISWOLD'S
HACK LINE!
Between
AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.
THREE TRIPS PER WEEK

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1.25.

This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

Office: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Mayor House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.
Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 4tf

GEORGE WAGGONER,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
BOOKS & STATIONARY,
and Yankee Notions.

Also all the best
PATENT MEDICINES
of the country.

Stock well kept up, and sells as low as any other store of the kind in the county.

Auburn, Oct. 25, 1863. tf

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Ira W. Pryor, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry at the late residence of the decedent, all the personal property of said decedent, consisting of Farming Implements, Household Goods, one Violin and various other articles. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m., of

Saturday, the 19th Day of December, 1863.

Terms—Sums not exceeding Three Dollars, cash; over Three Dollars a credit of six months will be given by purchaser giving note according to law. ALBERT PRYOR, Administrator.

J. B. [illegible], Att'y for Estate.

Nov. 28, 1863. [36w3 $2,00.]

INSURE WITH
THE ÆTNA,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

J. C. WINSLOW, Agent,
WATERLOO CITY, IND.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

THE NEW ERA.

☞ We have removed our office to the room adjoining [illegible]'s Boot and Shoe Store, where we shall be happy to receive calls from friends and patrons.

CALL FOR THE BEST.—When you purchase an article that is cheap, of which but little is used, always call for the best, for the difference in cost between that and an inferior article will be insignificant.—Call for DeLand's Chemical Saleratus, and having once procured it you will call for no other. The grocers all have it, or should.

THE MARKETS.—Auburn, December 8.—Wheat, $1,15 @ $1,00; Clover Seed, $6,50; Flour, $6,50; Oats, 50c; Corn, new, 75c; old, $1,00; Potatoes, 75c; Butter, 20c; Eggs, 12½c.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
A Magazine of Literature, Art and Politics,
IS UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED AS
THE BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE!

THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME

Of the "Atlantic" commences with the number for January, 1864. Its commencement affords the Publishers an occasion to say that the "Atlantic" has attained a circulation and prosperity never equalled by any American magazine of its class.

The prosperity of the "Atlantic" enables its conductors to employ the most eminent talent of the country in its columns. All the best known writers in American literature, contributing constantly to its pages, give it the sole right to be known as our national magazine. Its staff comprises the following names among its leading contributors:

James Russell Lowell, Henry W. Longfellow, Louis Agassiz, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Charles Sumner, Robert Dale Owen, George W. Curtis, C. C. Hazewell, T. W. Higginson, author of "Margret Howth," Mrs. Julia W. Howe, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, T. Buchanan Read, Oliver W. Holmes, John G. Whittier, Gail Hamilton, E. P. Whipple, Bayard Taylor, Charles E. Norton, Francis Parkman, John G. Palfrey, George S. Hillard, Henry Giles, Walter Mitchell, Henry T. Tuckerman, John Weiss, Frederic Wagland, Jr., William C. Bryant, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Harriet Martineau, "Ik Marvel" David A. Wasson, "The Country Parson," Rose Terry, Harriet E. Prescott, Robert T. S. Lowell, J. T. Trowbridge, Josiah P. Quincy, Prof. A. D. White, Edward E. Hale, F. Sheldon.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 1864 will be in no wise inferior to the previous volumes, but it will be the constant aim of the Publishers to advance the high standard already established for the magazine. In furtherance of this aim, they have secured for their new volume several FEATURES OF PECULIAR INTEREST!

TERMS.—The "Atlantic" is for sale by all Book and Periodical Dealers. Price, 25 cents a number. Subscriptions for the year, $3.00, postage paid. CLUB PRICES.—Two Copies for one year, $5.00, and each additional subscription at the same rate; and an Extra Copy gratis for every Club of Ten Subscribers; or Eleven Copies for $25.00.

In all Clubs, subscribers pay their own postage, 24 cents a year.

Specimen numbers sent GRATIS on receipt of four cents for postage.

Ticknor & Fields, Publishers,
135 Washington St., Boston

The war in Tennessee and from below Chattanooga gives no new phases.

TORONTO, Dec. 2, 1863.—The report that Morgan is in Toronto is doubtful. If in Canada he is keeping quiet, but it is not generally believed that he is here.—It was reported in London he had reached Windsor.

—James Reynolds, now Sheriff at Vincennes, Ind, was arrested at Cincinnati on Saturday night last on the charge of robbing the safe of the Adams Express Company at Vincennes, three years ago, of $32,000.

Mr. Reynolds was tried for the same offense soon after the robbery and was honorably acquitted.

—There has been 225,012,000 francs spent by the French Government since 1852 in beautifying Paris.

☞ SHAKE AND BURN! Shake & Burn!! Shake and Burn!!!

This is the life of agony endured by the sufferer from Fever and Ague. He wanders like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment he may be prostrated, and therefore disinclined to give any serious attention to business. This is the condition of thousands in town and country. It is no exaggeration to say that Fever and Ague kills more people than any twenty other diseases in America. For a sure and speedy cure of this terrible affliction, we take great pleasure in recommending HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which have already achieved a wide reputation for rapid and powerful effects in renovating the system prostrated by this disease.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. 5ms1

ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS. It has long been the aim of physicians to find a combination of medicines having the requisite stimulating and tonic properties to relieve and cure the common complaints of Billiousness, Liver disorders, Languor, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, &c., which are the diseases incident to this climate. That remedy has been discovered by Dr. Roback, and in thousands of cases the merits of his Bitters have been tested in the above complaints, and there is but one voice from the people, and that is in favor of these truly wonderful Stomach Bitters. We advise all who are afflicted and need an agreeable tonic for the troubles above indicated, to commence at once using these Bitters. See Advertisement. 34w4

Dr. Dodge's [illegible]

[illegible]

Call at Auburn, from 1 till 5 p. m., on Friday Nov. 27, Jan. 22, March 18, May 14, July 9, and Sept. 4.

At Waterloo City, Lent's Hotel, on Saturdays, from 6 to 11 a. m., Nov. 28, Jan. 23, March 20, May 15, July 10, and Sept. 4.

At Angola, on Mondays from 3 to 6 p. m., Nov. 30, Jan. 25, March 22, May 17, July 12, and Sept. 6.

At Norristown, on Tuesday from 8 to 11 a. m., Dec. 1, Jan 26, March 23, May 18, July 13, and Sept. 7.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4—9

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1863-4 Winter Arrangement. 1863-4

On and after Nov. 16th, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at......4:18 a. m. and 2:37 p. m
Arrive Toledo at.......9:00 a. m. and 7:35 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at......10:49 p. m. and 2:37 p. m
Arrive Chicago at......................6:00 a. m.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarnia, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine and Three Rivers.

AT ELKHART With Trains for Goshen, Ligonier, Kendalville and Stations on Air Line Road

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. ☞ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. ☞ Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

H. H. PORTER, *Gen. Superintendent.*
D. R. RIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

PERU & INDIANAPOLIS

RAILROAD.

1863. New Arrangement. 1863.

NEW ROUTE TO CHICAGO VIA KOKOMO.

32 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1863, trains will be run as follows:

A Chicago Express Train will leave Indianapolis at 12:35 P. M., arrive at Kokomo at 3:10 P. M., in time to make close connection with train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for Logansport, Valparaiso and Chicago, and arrive at Peru at 4:20 P. M.

Returning, the same train will leave Peru at 1:20 A. M., making close connections with the night train from Chicago, and arrive at Indianapolis at 5:20 A. M.

A Mail Train will leave Indianapolis at 4:25 P. M., stopping at all stations and arriving at Peru in time to make connections with the trains on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, for Wabash, Huntington, Fort Wayne, Toledo and Detroit.

A Chicago Express train will leave Indianapolis at 8:20 P. M., making close connections at Kokomo with train for Logansport, Valparaiso and Chicago, and arrive at *Peru* at 1:08 A. M. in time to make connection with trains going East and West on the Toledo and Wabash Railway.

Returning the same train will leave Peru at 12:15 P. M., making close connection at Kokomo with the trains on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. from Chicago, Valparaiso and Logansport, and arrive at Indianapolis at 4:10 P. M., in time to connect with the evening trains for Cincinnati, Louisville and other points.

DAVID MACY,
General Ag't and Supt.
V. T. MALOTT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CHEAP CLOTHING!

IN STORE — NEW ARRIVALS

S. FISHER, South-East corner Wayne and Railroad streets, opposite Winslow's Drug Store.

Waterloo City, Indiana.

Has received a very large stock of the latest Spring styles of

CLOTHING,
CASSIMERS,
VESTINGS,
HATS & CAPS,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
CRAVATS,

Furnishing Goods, &c.

THE PUBLIC

Is well aware that in respect to the

QUALITY OF GOODS,
FIT AND FINISH,
LOW PRICES,
FASHIONABLE STYLES, &C.,

The undersigned has ALWAYS OFFERED the greatest INDUCEMENTS. The incredulous are hereby invited to

GIVE HIM A CALL.

Gentlemen wishing spring and summer suits, will find these representations correct, and they will still find the services of Messrs. FISHER and REUSCH, mechanics of acknowledged superiority.

WHILE THE WAR LASTS!

Rest assured that Prices will be made to suit the times. 22tf. S. FISHER.

HAIL! ALL HAIL!!

NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

IN WATERLOO CITY.

EATON & CARR, Have just received their new

SPRING GOODS.

They have a full stock of Goods, which they are selling very

Cheap for Cash or Ready Pay!

They keep their stock full at all times, and you can rely upon getting what you want there, and at a

☞ LOW PRICE!

Our stock consists

DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKREY,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

You can always

GET GOOD BARGAINS,

At their Store, as they never allow themselves to be UNDERSOLD when you pay cash.

EATON & CARR.
Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf.

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

Apothecaries' Hall;

WATERLOO CITY, DEKALB CO., IND.
J. U. WINSLOW, Proprietor.

KEROSENE OIL,

LINSEED OIL.
SPERM OIL,
AND VINEGAR.

ALCOHOL,

By the barrel, or less quantity.

White Lead,

VARNISH,
TURPENTINE,
NAPTHA.

QUININE,

OPIUM,
MORPHENE,
CREAM-TARTER.

PURE WINES.

French, Swedish and American (Catawba)

BRANDIES;

Together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

SOLD AS LOW AS IN FORT WAYNE.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

☞ *Be careful to buy only the genuine.* ☞ [7

☞ BOOTS & SHOES

AT

DANIEL TILL'S

WATERLOO CITY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Waterloo City, Auburn, and vicinity, that I am in receipt of a stock of

CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS & SHOES,
FOR THE
Spring & Summer Trade

which I am selling at very low prices.

Also LEATHER of all descriptions, and SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS.

I would also call attention to My Own Manufacture, having spared no pains in securing the services of the BEST MECHANICS in the country, I am prepared to do custom work of all descriptions, warranted to suit or no sale. Give me a call and see for yourselves.

D. TILL,
Waterloo City.
May 23, 1863.—tf.

THE

NEW YORK STORE!

WATERLOO CITY.

G. W. TROUT takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends in Auburn and surrounding country, a

Great Reduction in Prices of

Domestics

Cotton Goods

As well as all kinds of Foreign

DRY GOODS,

And invites an inspection of his immense stock of *Shawls*, Mantles,

DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS,

Housekeeping Goods, Fancy articles, Hosiery Goods, &c., &c. G. W. TROUT.
May 23, 1863.—23tf.

THE GREAT

American Tea Company

51 Vesey Street, New York;

Since its organization, has created a new era in the history of

Wholesaling Teas in this Country,

They have introduced their selections of TEAS, and are selling them at not over

Two Cents per pound above Cost,

never deviating from the ONE PRICE asked.

Another peculiarity of the Company is that their Tea Taster not only devotes his time to the selection of their TEAS as to quality, value, and particular styles for particular localities of country, but he helps the Tea buyer to choose out of their enormous stock such Teas as are best adapted to his particular wants, and not only this, but points out to him the best bargains.

It is easy to see the incalculable advantage a Tea Buyer has in this establishment over all others.

If he is no judge of Tea, or the Market, if his time is valuable, he has all the benefits of a well organized system of doing business, of an immense capital, of the judgment of a professional Tea Taster, and the knowledge of superior salesmen.

This enables all Tea buyers—no matter if they are thousands of miles from this market—to purchase on as good terms here as the New York merchants.

Parties can order Teas and will be served by us as well as though they came themselves, being sure to get original packages, true weights and tares; and the Teas are Warranted as represented.

We issue a Price List of the Company's Teas, which will be sent to all who order it; comprising

HYSON, YOUNG HYSON,
IMPERIAL, GUN POWDER,
OOLONG, TWANKY and SKIN,
SOUCHONG, ORANGE,
HYSON PEKOE.

☞ JAPAN TEA ☜

Of every description, colored and uncolored.

This list has each kind of Tea divided into Four Classes, namely: CARGO, high CARGO, FINE, FINEST, that every one may understand from description and the prices annexed that the Company are determined to undersell the whole Tea trade. We guarantee to sell all our Teas at not over TWO CENTS (.02 Cents) per pound above cost, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying Enormous Profits.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 51 Vesey Street, New York.

n29ms8

TISH WANG,

THE GREAT CHINESE REMEDY FOR SECRET DISEASES.

ONE BOX WILL PERFORM A CURE.

Ingredients purely vegetable; pleasant to the taste; has no bad odor, and may be carried in the vest pocket without fear of detection. Price $1 per box, sent post paid to any address by

J. J. KROMER, 403 Chestnut st., Phila.
Circulars sent free. 29ms8

JOB WORK

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

DR. ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS ARE NOT TO BE EXCELLED AS A STOMACHIC AND *Regulator* OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

These Bitters

are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great Regulator of the system.

In the Billious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilious Fever,
Fever and Ague,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Jaundice,
Kidney Complaints,

and all diseases of a similar nature.

These Bitters

are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them

Highly Tonic.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the poor man's Friend.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the rich man's Solace and Comfort.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
invigorate the weak and debilitated.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
drive away melancholy and make Life enjoyable.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a fac-simile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeiters. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

C. W. Roback, Proprietor, No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FOR SALE BY
Geo. Waggoner,
AUBURN, IND.

MILLINERY!

MRS. R. C. DEMMING

would inform the ladies of Auburn and vicinity that she has opened out a

MILLINERY STORE

In Ward's building, and respectfully asks their patronage. Everything in the line of

Millinery Goods,

constantly on hand, and of the LATEST FASHIONS. Especial attention is called to her stock of BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, LACE and BORDERS, FLOWERS, SKIRT HOOKS, etc.

A call is solicited from those wishing any thing in the line of Millinery and dress-making done in a neat manner and Latest Style.

MRS. R. C. DEMMING.
Auburn, Oct. 24, 1863. 33tf

STEEL PLOWS
At Beyer & Co's. City. Waterloo.

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton St., Brooklyn, New York. v4—9

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative of wonderful efficacy in in diseases of the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistible as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, *deservedly popular* with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Prepared by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere. 4—25

$100 REWARD!!

For a Medicine that will Cure

Tickling in the Throat,
Coughs,
Influenza,
Whooping Cough,
OR RELIEVE CONSUMPTIVE COUGH,
As quick as

Coe's Cough Balsam.

Over Five Thousand Bottles

have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from eminent physicians who have used it in their practice, and given it pre-eminence over any other compound

IT DOES NOT DRY UP A COUGH,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

Two or Three Doses will invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A half bottle has often completely cured the most

STUBBORN COUGH!!

and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of Croup we will guarantee a Cure if taken in season.

No Family Should be Without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being Only 25 Cents.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this, knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

C. G. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, New Haven, Ct.

Lord & Smith,
General Western Agents,
85ms8 23 Lake Street, Chicago.

THE NEW ERA.

THE PLATFORM OF THE Union War Democracy!!

1. [illegible] ...cratic principles, [illegible] which we stand pledged, [illegible] of us to repudiate the doctrine [illegible] and all sympathy with the [illegible] our un[illegible] support [illegible] and its [illegible] trial of [illegible] present rebellion [illegible].

2. [illegible] the Democracy has been to bow to the will of the [illegible] election of a President of obnoxious opinions and sentiments [illegible] cause for Secession, and is no proper justifiable excuse [illegible] the National Constitution.

3. [illegible] up the Union of democratic States, and to establish aristocracy, was deliberately planned and executed by those who broke up and purposely defeated the Democratic party. We have no apologies to offer for the acts of the traitors who declares that the election of Mr. Lincoln would be a good cause for secession, disunion and revolution; and we denounce all organizations that oppose, or fail with their whole strength to support the war and crush out the rebellion as anti-democratic, fanatic and treasonable.

4. That the causeless attack by the rebellion upon the integrity of the Union established by our Revolutionary fathers under which we have received so many blessings, is a war upon the principles of civil liberty, and must be overthrown to preserve the institutions of freedom and our example and hope for freedom.

5. That whenever the people of any of the rebellious States deluded into secession, lay down their arms and consent to return to the Union, obey the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, they should be recognized as citizens and protected in their Constitutional rights.

6. That, amid the trials of the times, the friends of organized civil liberty should show that our Government has and will use the power to put down all mobs and other unlawful combinations to resist the laws enacted to raise men and means to suppress this rebellion and duty to Democratic institutions requires an unhesitating exercise of that power.

7. That upon the interference of any foreign power sympathizing with this rebellion of the aristocracy, and seeking to overthrow the institutions of democratic liberty, we appeal to our Government to meet such interference with war, and we pledge ourselves to sustain without faltering our Government in the struggle.

8. That while the people have poured forth their blood and treasure in support of the institutions and government of freemen, our authorities both State and National, are imperiously required to sternly rebuke all neglect, to faithfully apply the public monies and sustain the public credit, to hold all to a strict accountability, to suppress all lavish expenditures, and more than all, the spirit of speculation, bleeding the Treasurer and demoralizing the people, and to visit swift and condign punishment, on all speculators and peculators upon the money and means of the people now suffering innumerable privations in their devotion to the country.

9. That the Democracy of Indiana cherish with feelings of the highest gratification and admiration the brave and noble bearing of the sons of Indiana who have volunteered in the trying service of their country, and of the soldiers and seamen of the United States battling with heroic valor for the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and Union of these States, and pledge [illegible] our warmest gratitude, affection and support.

10. That our volunteers, impelled by convictions of patriotic duty, to leave their homes and families for the privations and diseases of the camp and perils of battle and guerrilla warfare, have lost none of their rights and privileges as fellow citizens, and [illegible] laws, for a modification to receive their votes, should be made, and, situated as they are, in the face of the rebellion to see its enormities, their voices should be potential upon the best mode and means for its suppression and the restoration of peace.

11. That we denounce as treasonable and dangerous to the peace of society, all secret political societies organized to resist the laws and to give aid and comfort to the rebellion.

12. That we will sustain the integrity and credit of the National and State governments, and we denounce the State Agent, Auditor and Treasurer, for their willingness to repudiate the public debt and sacrifice the honor and credit of the State to minister to partisan aggrandizement and private emolument.

Resolved, That while we join hands with all loyal men in support of our government in the present crisis, and have no separate party action to embarrass our authorities, but seek to add strength and energy in suppressing the rebellion, we desire to meet and consult together, and for that purpose authorize the Chair to appoint a committee of one from each Congressional District, including two from the city of Indianapolis, who shall act as the Central Executive Committee of the Union War Democracy, with power in the majority of their numbers to appoint meetings and take into consideration such other business as may come before them.

The President put the vote and the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote followed by loud cheering.

NEW DRUG STORE.

H. GREGG, M. D.

Is just opening at

No. 1, RHODE'S BLOCK,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

An entirely new and carefully selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, FINE SOAPS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, PURE LIQUORS, VIALS, BOTTLES, COAL OIL, LAMPS, TRIMMINGS.

Every Article

FIRST-CLASS

DRUG STORE.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in my line will consult their own interest by giving me a call, as I *positively* will sell as low as they can purchase the same article in Fort Wayne.

Auburn, Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

E. H. & T. ANTHONY,

MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

501 Broadway, New York.

Card Photographs.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over **Four Thousand** different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
190 Brig.-Generals,	127 Divines,
275 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	30 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Navy Officers,	46 Prominent Women,

147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogue sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of **$1.80**, and sent by mail **free**.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of **Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.** Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses, to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions. 32-6m

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HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 41-1y

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DeKalb Saloon.

MAIN ST., NEAR WEAVER'S HOUSE,
Auburn, Indiana.
ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all times find a well-filled Bar—the best of **WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,** Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, [illegible]. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 11, 1862. [illegible]

FRANCISCO'S Mercantile College, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Young Men taught that which they will *practice* in after years, studies and business training arranged on an entirely new method to meet the demands of the present age, for the proper induction of young men for the active duties of business life.

The LOUNSBERRY PRINCIPLE introduced combining Theory and Practice by a novel and peculiar plan of operations superior to any system ever devised for a correct and rapid acquisition of the Rules, Laws, Forms, Customs and operations of the business world, fitting a person in the shortest possible time and at the least expense for the practical duties of the counting room.

THEORY DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] manship, with lectures upon the nature of Book-Keeping, Journalizing, Ledgerizing and making out balance sheets, with instruction in commercial law, calculations, letter-writing, [illegible] partment.

ACTUAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Under the charge of the Principle, with Assistants. In this department the student enters upon the most interesting part of his course; he is assigned his place and wherever it may be keen, sharp-eyed business students are [illegible] of him, and to compete with them every energy must be put forth, and vigilance and studies must be maintained with [illegible]. He is first furnished with a cash capital, and a sufficient stock of [illegible] to commence business with; he is also provided with Journal, Day-Book, Ledger, Bill Book, Cash Book, Blank Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, and all other forms in use in the best business houses. At the Bank he is supplied with a Bank Book, Check Book and Deposit Tickets, and thus equipped with every necessary he commenses operations, buying and selling by samples, paying and receiving, giving and receiving notes and other bills, shipping and selling goods on commission, receiving and answering business letters and performing the actual operations of merchants, wholesale and retail. To understand fully the rotine of business in this department by which Theory and Practice are combined, the stranger must visit the College in business hours. The system cannot be explained to do it Justice.

PAINTING AND DRAWING.

Including Perspective, [illegible] and Pencil Drawing. Pastelle and Oil Painting will be taught in connection with the studies of the Ladie's Department, by a teacher of experience and ability, who has been awarded eighteen first premiums, for the best specimens of the art. Students commence at any time. [illegible] ships entitle students to every advantage of the college for a complete course and gives them the privilege of review at any time free of charge.

To show what business men think of our College we insert a few extracts from the many recommendations which we have [illegible]

"Prof. Francisco is a scientific and experienced accountant, and his specimens of Penmanship excel anything of the kind I ever saw.

JAS. H. McMECHEN,
Wheeling, Virginia."

"From a personal acquaintance with Prof. Francisco I can cheerfully recommend him as a competent, and accomplished teacher of the art of Penmanship in all its different branches. NORMAN KELLOG, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Mishawaka, Ind."

We, the undersigned, citizens of Ft. Wayne appreciating the high character and usefulness of Francisco's Mercantile College located in our city, avail ourselves of this method of recommending the Institution to the public. We regard the permanent establishment of this College as [illegible] young men seeking to qualify themselves for the active duties of life by securing a practical business education, and we are gratified at the location of a College [illegible] citizens and those of the adjacent counties may enjoy the advantage of the excellent and thorough course of instruction pursued here. This College [illegible] confidence of our community, but numbers among its patrons our best citizens.

JAMES H. ROBINSON, Leather and Shoe Dealer.
A. M. ORBISON, Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
N. B. YOUNG and W. E. WOODWARD, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Merchants.
A. F. SIEMON & BRO., Books and Stationary Dealers.
E. VORDEMARK, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.
CHAS. F. STURGIS, Physician and Surgeon.
J. D. NUTMAN, Pres't National Bank.
H. McCULLOCH, Compt. U. S. Currency.
ALLEN HAMILTON, President Hamilton & Co.'s Bank.
SAMUEL HANNA, Vice President Pitsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.
JOHN HUGH, Attorney, Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
MORGAN & BUECH, Hardware Merchants.
B. W. OAKLEY, Hardware Merchant.
N. P. STOCKBRIDGE, Books and Stationary Dealer.
JOHN M. LOWRIE, Pastor First Presbyterian Church.
W. JACOBS & SON, Merchants and Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes.
I. KNAPP, Surgeon Dentist.
JOHN M. MILLER, Cabinet Furniture Dealer.
B. TRENTMAN, Wholesale Grocery Merchant.
WATSON WALL, firm of Read & Wall.
M. DRAKE, Jr., Post Master.

For full particulars, with terms, etc., call for a circular at the College Rooms over the Post Office, or address,

M. J. FRANCISCO, Principal.
Oct. 31, 1863.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

Persons desiring to accommodate themselves in the above named articles will do well to call at Bassett & Maxon's, Waterloo City, Indiana. American Watches of a superior quality always on hand as well other varieties.

SILVER & PLATED WARE, SPECS, GOLDPENS, &C.

For sale at reasonable rates.

Repairing of all kinds done up in good style and warranted.

BASSETT & MAXON.
Waterloo City, May 30, 1863.—21tf.

The Greatest Quantity AND BEST QUALITY

M. & A. HALE

ARE now opening and offering for sale a large and well assorted stock of Goods.

Dress Goods,
Prints,
Flannels,
Shawls,
Brown Sheetings,
Bleached Shirtings,
DeLaines,
Blankets,
Woolen Goods,
Yankee Notions,
White Goods,
Embroideries,
Gents Furnishing goods,
Groceries of All kinds,
Crockery,
Queensware,
Glassware,
etc. etc. etc.

Similar assortment at our store in Angola.
M. & A. HALE.
Waaterloo City, Oct. 10, 1863. 29

New Meat Market.

CHARLEY FOX

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has opened out a Meat Market in Auburn, in the building opposite the Weaver House, where the public will find nice plump fresh meat every day in the week. Having had several years experience in the business he can guarrantee satisfaction.

Meat supplied at the same figures it can be purchased on the streets of farmers.—Meat well pickled and put up for winter use and delivered at the houses of citizens. 30tf

---

HIRAM LEIB,

Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Waterloo City, Indiana.

A full assortment of Boots and Shoes of the very best quality of eastern manufacture can always be had at my store.

New and Beautiful Styles of Gent's, Ladies', Boys and Misses' wear.

SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

HIRAM LEIB.
Waterloo City, May 23, 1863—23tf.

EUREKA! EUREKA!

GO TO

Sinclair & Co

KREUGER'S BLOCK, WATERLOO CITY,

for

Hardware and Cutlery.

Hardware,	Stoves,
Tin-Ware,	Iron,
Nails,	Glass,
Sash, Putty,	Paints, Oils,
Steel, Plows,	Sugar Pans,
Kettles,	Tin Ware.

MADE AND REPAIRED.

Agricultural Implements,

MECHANIC'S TOOLS,

CUTLERY.

Tin-spouting made and put up on short notice and in the best manner.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDING HARDWARE.

MILL & CROSS-CUT SAWS,

The Very Best Stoves.

In short, we keep everything usually kept in a First-Class Hardware Store. Bear in mind that we will not be undersold. may23

CLARK & LONG,

Dealers in

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,

And any thing that anybody wants, at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

May 23, 1863. CLARK & LONG.

Stoves and Hardware!!

J. C. BOYER & CO.

Take pleasure in inviting the attention of the public to their full and carefully selected stock of

HOUSE-BUILDING & HOUSE-FURNISHING

HARDWARE:

Cutlery,	Ag. Implements,
Mechanics Tools,	Nails, Glass,
Sash, Butts,	Screws & Hinges,
Locks, Latches,	&c., &c., &c.

Plows, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Axes, Hatchets,

And in short about every article usually kept in a Hardware Store.—all of which we will sell CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

We have also on hand a large stock of *Cooking, Parlor and Box*

STOVES,

Of every conceivable pattern, and of the very best quality.

TIN-WARE.—A large supply of the best manufacture kept constantly on hand. Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware of every description made to order.

J. C. BOYER & CO.
N. W. cor. Wayne st., Waterloo City.
May 23, 1863. 23tf.

FALL OF 1863.

HOPKINS & WILLIS

HAVE just received the most Beautiful styles of

DRESS GOODS

Consisting of

Poplins,
Delains,
Mohairs,
Mozambiques,

In check stripes and in all other plain colors

The very richest BLACK and FIGURED

Dress Silks.

Also, a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
MUSLIN,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
CHINTS,
LAWNS,
COTTONADES,
SHAWLS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, &C.

The largest assortment of

GOODS,

Ever before exhibited in this market.

Call and Examine Our Stock.

We are always in the market paying the highest price for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Seeds, Wool, &c., &c.

HOPKINS & WILLIS.
Waterloo City, May 16th, 1863.—22tf.

CITY

Drug Store!

WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE

Four Winged Mortar!

J. A. VANCE has made extensive additions to his stock and has increased facilities to favor cash buyers.

CALL, COMPARE AND SEE

if [illegible] prices [illegible] time prices. [illegible] J. A. VANCE.
Waterloo City.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,	WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY, ALCOHOL,	BURNING FLUID,
PERFUMERIES &	FANCY GOODS,
PATENT MEDICINES,	NOTIONS, &c.

At J. A. VANCE'S,
Waterloo City.

Waterloo City, May 23, 1863.—23tf.

I. W. BOWEN,

CORRUNNA, INDIANA.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c.
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS.

His stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality.

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

GO TO BOWEN'S.

Nov. 15, 1862. 51tf.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

Books and Stationary,

In DeKalb County, is at the

WATERLOO CITY BOOK STORE.

Waterloo City May, 9th, 1863.

THE NEW ERA.

J. G. LOVELAND,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS

TERMS:

PAPER—$1.50 per year, in advance; $2.00 within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, Jan. 16, 1864. No. 44.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

E. R. WILSON, Judge Circuit Court;
J. H. SCHELL, Circuit Prosecutor;
WM. M. CLAPP, Judge Court Common Pleas;
A. B. KENNEDY, Common Pleas Prosecutor;
JOHN RALSTON, Clerk;
Auditor: GEORGE KUHLMAN
Sheriff: JOHN N. MILLER;
Treasurer: GEORGE BARNEY;
Recorder: SAMUEL W. WIDNEY;
Coroner, JEREMIAH PLUM;
Surveyor, D. W. ALTENBURG;
Commissioners { JOHN SHERMAN; J. M. BRUMBACK; HENRY FUSSELMAN.

R. BUMPUS,
Carriage and Wagon Maker, north of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. 4—8

E. D. HARTMAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Claim, Bounty and Pension Agent, Waterloo City, Indiana. Office over J. U Winslow's Drug Store. Will give special attention to the Collection of Soldier's Claims, Pensions, Bounty and Arrears of Pay. 4—41

J. B. MORRISON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office with the Clerk of the Courts. 4—36

J. B. BRINKERHOFF,
Attorney and Councellor at Law, and General Pension Agent, Auburn, Ind. Office with the County Treasurer. 4—35

MORRIS & DILS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of Noble and adjoining counties.
JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. WM. H. DILLS Auburn.
1-1y

JOHN S. WHITE,
Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.
Particular attention paid to collections. Office: West Street, two doors north of Public Square, Auburn, Indiana, dec27p6tf

A. S. BLAKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GOSHEN, INDIANA.
Office in Mechanic's Block. 2—4

AMES I. BEST. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.
BEST & McCLELLAN,
Attorneys & Counselors At Law, PENSION, REAL ESTATE & PAY AGENTS.
Office up-stairs, over M. & A. Hale's east side Wayne st., Waterloo City, Ind. 4-22

A. GOERIZ. A. LARIMORE.
DRS. GOERIZ & LARIMORE,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Auburn, Indiana Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

S & J. S. STOUGH,
Physicians and Surgeons, give prompt attention to all professional calls, Waterloo City, Ind. 4—35

DR. G. KEESLER, M. D.
OFFICE at his residence, east side Main Street, Auburn, Indiana. 4—50

ERICKSON & MORRIS,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Kendallville, Ind. Office over Cole's Store, Miller's Block. Office hours from 12 to 2 P. M. 4—30.

GRISWOLD HOUSE,
CORNER Main and Fourth sts., Auburn, Ind. First class livery in connection. JAMES GRISWOLD.

CITY HOTEL,
Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road, Waterloo City, Ind. J. D. McANALLY Proprietor. This House has recently been re-furnished and renovated throughout. 2-51

NATIONAL HOTEL,
P. MORETON, Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 31f

DAILY HACK LINE,
AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.
The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.
Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S. & N. I. Railroad.
Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.
S. D. LONG, Proprietor.
July 5, 1862.

WATERLOO CITY
LIVERY STABLE.
B. B. LONG, Proprietor.
We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. Office at the American House.
Waterloo City, Ma 10, 1862. 24tf.

WATERLOO CITY & FT. WAYNE
DAILY HACK LINE!
LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Ft. Wayne for Auburn and Waterloo City, at 7 o'clock a. m.
FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,50, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,25.
OFFICES at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.
E. BRYAN, Proprietors.
Waterloo City, Oct. 8, 1862.

MAYOR HOUSE,
CORNER Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.— H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 48

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.
This Medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.
For Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:
Indisposition to Exertion. Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows *Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits,* In one of which the Patient may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases."
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.
And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.
The Constitution once effected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,
Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.* A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females—Females—Females.
In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucherrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES
Secret Diseases
In all their Stages. At little Expense. Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience. *And no Exposure.*
It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and wornout Matter.*
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*
USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE from whatever cause originating and no matter HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases or which it is Recommended.*
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.
Describe Symptoms in all Communications,
Cures Guaranteed! Advice Gratis!!
Address letters for information to
H. B. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST,
104 South Tenth-st., bel. Chestnut, Phila.
HELMBOLD'S *Medical Depot,*
HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse*
594 Broadway, New York.
Beware of Counterfeits and Unprincipled Dealers who endeavor to dispose "*of their own*" and "*other*" *articles on the reputation attained by* Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,
" " Extract Buchu.
" " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.
SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER
Cut out the Advertisement and send for it.
4—26ly *And avoid Imposition and Exposure.*

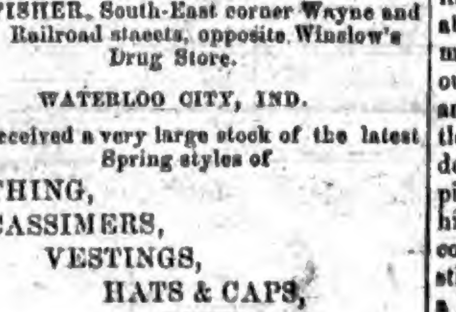
MILLINERY!
MRS. R. C. DEMMING
would inform the ladies of Auburn and vicinity that she has opened out a
MILLINERY STORE
in Ward's building, and respectfully asks their patronage. Everything in the line of
Millinery Goods
constantly on hand, and of the LATEST FASHIONS. Especial attention is called to her stock of BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, LACE and BORDERS, FLOWERS, SKIRT HOOKS, etc.
A call is solicited from those wishing anything in the line of Millinery and dress-making done in a neat manner and Latest Style.
MRS. R. C. DEMMING.
Auburn, Oct. 24, 1863. 32tf

Immense Arrival
OF
BOOTS ... SHOES

F. & C. RAUT,
AT THE
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,
The Very Latest
WAR NEWS
IS THAT WE HAVE ON HAND THE
Largest Stock of
BOOTS
AND
SHOES,
Of all Styles
In Northern Indiana
CHEAP!
We employ experienced and competent workmen, and manufacture to order Boots and Shoes, neat and substantial. We warrant our work.
Call and See
F. & C. RAUT
Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

HAIL! ALL HAIL!!
NEW GOODS
AT THE
CHEAP CASH STORE
IN WATERLOO CITY.
EATON & CARR,
Have just received their
WINTER GOODS
They have a full stock of Goods, which they are selling very
Cheap for Cash or Ready Pay!
They keep their stock full at all times, and you can rely upon getting what you want there, and at a
LOW PRICE!
Our stock consists
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKREY,
HATS & CAPS, &c.
You can always
GET GOOD BARGAINS,
At their Store, as they never allow themselves to be UNDERSOLD when you pay cash.
EATON & CARR.
Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CHEAP CLOTHING!
IN STOUGH'S NEW BLOCK!



S. FISHER, South-East corner Wayne and Railroad staeets, opposite Winslow's Drug Store.
WATERLOO CITY, IND.
Has received a very large stock of the latest Spring styles of
CLOTHING,
CASSIMERS,
VESTINGS,
HATS & CAPS,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
CRAVATS,
Furnishing Goods, &c.
THE PUBLIC
Is well aware that in respect to the
QUALITY OF GOODS,
FIT AND FINISH,
LOW PRICES,
FASHIONABLE STYLES, &C.,
The undersigned has ALWAYS OFFERED the greatest INDUCEMENTS. The incredulous are hereby invited to
GIVE HIM A CALL.
Gentlemen wishing spring and summer suits, will find these representations correct, and they will still find the services of Messrs. Fisher and Reusch, mechanics of acknowledged superiority.
WHILE THE WAR LASTS!
Rest assured that Prices will be made to suit the times. 22tf. S. FISHER.

Never Again.

Broken the golden chord,—
Severed the silken tie!
Never again will the old days come,
Darling, to you and I.

Dead and beautiful Past!
Scattered around its bier
Pale thoughts lie thick and memories
Of days that were so dear,

Memories? Fold them up—
Lay them sacred by,
What avails the dreams of the Past!
The future for you and I!

Broken the silken cord,
Severed the golden chain,
Linking us with the beautiful days
That never can come again.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

BY BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR.

[illegible] swept up and over it in surges; days since I tried to tell you how it all looked; so *many* days that it is even now indurating into history, and yet, I feel like taking up the story just where I left it on Wednesday night at sunset, when our flags flapped like eagles' wings, and the wild cry of triumph quivered along the mountain. Standing on the edge of the field in the moonlight, as calm as "God's acre" stretches the rough valley that, but an hour before, jarred with the rush and whirl of the battle. From away beyond the Ridge, indeed, three miles out to Chickamauga Station, the dropping shots from Sheridan's guns faintly puncuate the silence, but here, listen as you will, you can hear no sound but the click of ambulance wheels, slowly rolling in with their mangled burdens; no sigh, no groan, nothing but the sobbing lapse of the Tennessee. I can never tell you with what a warm feeling at the heart I looked up and saw the Federal fires kindling like a new constellation upon Mission Ridge; they were as welcome as dawning day to eyes that have watched the night out. The old baleful glare from the Rebel camp and signal light was quenched with something thicker than water, and Chattanooga was at peace.

It is strange that a battle almost always lies between two breadths of sleep; the dreamless slumber into which men fall upon its eve; the calm repose they sink in at its end. Night fairly held its breath above them all. Then came Thursday morning, bright and beautiful. You go out to the field; and you keep saying over and over, "after the battle, after the battle." Men prone upon their faces in death's deep abasement; here one, his head pillowed upon his folded arms; there one, his cheeks pressed upon a stone, as was Jacob's at Bethel; yonder one, his fingers stiffened round his musket. Now you pass a Butternut and a true blue that have gone down together, the arm of one thrown over the other; where a young boy of fifteen lies face upwards, both hands clasped over his heart. The sun has touched the frost that whitened his hair, as if he had grown old in a night, and it hangs like tears fresh fallen upon his cheeks; where a Lieutenant grasps a bush, as if he died vainly feeling for a little hold upon earth and life; where a stained trail leads you to shelter behind a rock, and there a Captain who had crept away and fallen asleep; where Rebels and true hearts lie in short winrows, as if death had begun the harvest and wearied of the work.

And so, through the valley and up the Ridge, in every attitude lie the unburied dead; lie just as they fell in the glow of the battle. And those faces are not as you think; hardly one distorted with any passion; almost all white and calm as Ben Adhem's dream of peace; many brightened with something like a smile; a few, strangely beautiful. Wounded ones that escaped the moonlight search have lain silently waiting for morning, without murmer or complaint; glad they are alive; not grieved they are wounded, for "did we not take the Ridge!" they say; thus did the old soldiery spirit of one flash up like an expiring candle, and go out right there on the field as he spoke; he died with the last words on his lips and "went up higher."

The Lost Boys.

The public well know that one of the sons of the editor of this paper was killed in the Lawrence Massacre. Him we buried. He rests with the martyred dead on the mount above Lawrence. It was a terrible stroke to his parents to part with that dear boy.

But a sadder affliction was the loss of our second son, Robert Speer, whose body has never been found. We have heard numberless rumors, and have spared no pains to follow them up in hopes that the child might be found. The last we saw of him, we put our arm affectionately on his shoulder, and asked him to see that our papers were well mailed, while we went to a railroad meeting. David Purinton, a neighbor's son, once our apprentice, a faithful, good boy, assisted him.—Finishing their work, they went to the Republican printing office, where David usually slept, to keep each other company. They were heard to come in by a gentleman and his wife, occupying an adjoining room. The same gentleman broke the door between the two apartments—a door unused and fast—to alarm the boys when the murderers came, and found their beds empty. A colored boy, who thinks he knew them well, saw them in the cellar.—A neighbor says he saw Robert pursue the rebels—another says he saw David after they left. Reports reach us that they were prisoners and shot—others that Robert was hung by the murderers.

As the two boys were known to be very anxious to join the army some think they may have pursued Quantrell, and when our volunteer forces were turned back at the Missouri line, with boyish ambition and heroism, they might have joined the forces of Gen. Ewing. Others think they might have left to join the army the night before Quantrell came, and be still alive.

Every place where they might possibly be dead—every well, cistern—has been searched in vain.

Robert was dressed in mixed plaid pants, linen coat, fine French calf boots, and an India hat. To his mother his clothing would be easily recognized. She dreams of him in a handsome blue soldiers' dress, and hopes even against hope that he may live.

Money is nothing compared with the lives of those dear children. All that we have would we freely give for the mere identity of his remains, if dead. But we have offered one hundred dollars as a sufficient renumeration to pay any person for taking pains to hunt up facts in regard to anybody that may be found, or to give any information of him, if living. Freely, gladly would we give it.

We would respectfully ask editors to copy this notice, that nothing may be left undone, and any person having any information to communicate it.—[Lawrence (Kansas) Tribune.

GOLD FOUND IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGIONS.—The Detroit *Tribune* says:

There is apparently no limit, either in extent or variety, to the rich resources of Michigan. No similar extent of country upon the habitable globe is equally rich in natural wealth, and certainly no other region offers such tempting inducements for the investment of capital to properly develop its resources. She is rich in iron, copper, coal, gympsum and salt, to which silver has recently been added, and it is now ascertained that rich deposits of gold lie imbedded in her virgin soil, as will be seen by the following extract from the Philadelphia *Mining Register*, of January 2d: "In connection with this silver lead region, there has transpired in this city a circumstance which it is not pretended will, if believed, abate the excitement now prevailing therein. A sample of iron pyrites, said by its owner to have been taken from a quartz lode in the silver-lead region in Michigan, by analysis of Du Bois & Williams, Analytical Chemists, of this city, was found to be wonderfully righ in gold—the value for the ton of rock being above the average of that of that of the ore of Colorado." The specimen above referred to was delivered to Messrs Du Bois & Williams, by Capt. John Spalding, of the steamer Northern Light, one of the pioneers of silver lead enterprise, and came from section 10, town 49, range 23 west, belonging to the Marquette Silver Mining Company. of this city.

The estimated value of all the steamers in the United States, exclusive of those belonging to the Government, is $10,185,057; the number of steamers inspected during the last fiscal year was 933, with a tonnage of 405,000 tons; the number of engineers licensed was 2,700; of pilots, 2,242, and the number of boilers found defective by the inspectors was 55. The loss of property on inspected steamers was as follows: by explosion, $5,000; loss by fire, $65,000, and loss by wreck or foundering, $202,00. The number of passengers reported to have been transported during the year was 6,420,000.

THE NEW ERA.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	3 mo's	6 mo's	12mo's
Fourth column	$7.00	$12.00	$20.00
Half "	20.00	25.00	30.00
Whole "	25.00	35.00	60.00

One square (ten lines) one insertion, $1,25; three insertions $2.00. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING—We are prepared to execute Job Work of every description in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

Death of Hon. Caleb B. Smith.

The Hon. CALEB BLOOD SMITH, one of the Judges of the United States Circuit Court for Indiana, died at Indianapolis last evening.

He was born April 16, 1808, and was accordingly in his 56th year at the time of his death. He was a native of Boston, Mass., but was brought to Cincinnati by his parents when only six years old. He commenced his studies at the Cincinnati College, and completed them at the Miami University. He studied law at Cincinnati, and Connersville, Indiana, and commenced the practice of his profession at the latter place in 1828. He was a member of the Indiana Legislature from 1833 to 1836 and in 1840 was Speaker of the House; in 1835–6, and for several years one of the Fund Commissioner of his adopted States. In 1840 he was one of the electors on the Harrison Presidential ticket. From 1843 to 1847 he was member of Congress from Indiana, and afterward one of the commissioners to adjust claims against Mexico.—About this time he removed to this city, and in 1856 was an elector on the Fremont ticket. Previous to the rise of the Republican party he had been a Whig. In 1858 he took up his abode in Indianapolis and practiced his profession there until appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln. He resigned this office and was confirmed by the Senate on the 22d of December, 1862, in the position which he held at his death.—[Cin. Gaz. 8th.

A WHOLE FAMILY BURNED OUT AND FROZEN TO DEATH.—By a passenger who arrived here on the Central railroad last night from the West, we learn of the most fearful and heart-rending affair that has ever occurred in this section of the country, namely, that a family of seven persons were frozen to death during the cold weather on Friday last. About thirty miles from the boundary line between Michigan and Indiana, in the latter State, about midway between Centreville, and Crown Point, lived a German, with his wife and five children named Krutzer. The oldest was a boy of seven years of age, the next a boy of five, and three girls all of less age than the boys, the youngest but an infant.

The country where the family resided is very rolling, and the snow had drifted into the hollows, making the roads almost, if not wholly, impassible, for even pedestrians.

The driver of the stage coach, coming from Crown Point to Lake, via Centreville, found that Krutzer's dwelling had been burned to the ground, it is supposed the night priviously, but none of the family were to be seen. About a mile further on, however, he was horrified to find the father and two boys frozen to death. The boys were in the father's arms, and it is supposed that he had fallen with them after having been so far affected with the frost as not to be able to proceed. The three corpses were placed in the stage, but before it had proceeded more than a quarter of a mile on its destination, the body of the oldest girl was found in a snow drift, with a shawl wrapped closely around it, where it had, doubtless, been deposited by its weary mother, while yet alive, in the hope that some chance traveler might rescue it from an impending fate. This corpse, too, was placed in the coach, and again it started on its way, only to find, after traveling a short distance, the lifeless remains of the mother, with the two youngest children. The body of the mother was standing erect in a snow drift with the children in her arms, the youngest one being at the breast.

The seven lifeless bodies were conveyed to Centreville by the driver of the stage, at which place they were decently interred by the inhabitants.—[Detroit Advertiser & Tribune.

A Scotch paper furnishes us with the following new legend of General Grant:

General Grant's father was once greive on Kinordie, then farmer of Balthall, and latterly a manufacturer in Kirriemuir. The general himself, however, had something of the young Norval in him, and disdained the humble occupation of feeding his father's flocks, and signed to follow to the field some worlike lord. Heaven not seeming to hastily grant his longing desires, he enlisted in the life Guards; but not finding them to suit his ambitious views, he "levanted," and now assumes the cocked hat in the federal army. On hearing another praise him as being a thorough soldier, an old man, who knew him well, remarked, "Dead, he may weel be a guid fechter, for he was glibe at it fin he was a saddie."

The value of the prizes captured by the navy since the commencement of the rebellion is shown by official figures to amount to over $100,000,000. One half of this amount has been distributed among the captors, and the other half placed to the credit of the fund for the relief of disabled seamen.

THE NEW ERA.

To Restore the Union & Maintain the Constitution.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

Saturday, : : Jan. 16, 1864.

FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Approaching Union Convention.

The Convention, appointed to meet in this city on the 22d and 23d of February next, to nominate candidates for the various State offices, will differ in some important respects from all former conventions held for the same purpose. Hitherto the conventions of the various political parties to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and for the Supreme Bench, have always been held in the midst of profound peace and universal prosperity. This convention will meet to select men to discharge the highest trusts of the State, when the country is in the midst of a most bloody and destructive civil war, which threatens the dismemberment of the nation, the destruction of the Government, and the overthrow of free institutions on this continent.

Hitherto when conventions have met to nominate candidates for the highest State offices, the people have been divided into opposing political parties, upon various questions of principle or policy, such as internal improvements, tariffs, temperance and the extension of slavery into the territories. This Convention will meet when all questions of State policy are, for the time being, merged in the supreme questions of national life or death; when the principles upon which the old political parties were organized, and which they struggled to extend, are for the time being ignored by all men who value civil liberty and good government; when there are only two parties in the country—the one in favor of prosecuting the war for the preservation of the Union and of free institutions, and the other opposed to the further prosecution of the war, and in favor of yielding to the demands of traitors in arms, and of submitting to the dismemberment of the nation.

This is as it should be, when we have decided whether our nation is to live and our liberties to be preserved, it will be time to discuss again the old measures of policy that formerly divided us. When peace and law and order are restored, it will be time to revive again the political parties of by-gone days. The present is no time for partisan warfare and political strife between those who love their country. The only warfare that can be tolerated when our country is in danger, is that which is waged against its enemies. The only strife that is allowable between loyal men is the struggle to surpass each other in their patriotic efforts for the overthrow of treason.

Harmony in council and unity in action of all good men, whatever may have been their political associations in the past, are imperitively required by the welfare and safety of the nation. The man who cannot at such a time as this lay aside his partisan prejudices, and postpone his individual opinion upon questions of policy, and coöpperate with all his fellow citizens in the work of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the Union, but poorly appreciates the value of civil liberty, and wholly fails to understand the duties of a patriot. He is indeed an object to pity who prefers his party to his country.

Hitherto candidates have selected because of their devotion to certain political principles, or because of services rendered to their party. The welfare of the country requires that the convention which is to meet in February should entirely overlook merely partisan consideration, and that candidates should be selected because of their services and devotion to their country and their fitness to discharge the duties they will be required to perform.

The cause of the government has been greatly advanced, and our own State has gained an honorable renown by the wisdom, firmness, energy and promptness with which our present Executive has discharged the duties of the office. The convention should assure the people by its nomination that the general government will continue to receive the same vigorous co-opperation, and that the fame of the State will be still more advanced.

It is the duty of the people throughout the State to see that the candidates selected for the supreme bench are men of profound learning and spotless integrity and unswerving loyalty; who will deserve and possess the entire confidence of the people; who will be above all partisan influence and prejudices, and will keep the fountains of justice pure. Let men of ability, integrity and tried loyalty be selected for all the offices, and the credit and honor of the State will be secure.

That these things may be accomplished we bespeak for the convention the active co-opperation of all the citizens of the State who are in favor of prosecuting the war against the rebellion for the restoration of the national authority, and the maintenance of the Union.—[State Journal

The News.

It is reported that Longstreet, reinforced by Ewell, is moving upon Knoxville; and the opinion is expressed that he will endeavor to push on into Kentucky during the absence of the reinlisted Federal troops who have gone home on furlough. On Sunday last a heavy cavalry fight occurred near Strawburry Plains, in which the rebels were defeated. Longstreet's pickets are within twenty miles of Knoxville, his headquarters being at Red Bridge. Joe Johnston's forces are at Tunnel Hill and Dayton

A letter from a northern clergyman, now resident in Charleston, states that great suffering prevails among the inhabitants, and expresses the opinion that it will soon be found necessary to give up the city in order to save the people from starvation

Gens. Hancock and Burnside have been authorized to raise forces for "special service." No intimation is given as to the nature of this service

A "reliable gentleman," lately from the South, states that the rebel capital is to be removed to Columbia, S. C.; and that the iron clads at Richmond are ready for for service.

Gen. Heintzelman has been ordered to the command of the Northern Department, comprising the States of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

Gen. Early is retiring up the Shenandoah Valley, and no fears are new entertained for the safety of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A conference of the Senate and House Military Committees, on the $300 commutation clause, was held yesterday Six of the Senate committee were for striking out the clause, and three for retaining it. The House committee were unanimously for its retention.

The Democratic National Committe, at a meeting in New York on Tuesday evening, voted to hold the National Convention in Chicago on the Fourth of July next.

AUG. F. SIEMON. RUDOLPH SIEMON.

SIEMON & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books, Stationary, Wall Papers, Looking Glasses, Pictures, &c. Importers of German Literature, Toys, Fancy Goods, etc. School Books of all kinds at Publisher's Prices. Union Block, Clinton St., bet. Main and Columbia, Fort Wayne, Ind. [44m6.]

Wheeler & Wilson's

130,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Class Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

J. BARRON, Agent,
Kendalville, Indiana.

Jan. 16, 1864. [44tf.]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN FI FA to me directed from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, Indiana, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 30th Day of January, 1864,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House, in Auburn, DeKalb County, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of Section thirty-two, [32] Township thirty-three, [33] north of Range fifteen [15[east, containing forty [40] acres, with the exception of two and one-half acres out of the north-east corner in a sbuare form.

And on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of judgment and costs I will at the same time and place expose to sale the fee simple of the above described Real Estate.

Taken as the property of Joseph Cole and Wightman Cole at the suit of Reuben J. Dawson.

Said Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JOHN N. MILLER, Sheriff,
DeKalb County.

Sheriff's Office, Auburn, Jan. 9, 1864. } [43w3 $5,25.]

Agricultural Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the DeKalb County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House, in Auburn, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.; for the election of officers and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary.

A general attendance is requested.

W. GRISWOLD, Pres.

J. E. ROSS, Sec'y.
Jan. 9, 1864. [43w2.]

DELINQUENT LAND LIST

A list of lands and Town lots within the county of DeKalb, returned delinquent by the Treasurer thereof for the Taxes of 1862, including the interest and penalty thereon, and also Taxes for the year 1863.

LANDS.

Butler Township, No 1.

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	DESCRIPTION, &c.,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Imp'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
McDowel Henry	23	south east fourth	8	33	12	160		700	25 88
Hutchins Phœbe	227	north east ¼ of s e ¼	27	do	do				
same	228	e side of s east fourth	do	do	do	46		506	11 85
Hutchins F C & M E	229	off w s of s e ¼ of s e ¼	do	do	do	34		374	8 17
Hutchins Saxon	231	north east ¼ of n e ¼	34	do	do	40		258	8 23

Jackson Township, No 2

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	DESCRIPTION, &c.,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Imp'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
Brown Daniel	11	north hf of n west ¼	2	33	13	78	90	332	11 48
Spears Samuel	34	north east ¼ of n[illegible] ¼	4	do	do	40		126	6 17
Savage J W & S S	36	east hf of n w fourth	4	do	do	80		504	19 45
Ducks Samuel	79	east half of sou[illegible] w	10	do	do	80		252	9 24
Moore George	110	n e fourth of n w ¼	13	do	do	40		241	7 87
Hursh William	229	s e fourth of s w ¼	27	do	do	40		126	4 62
same	280	s west fourth of [illegible]	27	do	do	40		310	9 81
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] east fourth of [illegible]	31	do	do	40		94	2 72
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	do	do	25		69	2 32
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	32	do	do	80		364	12 41

[illegible]ship, No. 3.

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	DESCRIPTION, &c.,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Imp'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	33	14	20		56	1 78
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	do	do	40		123	3 91
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	do	do	25		55	8 67
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	do	do	80		363	12 63
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	do	do	40		138	5 08
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	do	do	1		166	4 89
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	do	do	40		92	3 81
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	do	do	40		229	7 94
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	do	do	80		298	12 82
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	do	do	120		552	19 85

[illegible]ship, No. 4.

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	DESCRIPTION, &c.,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Imp'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	33	15	60		286	7 99
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	do	do	40		221	7 85
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	do	do	80		395	13 34
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	32	do	do	160		857	28 56

[illegible]ship, No. 5.

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	DESCRIPTION, &c.,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Imp'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	34	15	80		565	16 64
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	do	do	20		126	3 63

[illegible]nship, No. 6.

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	DESCRIPTION, &c.,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Imp'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	34	14	20		157	4 76
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	do	do	142		447	15 43
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	do	do	40		81	5 64
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	do	do	80		89	6 64
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	do	do	40		273	8 46
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	do	do	12		59	1 67
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	do	do	80		558	18 12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] w qr	13	do	do	54			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] of s w quar	13	do	do	40		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	189	n w quar of s e quar	16	do	do	40		[illegible]	[illegible]
Kester P S	192	pt of e hf of n e quar	16	do	do	77		[illegible]	16 15
Johnson Uriah	208	e hf of s w quarter	17	do	do	80		[illegible]	11 57
Glugrich Samuel	211	west hf of s w quar	18	do	do	61		206	[illegible]
Kenestrick John	256	in s w quar of n w qr	22	do	do	80		175	[illegible]
Hose Solomon	267	pt of s hf of n e quar	23	do	do	77	81	572	17 [illegible]
Coats Daniel	288	n e quar of n e quar	25	do	do	40			
same	289	n w quar of s e quar	25	do	do	40		462	11 10
Simons Henry	296	e hf of n w qr of n e qr	25	do	do	20		84	2 81
Coats Noyce	300	n pt of e hf of s e qr	25	do	do	69		189	6 74
Platter John	369	east half of n w quar	31	do	do	80		399	13 01
Smith Aaron	405	s e quar of n e quar	35	do	do	40			
same	406	n e quar of s e quar	35	do	do	40		252	8 61

understand fully the rotine of business in the department by which Theory and Practice are combined, the stranger must visit the College in business hours. The system cannot be explained to do it Justice.

PAINTING AND DRAWING.

Including Perspective, Crayon and Pencil Drawing. Pastelle and Oil Painting will be taught in connection with the studies of the Ladie's Department, by a teacher of experience and ability, who has been awarded eighteen first premiums for the best specimens of the art. Students commence at any time. [illegible] college for a complete course and gives them the privilege of review at any time free of charge.

To show what business men think of our College we insert a few extracts from the numerous recommendations which we have received.

"Prof. Francisco is a scientific and experienced accountant, and his specimens of Penmanship excel anything of the kind I ever saw.

JAS. H. McMECHEN,
Wheeling, Virginia."

"From a personal acquaintance with Prof Francisco I can cheerfully recommend him as a competent, and accomplished teacher of the art of Penmanship in all its different branches. [illegible]
Pastor Presbyterian Church, Mishawaka, Ind.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Ft. Wayne, appreciating the high character and usefulness of Francisco's Mercantile College located in our city, avail ourselves of [illegible]

Union Township, No. 7.

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	DESCRIPTION, &c.,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Imp'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
Shanks James	9	n w quar of s e quar	1	34	13	40		283	9 23
Francis F C	20	in mid pt of s end of west hf of s w quar	3	do	do	2		24	2 10
Middleton William	56	south west quarter	4	do	do	154		1563	50 93
Stroh William	66	n e cor of s hf of s e ¼	5	do	do	1		60	1 79
Brown Eli	120	north hf of n w quar	12	do	do	80		552	15 97
Gloyd & Bowser	122	s e quar of s e quar	12	do	do	40		84	4 85
Rockwell William	128	s w quar of n w quar	12	do	do	40		178	6 20
Smith Simon	159	n w quar of n e quar	14	do	do	40		240	8 21
Waggoner Edward	222	s e quar of s w quar	21	do	do	40		104	5 82
Savage J M and J	374	n e quar of se quar	36	do	do	40		189	6 54
Savage S P	375	n hf of s w qr of se qr	36	do	do	20		94	3 14
Savage Charles	376	s e ¼ of n w ¼ of s e ¼	36	do	do	10		47	2 58
Savage E C	383	n ½ of s e qr of se qr	36	do	do	13	33	63	2 18
Thompson G W	384	s ½ of s e qr of s e qr	36	do	do	26	66	129	4 82

Richland Township, No. 8.

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	DESCRIPTION, &c.,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Imp'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
Carl Mary	13	s pt of n hf of n w qr	2	34	12	52		358	9 61
Knapp Polly	32	in s hf of n w quar	4	do	do	9		110	3 76
Calkin M F	34	in n e cor of s w qr	4	do	do		80	40	1 53
Knapp Henry	42	s w part of n e quar	4	do	do		50	150	3 98
McMellen Jane E	45	in s w pt of n e quar	4	do	do		50	800	7 97
Wallace Jefferson	55	w half of s w quar	5	do	do	80		485	14 15
Hosler Peter	94	off e end n w of n e qr	9	do	do	10		103	2 98
Treesh W J	106	north half of s e quar	10	do	do	80		589	17 78
Feagler John A	228	north half of s e quar	23	do	do	80		799	22 95
Flock Daniel	235	n w pt of n w quar	24	do	do		33	84	2 21
Pifer Peter Sen	314	west half of s e quar	32	do	do	80		332	12 67
Hanna Samuel	324	west half of n w quar	33	do	do	80		325	8 33
Tisdell Dennis	347	s w quar of s e quar	35	do	do	40		210	6 53
same	348	e side of e hf of s w qr	35	do	do	30		170	5 29

Fairfield Township, No. 9.

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	DESCRIPTION, &c.,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Imp'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
Stone R J B	50	in north side of s half	5	35	12	4	77	250	4 40
Rohner Daniel	73	south east quar of	7	do	do	160		800	40 00
Roop Susannah	187	off s side of w ½ s w ¼	13	do	do	18		175	5 42
Childs George	191	east half of s e quar	19	do	do	80		240	9 03
Childs James	195	west half of s e quar	19	do	do	80		615	19 22
Mercer William M	216	in n e cor of n w quar	22	do	do		50	220	9 78
Reynolds Jerome	217	in n w cor of n w quar	22	do	do		50	135	3 85
Fail D F	242	east half of n e quar	24	do	do	80		440	14 97
Savage James [Heirs of]	250	east side of s e quar	25	do	do	100		800	21 29
Reinoehl George	274	n e quar of n e quar	27	do	do				
same	275	mid pt of w hf of n e qr	27	do	do	110		765	21 90
Bowser J C	306	s w quar of n e quar	31	do	do	40		80	3 82
Odell & Steves	336	east half of n e quar	34	do	do	80		556	18 00

Smithfield Township, No. 10.

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	DESCRIPTION, &c.,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Imp'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
McOsker Fergus	48	s pt of e hf of s e qr	5	35	13	42		210	6 88
Dillingham Alfred	71	south hf of s e quar	7	do	do	80		643	17 04
Freed Joseph	152	north hf of s e quar	16	do	do	80		595	17 44
Ellenwood Joseph	271	s part of s w quarter	30	do	do	40		241	7 70
Walters Cyntha	278	s w quar of n e quar	30	do	do				
same	279	west hf of s e quar	30	do	do	120		312	11 76
Ellenwood Joseph	282	west pt of n w quar	31	do	do	74	50	635	19 94

Franklin Township, No. 11.

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	DESCRIPTION, &c.,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Imp'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
Beaney Reuben	46	sw qr of sw qr	5	33	14	40		84	3 21
Layman Samuel	61	sw qr of ne qr	7	do	do	40		84	3 28
Kepler Abraham	116	ne pt of n hf of ne qr	12	do	do	80		158	4 94
Snyder Henry	120	e hf of sw qr	13	do	do	80		420	13 22
Jackman & Boyer	170	in sw corner of	17	do	do	4		720	20 14
Bohler John	270	pt of w hf of ne qr	28	do	do	53	83	428	8 06
Hubbel William H	279	se qr of se qr	29	do	do	40		84	3 24
Albright Elias	290	e hf of se qr	31	do	do	80		557	16 51
Tracy Lucinda	316	w hf of sw qr	32	do	do	80		411	11 00
Maxwell William	340	off e side of w hf se qr	[illegible]	do	do	20		104	[illegible]

LANDS.—Continued.

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	DESCRIPTION, &c.,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Imp'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
Maxwell Keziah	350	pt of se qr of se qr	36	do	do	25		396	11 00
Wright Edward	353	w pt of w hf of se qr	36	do	do	80		157	4 86
Wright S J	354	mid pt of w hf of se qr	36	do	do	25	50	146	4 51

Troy Township, No. 12.

OWNER'S NAMES.	Number.	DESCRIPTION, &c.,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	H'ndr'dths	Value lands & Imp'm'ts	Total Am't of Taxes Due.
Rosenbury A G	41	north pt of s w quar	8	35	15	80		531	16 61
Helwig Jacob	59	south hf of s w quar	16	do	do	85	13	511	16 27
Rosenbury Alexander	65	n w quar of n e quar	17	do	do	30		200	6 26
Shoemaker D A	78	east hf of n e quar	18	do	do	80		836	11 47

TOWN LOTS.

Owner's Names.	Number.	Township.	Range.	In what Town.	In-Lots.	Out-Lots.	V'lue lots & Impr'v'm'ts	Total am't Taxes Due.
				VIENNA.				
Lawrence J M	195			"	62	part of	50	4 82
Weeks Geo W	298			"	59	" "	30	1 76
				BUTLER.				
McGaw T N	488			"	69	Egnew's ad	100	11 41
Worth Richard	505			"	68	"	250	10 19
Benebee John	512			"	7	"	75	2 03
same	518			"	8	Danforth's a	75	2 08
Maze Jesse	566			"	18			
same	567			"	19			
same	568			"	20			
same	569			"	21			
same	570			"	22			
same	571			"	29			
same	572			"	30			
same	578			"	31			
same	574			"	32		800	28 49
same	575			"				
Blaker John	590			"	18	Norris' add	75	7 80
Shull George	618			"	7	Tomlin's ad	95	2 88
				AUBURN.				
Arnold Jesse	621			"	29	O P	50	2 38
same	622			"	34		30	1 07
Beck William	645			"	207		20	1 64
Bumpus Russel	656			"	94	undivided ½	65	4 78
same	657			"	07		206	9 31
George James, dec'd	774			"	97		75	2 64
Hare C S	862			"	29	w A	30	1 41
Jones Harrison	870			"	64		20	2 05
Jones Rebecca	872			"	77		370	12 92
Kepler George	882			"	84	O P	554	22 17
McMillen Isabella	942			"	112	" "	190	6 76
Smith James	1105			"	66	mid pt	180	2 98
Squires Nehemiah	1182			"	806	" "	53	5 67
				WATERLOO CITY.				
Bass Mary J	1240			"	57	h a	20	5 81
Bowman James	1244			"	29	F add s pt	340	7 50
Dickinson J C	1275			"	198		88	6 06
Jones Jeremiah	1546			"	188	F add	410	15 44
Keller Hannah	1557			"	125	o p	240	5 56
Mills Joseph	1594			"	179	"	117	6 91
Till Samuel	1656			"	183	o p	110	13 55
Wiesler J C	1687			"	107	"	1522	47 65
				UNIONTOWN.				
Colgrove H P	1728			"	08	o p	15	27
same	1734			"	26	"	19	81
[illegible]	1742			"	22	"	55	1 58
[illegible] Frederick	1764			"	15	C add	70	2 04
same	1766			"	16	"	225	9 41
Weaver Jonathan	1798			"	29	"	10	1 54
same	1799			"	61	"	100	2 91
				LAWRENCE.				
McIntire William	540			"	44	o p	80	3 27
Merrill Solomon	558			"	28	J add	177	8 19
				CORRUNNA.				
[illegible]	608			"	06	McM's add	423	8 83
[illegible] Michael	694			"	09	"	32	1 33
[illegible] Andrew	697			"	12	"	50	1 52
McMillen A. W.	701			"	16	"	90	1 92
same	701			"	06	2nd add	175	8 71
Warner Rachel	720			"	03	T add	290	6 55
Cogswell Gideon	786			"	06	Orr's add	80	2 10

STATE OF INDIANA,
De Kalb County, ss. }

I GEORGE KUHLMAN, Auditor in and for said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots, in said County, returned and remaining Delinquent for the Tax of 1862, and in some cases for previous years, with the amount of Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest, and also the Taxes of the current year, to the best of my Knowledge and belief.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that so much of the foregoing Lands and Town Lots as may be necessary to discharge the Taxes, Interest, Penalty and charges due thereon, or due from owners thereof, at the time of sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House, in Auburn, in said County, on the first Monday in February A. D. 1864, (the same being the first day of said month,) unless such Taxes, Penalty, Interest and charges, are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day.

GEORGE KUHLMAN,
AUDITOR OF DE KALB COUNTY.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, December 26, 1863. } [41w4.]

GRISWOLD'S

HACK LINE!

Between

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1.25.

☞ This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Cars running East and West on the Air Line Railroad, and also with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

☞ OFFICE: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Hedekin House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.

Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 4tf

THE NEW ERA.

From the Toledo Blade.

Railroad Improvement.

Other and pressing engagements have prevented us from sooner referring to the effort now being made to revive and prosecute to completion the "Toledo, Logansport & Northern Indiana Railroad," for the construction of which a company was organized in the winter of 1852-3, the work being commenced in the following spring and suspended in October, 1854.

By a statement of the present condition of the enterprise, furnished by S. S. NASH, Engineer, we learn that the road is 91 miles in length, extending through the counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, Kosciusko, Whitley, Allen, Noble and DeKalb to the State line of Ohio, the whole being 94.8 miles, 3.8 miles of which on the eastern end having been leased permanently under the former organization to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for a part of their "Air Line."

From the same statement we take the following paragraph:

During the period when the work of graduation was in progress, the earth work was about half finished, and taking the washing of embankments, &c., into consideration, it may be now estimated as worth to the new organization 90 per cent. of its original cost. It has been carefully examined and shows but slight deterioration. Several trestle bridges, culverts, and smaller structures were built, which still appear in good condition. Grading was done upon almost every mile of the road, and the whole 91 miles, except four or five, were thoroughly grubbed and cleared.

The right of way was entirely secured with the exception of 15 or 20 cases where the parties failed to agree as to the value, but in these cases nearly all are now willing to relinquish it.

This road at its eastern end at Jervis connects with the Northern Indiana Railroad, about 71 miles from Toledo, being at the head of the Lake Navigation on Lake Erie, with which road most liberal running arrangements are made. On its western end at Logansport it connects with a number of railroads; one running from Cincinnati to Chicago, 280 miles in length in working order, crosses it at Logansport; one running from Indianapolis to Peru 75 miles in length, now in working order, to within five miles of your road, and will be extended to connect with it in Mexico as soon as your road is ready to receive its business; but the most important connection is the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad, which crosses the entire State of Indiana, west of Logansport, connecting with the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad, which crosses the whole State of Illinois over the grand prairies to the Mississippi river and thence westerly by roads now built and others in greater or less state of progress across the entire State of Iowa; all of these roads thus briefly alluded to are in a greater or less degree tributaries to this road. In addition to the roads referred to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad intersects it at Columbia City, which is about 100 miles from Toledo by your road, and three hundred and ninety-nine miles from Pittsburg, by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road.

The total amount of curvature is only 892 deg. Less than six miles of the whole road has grades of between twenty-five and thirty feet per mile, the latter being the maximum, and is adopted in only two or three cases, for short distances. I make no detailed statements of the shipment of stock. It is a fluctuating traffic but of great magnitude, and while the prairies west of Logansport are covered with herds fatening for export, it must become a large source of income to your road.

Of the interest which Toledo has in the enterprise, the statement says:

Nor need I add more than a few words in relation to the advantages which the construction of your road must give to Toledo in the business of the Eel river valley. It in effect gives Toledo almost a monopoly of it. A single line of railroad, of uniform gauge, giving access without change of freight or passenger cars to one of the richest, as well as most productive valleys in the west, embracing a belt of country 91 miles long and 20 to 40 miles wide, the business of which nearly all goes to Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Eastern cities. Business men draw their own conclusions very correctly as well as very rapidly where their interests are involved.

The estimated income of the road is given as follows:

35 Car loads daily from connecting roads..........	@ $16	$560	
16 Car loads from Logansport...	@ 16	256	
60 " " " Local Stations..	@ 15	900	
including flour, wheat, corn, lumber, &c.			
Miscellaneous Freight in small quantities to local stations from both directions.........			150
Passenger traffic both ways, thro' and way..........			600
Total daily;			$2,446
or per annum..........		$771,858	
add for mails and ex..		10,000	
Total ex. and an. income,		781,858	
Deduct 50 ℔ ct. for running expenses..........		390,929	
Leaving net income of...		390,929	

A new organization has been effected for the purpose of reviving and completing this line, with the following officers:

J. R. Gordon, President, New York. Chester Bedell, Vice-President, New York. Stephen Paul, Secretary, New York. A. D. Le Fevre, Treasurer, New York.

DIRECTORS.

W. R. Barrett, New York. W. P. Bedell, New York. A. M. Sackett, New York. —Griffin, New York. Cyrus Tabor, Logansport. C. Halderman, Wabash county, Indiana. J. C. Singer, Manchester county. Jas. S. Collins, Columbia City. W. H. Dills, Auburn, Indiana. Ogden Edwards, Chief Engineer.

Mr. GORDON and others of these gentlemen have been for some days in the city, for the purpose of conferring with our citizens with reference to assistance in the completion of the work. They ask no money at present nor at any time unless the road is completed. They desire subscriptions payable only on such completion. Thus those interested in its completion are sure of that object before being called upon to pay their subscriptions.

We are glad to learn that this matter is attracting the attention of our business men, and shall be glad to learn that favorable action is taken by them in relation thereto. The advantages which Toledo possesses by virtue of her position are many, but it devolves upon herself to turn them to profit.

For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, and Consumptive Coughs, *the Troches*, are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

—Arthur's Home Magazine for January, 1864, presents many new and noticable features. The "Home Magazine" is the best $2 work published. T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia.

—Company H, 30th Indiana Regiment arrived home last evening on furlough, having re-enlisted for three years or during the war. Our citizens gave the heroes of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga, a public reception, the particulars of which we will lay before our readers next week.

TRY IT ONCE.—The manufactures of the Chemical Saleratus, Messrs. DeLand & Co., show their readiness to have the merits of the articles tested, for they authorize all who sell it at retail to refund the money when by fair trial it does not prove to be as recommended. That is fair, and shows their confidence in the article.

—We call attention to the advertisement of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine in to-days paper. It is generally conceeded that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is the most complete and perfect now in use. It is the only machine that makes a perfect lock stitch and performs its work well in every particular, and sustains its reputation for excellence and durability. Mr. J. BARRON, Kendalville, is the sole agent for the sale of the machine in this part of the State, and all orders from him will be attended to promptly. We commend Mr. BARRON and his Agency to the public.

Mr. Thurlow Weed writes:—Archbishop Huges was a really great and gifted man. This was most apparent to those who knew him best and were nearest to him. Of him it was not true that none preserve their dignity in presence of their valet. The Archbishop, in conversation and manners, though genial and familiar, was ever dignified and impressive. He enjoyed life, socially, as eminent sholars and divines have ever done, in a way that imparts knowledge and enjoyment to the circles graced by their presence. The personal character of the Archbishop was unblemished. His morals were pure. In this regard all his examples harmonized with his precepts. At the close of a lengthened, laborious life he leaves a record which his Church, his family (brother, sister, nephews, and nieces) and friends will contemplate with just pride.

We judge that Heenan's career as a boxer is over. He appears to be a very poor pugalist. He was whipped by Morrissey in fifteen or twenty minutes. He fought Tom Sayers a couple of hours, and although Tom had a broken hand more than half the time, and could fight only with the other, the battle was pretty much a draw affair. And now he has been whipped by Tom King in half an hour, and he seems to have relied in the fight not upon any skill in sparring, but entirely on *hugging*. Probably he learned this accomplishment during the time Adah Menken says he was her husband.—[Louisville Journal.

At St. Augustine, Florida, the peach trees are in blossom, garden flowers are in full bloom and boquets grace the tables of the officers having command at that point. At the same place, some nights since, a large-sized tiger cat walked into a tent of one of our picket posts and comfortable ensconced himself between two of the men who were lying down.

In the House, Wednesday, a bill was reported to enable the emancipation proclamation to be carried into effect.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4—9

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton St., Brooklyn, New York. v4—9

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Organic Weakness, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, And all diseases of the Urinary Organs. See Advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine at once.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. (59w4)

Hostetter's Bitters

Have received the warmest encomiums from the press and the people throughout the Union as a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation, and general nervous debility, it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our principal public journals. There is no bliss equal to the enjoyment to that which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific. The mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body should recommend it to all classes of our community.

☞ See Advertisement. ☜

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. [43w4.]

"Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20th, 1861.

DR. C. W. ROBACK:—DEAR SIR.—I have been carrying out the above motto in proving the qualities and benefit of your "Stomach Bitters," for over six months using them myself in my old age; and in many instances recommending them to others, and giving to persons who needed a pure invigorating Tonic Bitters refreshing and strengthening to the system. I cheerfully endorse their goodness, and use them in preference to all others.

Very Respectfully,
S. J. BROWNE.

Rev. Samuel J. Browne has been a devoted laborer in the cause of Christianity, in Cincinnati, for more than thirty years, as almost every old Cincinnatian knows. Such testimony, from such a source, is not to be passed over lightly. No other Proprietary Remedies ever presented to the public, ever received a tithe of the commendation from MEN OF STANDING, in every walk of life, that mine have done. See advertisement. (43w4.)

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD

1864. Winter Arrangement, 1864.

On and after Nov. 16th, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at.....5:15 a. m. and 2:37 p. m
Arrive Toledo at.....9.00 a. m. and 7:35 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at.....2:37 p. m. and 10:49 p. m
Arrive Chicago at...10:30 p. m. and 6.00 a. m.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarnia, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine.

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING.—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. ☞ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. ☞ Sansbury's Patent Heaters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. ☞ Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

H. H. PORTER, *Gen. Superintendent*,
D. R. BIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

Toledo & Wabash R. R.

1864. 1864.

Direct Route to the Mississippi River,

AT ST. LOUIS, QUINCY AND BURLINGTON WITHOUT BREAK OF GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Through from State Line and Quincy Without Change of Cars.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1863, trains will leave Toledo as follows:

EXPRESS. (except Sundays) 12.35 p. m. Leave Fort Wayne, 5:25 p. m.; Peru, 8:00 p. m.; Logansport, 8:46 p. m.; Lafayette, 10:30 p. m.; State Line, 12:30 a. m.

MAIL. (except Saturdays) at 12:10 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 4:60 a. m.; Peru, 7:40 a. m.; Logansport, 8:22 a. m.; Lafayette, 10:00 a. m.; State Line, Ill., 12:00 a. m.

Connecting at Logansport with the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad, and at Peru with the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad for Indianapolis, Madison, Louisville, &c.

TRAINS ARRIVE at Toledo from the West: Mail 3:20 p. m.; Express, 4:20 a. m.

Freight Trains leave Toledo daily, (except Sundays,) at 6:20 and 10:15 a. m.; and 4:45 p. m.

☞ No passengers carried on Freight trains.

☞ For the accommodation of Way Passengers, between Toledo and Fort Wayne, a Passenger Coach will be attached to the Freight Trains leaving at 4:35 p. m. on Saturdays.

GEORGE H. BURROWS,
General Superintendent.
General Superintendent's Office, }
Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1863. }

NEW GROCERY, AND PROVISION STORE!

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND FRESH SELECTED STOCK!

Just Received and Opening Out

IN THE

OLD ERA BUILDING.

GROCERIES,
WOODEN-WARE,
STONE-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
KEROSENE OIL LAMPS,
TIN WARE,
CIGARS & TOBACCOS,
(Of the most celebrated brands.)
Celebrated (Imported) WINES AND BRANDIES, for medical use, &c., &c.

EMANUEL LEOPOLD would hereby inform the public that he is opening out the finest stock of Groceries ever brought to this market. His stock is complete and was selected with care in view to meet the demands of this market. Everything usually kept in a first-class country Grocery Store, can be found at his Store, and he will endeavor to sell the same at living profits only. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

EMANUEL LEOPOLD,
ERA BUILDING, Auburn, Ind.
Dec. 19, 1863. (40tf.)

The Draft!

50,000 PICTURES TO BE TAKEN!!

U. E. BABB,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that he has refitted the Picture Gallery situated near A. Wolf's Store, and is now prepared to take

AMBROTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
MELAINEOTYPES, AND
EUREKA PLATE PICTURES
Miniatures inserted in
Lockets, Pins, Drops, or Rings.

He has constantly on hand a well selected stock of plain and fancy Cases, Frames, and Photographic Albums.

Remember BABB'S GALLERY is the place to get the best Pictures taken in all North-Eastern Indiana. He is an experienced operator and takes all the various styles of Pictures in the very latest style of the Art. All who patronize him may rely upon getting first-class Pictures.

Please call and examine specimens.

U. E. BABB, ARTIST.
Dec. 19, 1863. [40 tf]

U. S. 5-20'S.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Million Dollars. **Nearly Four Hundred Millions have already bee subscribed for and paid into the Treasury,** mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

IT IS A SIX PER CENT LOAN, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN, THUS YIELDING OVER NINE PER CENT PER ANNUM at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Funds may run for 20 years yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

The Interest is paid half-yearly, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50 $100 $500 and $1000, or Registered Bonds of same denomination, and in addition, $5,000 and 10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent. on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred Dollars per annum; all other investments such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the bonds, and all orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1863. (38m6.)

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

Apothecaries' Hall;

WATERLOO CITY, DEKALB CO., IND

J. U. WINSLOW, Proprietor.

KEROSENE OIL,

LINSEED OIL.
SPERM OIL,
AND VINEGAR.

ALCOHOL,

By the barrel, or any quantity.

White Lead,

VARNISH,
TURPENTINE,
NAPTHA.

QUININE,

OPIUM,
MORPHENE,
CREAM-TARTER

PURE WINES.

French, Swedish and American (Catawba)

BRANDIES;

Together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

SOLD AS LOW AS IN FORT WAYNE.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf

THE

NEW YORK STORE!

WATERLOO CITY.

G. W. TROUT takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends in Auburn and surrounding country, a

Great Reduction in Prices of

Domestic

Cotton Goods

As well as all kinds of Foreign

DRY GOODS,

And invites an inspection of his immense stock of Shawls, Mantles,

DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS,

Housekeeping Goods, Fancy articles, Hoosiery Goods, &c., &c. G. W. TROUT.

May 2d, 1863.—23tf.

Dr. Dodge's Anzeige.

Dr. Hahnemann, ein Deutscher, war der Erfinder der Homöopathie. Dies ist der Grund, warum vielleicht Dr. Dodge in viele deutsche Familien behandelt und curirt. Dr. Dodge's Homöopathische Arzneien curiren alle heilbaren Fälle von Krankheiten des Kopfes, Gehirns, Ohren, Augen, des Schlundes, der Lungen, des Herzens, der Leber, des Magens und der Gedärme, und vorzüglich alle weiblichen Krankheiten. [illegible]

[illegible]

Call at Auburn, from 1 till 6 p. m., on Friday Nov. 27, Jan. 22, March 19, May 14, July 9, and Sept. 8.

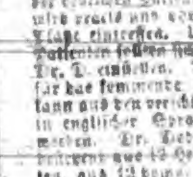
At Waterloo City, Lent's Hotel, on Saturdays, from 6 to 11 a. m., Nov. 28, Jan. 23, March 20, May 15, July 10, and Sept. 4.

At Angola, on Mondays from 8 to 6 p. m., Nov. 30, Jan. 25, March 22, May 17, July 12, and Sept. 6.

At Norristown, on Tuesday from 8 to 11 a. m., Dec. 1, Jan 26, March 23, May 18, July 13, and Sept. 7.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD



SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

☞ *Be careful to buy only the genuine.* ☜ [7

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that David Buchanan, administrator of the Estate of Richard R. Rice, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

JOHN RALSTON, Clerk,
C. C. P. DeKalb County.

E. B. MOTT, Att'y for Estate.
Jan. 2d, 1864. [42w3$2.25.]

STEEL PLOWS
At Boyer & Co's, City, Waterloo.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative of wonderful efficacy in in diseases of the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistable as a remedy and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless apperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits* and *Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Prepared by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere. 4—35

$100 REWARD!!

For a Medicine that will Cure

**Tickling in the Throat,
Coughs,
Influenza,
Whooping Cough,**

OR RELIEVE CONSUMPTIVE COUGH,
As quick as

Coe's Cough Balsam.

Over Five Thousand Bottles

have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from eminent physicians who have used it in their practice, and given it pre-eminence over any other compound

IT DOES NOT DRY UP A COUGH,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

Two or Three Doses will invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A half bottle has often completely cured the most

STUBBORN COUGH!!

and yet though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of Croup we will guarrantee a Cure if taken in season.

No Family Should be Without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

Only 25 Cents.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this, knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

C. G. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, New Haven, Ct.
Lord & Smith,
General Western Agents,
25m6 23 *Lake Street, Chicago.*

MINING IN SIERRA.—The *Democrat* of December 5th has the following:

We hear cheering accounts from the quarts diggings lying in the mountains east of Sierra Valley—more particularly those in the neighborhood of Smith's Neck. At this point, prospecting parties are excavating rock from which flattering prospects of both silver and gold are obtained. The Burnside lodge appears to be taking the lead, and stockholders seem confident that they have another Comstock.

SALE OF THE LINDELL HOTEL.—This grand structure was sold at auction in St. Louis, on Wednesday, to satisfy second mortgage bonds, principally held as mechanics' liens. It brought $150,000, subject to the first mortgage bonds, which makes the price paid $400,000. It was sold subject to the lease of Messrs. Sparr and Parks, which has fifteen years to run. It was bought by Henry Ames & Co.

CLARK & LONG,

COR. VAN VLECK STR., WATERLOO CITY.

Dealers in

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,

And any thing that anybody wants, at

REDUCED PRICES.

☞ *CALL AND SEE.*

CLARK & LONG.

May 23, 1863.

BOOKS
and
STATIONARY.

J. W. CASE,

No. 1, Rhode's Block.

keeps constantly on hand

An elegant stock of

BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
CAP, NOTE & LETTER PAPER.

PENS INK & PEN-HOLDERS, &c.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

☞ BOOTS & SHOES

AT

DANIEL TILL'S

WATERLOO CITY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Waterlo City, Auburn, and vicinity, that I am in receipt of a stock of

CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR THE

Spring & Summer Trade

which I am selling at very low prices.

Also LEATHER of all descriptions, and SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS.

I would also call attention to **My Own Manufacture**, having spared no pains in securing the services of the BEST MECHANICS in the country, I am prepared to do custom work of all descriptions, warranted to suit or no sale. Give me a call and see for yourselves.

D. TILL,
Waterloo City.

May 23, 1863.—tf.

INSURE WITH

THE ÆTNA,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

J. U. WINSLOW, : : Agent,

WATERLOO CITY, IND.

☞ LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

DR. ROBACK'S
STOMACH
BITTERS
ARE NOT
TO BE EXCELLED
AS A
STOMACHIC
AND
Regulator
OF THE
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

These Bitters

are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great Regulator of the system.

In the Bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilious Fever,
Fever and Ague,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Jaundice,
Kidney Complaints

and all diseases of a similar nature.

These Bitters

are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them

Highly Tonic.

Dr Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the poor man's Friend.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the rich man's Solace and Comfort.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
invigorate the weak and debilitated.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
drive away melancholy and make life enjoyable.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a fac-simile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeiters. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

C. W. Roback, Proprietor, No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. WAGGONER,
AUBURN, IND.

C. W. ROBACK, Compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, Distiller and Manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GEORGE WAGGONER,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

BOOKS & STATIONARY,
and Yankee Notions.

Also all the best

PATENT MEDICINES

of the country.

Stock well kept up, and sells as low as any other store of the kind in the county

Auburn, Oct. 25, 1863.

TISH WANG,

THE GREAT CHINESE REMEDY FOR SECRET DISEASES.

ONE BOX WILL PERFORM A CURE.

Ingredients purely vegetable; pleasant to the taste; has no foul odor, and may be carried in the vest pocket without fear of detection. Price $1 per box, sent post paid to any address by

J. J. KROMER, 403 Chestnut st., Phila.

Circulars sent free. 29m6

NEW

DRUG STORE.

H. GREGG, M. D.,

Is just opening out at

No. 1, RHODE'S BLOCK,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

An entirely new and carefully selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES,
BRUSHES, TURPENTINE,
FINE SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PURE LIQUORS,
VIALS, BOTTLES,
COAL OIL, LAMPS,
AND LAMP
TRIMMINGS.

Together with

Every Article

USUALLY KEPT IN A

FIRST-CLASS

DRUG STORE.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in my line will consult their own interest by giving me a call, as I *positively* will sell as low as they can purchase the same article in Fort Wayne.

Auburn, Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

E. H. & T. ANTHONY,
MANUFACTURERS of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL
501 Broadway, New York.

Card Photographs.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over **Four Thousand** different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals	525 Statesmen,
190 Brig.-Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	30 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Navy Officers,	46 Prom't Women
147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.	

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART, including productions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions. 32-6ms.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

DISEASES OF THE ERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v4—1

De Kalb Saloon:

MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,

Auburn, Indiana

ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

☞ All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—8y1

FRANCISCO'S

Mercantile College,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Young Men taught that which they will *practice* in after years, studies and business training arranged on an entirely new method to meet the demands of the present age, for the proper education of young men for the active duties of business life.

The LONDON COIN EXCHANGE PRINCIPLE introduced combining Theory and Practice by a novel and peculiar plan of operations superior to any system ever devised for a correct and rapid acquisition of the Rules, Laws, Forms, Customs and operations of the business world, fitting a person in the shortest possible time and at the least expense for the practical duties of the counting room.

THEORY DEPARTMENT.

First four weeks daily exercises in Penmanship, with lectures upon the nature of Book-Keeping, Journalizing, Ledgerising and making out balance sheets, with instruction in commercial law, calculations, letter-writing, etc., preparitory to entering the business department.

ACTUAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Under the charge of the Principle, with Assistants. In this department the student enters upon the most interesting part of his course; he is assined his place and wherever it may be keen, sharp-eyed business students are on every side of him, and to compete with them every enery must be put forth, and rules and studies must be mastered with a will. He is first furnished with a cash capital, and a sufficient stock of samples to commence business with; he is also provided with Journal, Day-Book, Ledger Bill Book, Cash Book, Blank Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, and all other forms in use in the best business houses. At the Bank he is supplied with a Bank Book, Check Book and Deposit Tickets, and thus equipped with every necessary he commences operations, buying and selling by samples, paying and receiving money, giving and receiving notes and other bills shipping and selling goods on commission, receiving and answering business letters and performing the actual operations of merchants, wholesale and retail. To understand fully the rotine of business in this department by which Theory and Practice are combined, the stranger must visit the College in business hours. The system cannot be explained to do it Justice.

PAINTING AND DRAWING.

Including Perspective, Crayon and Pencil Drawing. Pastelle and Oil Painting will be taught in connection with the studies of the Ladie's Department, by a teacher of experience and ability, who has been awarded eighteen first premiums, for the best specimens of the art. Students commence at any time. Day and evening classes now in session. Scholarships entitle students to every advantage of the college for a complete course and gives them the privilege of review at any time free of charge.

To show what business men think of our College we insert a few extracts from the numerous recommendations which we have received:

"Prof. Francisco is a scientific and experienced accountant, and his specimens of Penmanship excel anything of the kind I ever saw.

JAS. H. McMECHEN,
Wheeling, Virginia."

"From a personal acquaintance with Prof. Francisco I can cheerfully recommend him as a competent, and accomplished teacher of the art of Penmanship in all its different branches. NORMAN KELLOG,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, Mishawaka, Ind

We, the undersigned, citizens of Ft. Wayne appreciating the high character and usefulness of Francisco's Mercantile College located in our city, avail ourselves of this method of recommending the Institution to the public.—We regard the permanent establishment of this College as a most fortunate result for young men seeking to qulify themselves for the active duties of life by securing a practical business education, and we are gratified at the location of a Colleg at Fort Wayne, whereby our citizens and those of the adjacent counties may enjoy the advantage the excellent and thorough course of instruction pursued here. This College not only possesses in an eminet degree the confidence of our community, but numbers among its patrons our best citizens.

JAMES H. ROBINSON, Leather and Shoe Dealer.

A. M. ORBISON, Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

N. B. YOUNG and W. E. WOODWARD Wholesale and Retail Clothing Merchants.

A. F. SISMON & BRO., Books and Stationary Dealers.

E. VORDEMARK, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.

CHAS. F. STURGIS, Physician and Surgeon.

J. D. NUTMAN, Pres't National Bank.

H. McCULLOCH, Compt. U. S. Currency.

ALLEN HAMILTON, President Hamilton & Co.'s Bank.

SAMUEL HANNA, Vice President Pitsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

JOHN HUGH, Attorney, Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

MORGAN & BUECH, Hardware Merchants.

B. W. OAKLEY, Hardware Merchant.

N. P. STOCKBRIDGE, Books and Stationary Dealer.

JOHN M. LOWRIE, Pastor First Presbyterian Church.

W. JACOBS & SON, Merchants and Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes.

I. KNAPP, Surgeon Dentist.

JOHN M. MILLER, Cabinet Furniture Dealer.

B. TRENTMAN, Wholesale Grocery Merchant.

WATSON WALL, firm of Read & Wall.

M. DRAKE, Jr., Post Master.

For full particulars, with terms, etc., call for a circular at the College Rooms over the Post Office, or address,

M. J. FRANCISCO, Principal.

Oct. 31, 1863.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

Persons desiring to accommodate themselves in the above named articles will do well to call at Bassett & Maxon's, Waterloo City, Indiana. American Watches of a superior quality always on hand as well other varieties.

SILVER & PLATED WARE, SPECS, GOLD PENS, &C.

For sale at reasonable rates.

☞ Repairing of all kinds done up in good style and warranted.

BASSETT & MAXON.

Waterloo City, May 30, 1863.—24tf

The Greatest Quantity

AND THE

BEST QUALITY

M. & A. HALE

ARE now opening and offering for sale a large and well assorted stock of Goods.

Dress Goods,
Prints,
Flannels,
Shawls,
Brown Sheetings,
Bleached Shirtings,
DeLaines,
Blankets,
Woolen Goods,
Yankee Notions,
White Goods,
Embroideries,
Gents Furnishing goods,
Groceries of All kinds,
Crockery,
Queensware,
Glassware,

etc. etc. etc.

Similar assortment at our store in Angola.

M. & A. HALE.

Waterloo City, Oct. 10, 1863. 29

New Meat Market.

CHARLEY FOX

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has opened out a Meat Market in Auburn, in the building opposite the Weaver House, where the public will find nice plump fresh meat every day in the week. Having had several years experience in the business he can guarrantee satisfaction.

☞ Meat supplied at the same figures it can be purchased on the streets of farmers.—Meat well pickled and put up for winter use and delivered at the houses of citizens. 806f

FALL OF 1863.

HOPKINS & WILLIS

WATERLOO CITY.

HAVE just received the most Beautiful Styles of

DRESS GOODS

Consisting of

Poplins,
Delains,
Mohairs,
Mozambipues,

In check stripes and in all other plain colors The very richest BLACK and FIGURED

Dress Silks.

Also, a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
MUSLIN,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
CHINTZ,
LAWNS,
COTTONADES,
SHAWLS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, &C.

The largest assortment of

GOODS,

Ever before exhibited in this market.

Call and Examine Our Stock.

☞ We are always in the market paying the highest price for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Seeds, Wool, &c., &c.

HOPKINS & WILLIS.

Waterloo City, May 16th, 1863.—22tf.

CITY

Drug Store!

WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

☞ GO TO THE SIGN OF THE

Four-Winged Mortar!

J. A. VANCE has made extensive additions to his stock and has increased facilities to favor cash buyers.

CALL, COMPARE AND SEE

if my prices will not average much lower than *time prices.*

J. A. VANCE,
Waterloo City.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, WINDOW GLASS,
PUTY, ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID,
PERFUMERIES & FANCY GOODS,
PATENT MEDICINES, NOTIONS, &c.

At J. A. VANCE'S,
Waterloo City.

Waterloo City, May 23, 1863.—23tf.

☞ I. W. BOWEN,

CORRUNNA, INDIANA,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS.

☞ His stock of articles in the above line I always kept complete and is of the very best quality. ☜

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY

☞ *GO TO BOWEN'S.*

Nov. 15, 1862. 31tf.

JOB WORK

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS

TERMS:

PAPER—$1.50 per year, in advance; $2.00 within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, Jan. 30, 1864. No. 46.

THE NEW ERA.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	3 mo's	6 mo's	12mo's
Fourth column,	$7.00	$12.00	$20.00
Half "	20.00	25.00	30.00
Whole "	25.00	35.00	60.00

One square (ten lines) one insertion, $1,25; three insertions $2.00. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to execute Job Work of every description in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

E. R. Wilson, Judge Circuit Court;
J. H. Somers, Circuit Prosecutor;
Wm. M. Clapp, Judge Court Common Pleas;
A. B. Kennedy, Common Pleas Prosecutor;
John Ralston, Clerk;
Auditor: George K—lman
Sheriff: John H. Miller;
Treasurer: George Barney;
Recorder: Samuel W. Widney;
Coroner, Jeremiah Plum;
Surveyor, D. W. Altenburg;
Commissioners: John Bassett; J. M. Drumbaugh; Henry Fusselman.

J. E. ROSE. E. W. FOSDICK.
ROSE & FOSDICK,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Real Estate, Bounty and Pension Agent, Jarvis, DeKalb county, Indiana. Office over Isherwood's store, east side Broadway. [4—45]

E. D. HARTMAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Claim, Bounty and Pension Agent, Waterloo City, Indiana. Office over J. U Winslow's Drug Store. Will give special attention to the Collection of Soldier's Claims, Pensions, Bounty and Arrears of Pay. 4—41

J. B. MORRISON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office with the Clerk of the Courts. 4—86

J. B. BRINKERHOFF,
Attorney and Councellor at Law, and General Pension Agent, Auburn, Ind. Office with the County Treasurer. 4—35

MORRIS & DILS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts o Kalb and adjoining counties.
JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. WM. H. DILLS Auburn. 1-1y

JOHN S. WHITE,
Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.
Particular attention paid to collections. Office: West Street, two doors north of Public Square, Auburn, Indiana, dec27n6tf

A. S. BLAKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GOSHEN, INDIANA.
Office in Mechanic's Block. 3—4

AMES I. BEST. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.
BEST & McCLELLAN,
Attorneys & Counselors At Law.
PENSION, REAL ESTATE & PAY AGENTS.
Office up-stairs, over M. & A. Hale's east side Wayne st., Waterloo City, Ind. 4-22

A. GOERIZ. A. LARIMORE.
DRS. GOERIZ & LARIMORE,
Physicians & Surgeons, Auburn, Indiana Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

S & J. S. STOUGH,
Physicians and Surgeons, give prompt attention to all professional calls, Waterloo City, Ind. 4—35

DR. G. KEESLER, M. D.
OFFICE at his residence, east side Main Street, Auburn, Indiana. 4—30

ERICKSON & MORRIS,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Kendallville, Ind. Office over Cole's Store, Miller's Block. Office hours from 12 to 2 P. M. 4—30.

MAYOR HOUSE,
CORNER Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.—H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

GRISWOLD HOUSE,
CORNER Main and Fourth sts., Auburn, Ind. First class livery in connection. JAMES GRISWOLD.

CITY HOTEL,
Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road, Waterloo City, Ind. J. D. McANALLY Proprietor. This House has recently been re-furnished and renovated throughout. 2-51

NATIONAL HOTEL,
P. MORRTON, Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 3tf

R. BUMPUS,
Carriage and Wagon Maker, north of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. 4—38

AUG. F. SIEMON. RUDOLPH SIEMON.
SIEMON & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books, Stationary, Wall Papers, Looking Glasses, Pictures, &c. Importers of German Literature, Toys, Fancy Goods, etc. School Books of all kinds at Publisher's Prices. Union Block, Clinton St., bet. Main and Columbia, Fort Wayne, Ind. [44m6.]

DAILY HACK LINE.
AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.
The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.
Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S & N. I. Railroad.
Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.
S. D. LONG, Proprietor.
July 5, 1862.

WATERLOO CITY
LIVERY STABLE.
B. B. LONG, Proprietor.
We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. Office at the American House.
Waterloo City, Mal0, 1862. 24tf

INSURE WITH
THE ÆTNA,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
J. U. WINSLOW, Agent,
WATERLOO CITY, IND.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
DISEASES OF THE ERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v4—1

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. [7

WATERLOO CITY & FT. WAYNE
DAILY HACK LINE!
LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Ft. Wayne for Auburn and Waterloo City, at 7 o'clock a. m.
FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,50, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,25.
OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.
E. BRYAN, Proprietors.
Waterloo City, Oct. 3, 1863. 29-3tf

New Meat Market.
CHARLEY FOX
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has opened out a Meat Market in Auburn, in the building opposite the Weaver House, where the public will find nice plump fresh meat every day in the week. Having had several years experience in the business he can guarantee satisfaction.
Meat supplied at the same figures it can be purchased on the streets of farmers.—Meat well pickled and put up for winter use and delivered at the houses of citizens. 30tf

MILLINERY!
MRS. R. C. DEMMING
would inform the ladies of Auburn and vicinity that she has opened out a
MILLINERY STORE
in Ward's building, and respectfully asks their patronage. Everything in the line of
Millinery Goods,
constantly on hand, and of the LATEST FASHIONS. Especial attention is called to her stock of BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, LACE and BORDERS, FLOWERS, SKIRT HOOKS, etc.
A call is solicited from those wishing any thing in the line of Millinery and dress-making done in a neat manner and Latest Style.
MRS. R. C. DEMMING.
Auburn, Oct. 24, 1863. 32tf

GEORGE WAGGONER,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
BOOKS & STATIONARY,
and Yankee Notions.
Also all the best
PATENT MEDICINES
of the country.
Stock well kept up, and sells as low as any other store of the kind in the county
Auburn, Oct. 25, 1863.

DeKalb Saloon:
MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,
Auburn, Indiana
ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.
CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of
WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,
Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments: Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.
All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.
Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—3y1

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.
Persons desiring to accommodate themselves in the above named articles will do well to call at Bassett & Maxon's, Waterloo City, Indiana. American Watches of a superior quality always on hand as well other varieties
SILVER & PLATED WARE, SPECS, GOLD PENS, &C.
For sale at reasonable rates.
Repairing of all kinds done up in good style and warranted.
BASSETT & MAXON.
Waterloo City, May 30, 1863.—24tf

"My Love and I."

The bleak weather of Johnson's Island has not quite chilled the "poetic inspiration" of a "wayward reb" wintering on that "Island of the sea," and he contrasts, in verse, the condition of his love and himself, and sends the effusion to *Leslie's Illustrated*, under the above title:

My love reposes on a rosewood frame—
A "bunk" have I;
A couch of feathery down fills up the same—
Mine's straw, but dry;
She sinks to sleep at night with scarce a sigh—
With waking eyes I watch the hours creep by.

My love her daily dinner takes in state—
And so do I (?)
The richest viands flank her silver plate—
Coarse grub have I;
Pure wines she sips at ease, her thirst to slake—
I pump my drink from Erie's limpid lake!

My love has all the world at will to roam—
Three acres I;
She goes abroad or quiet sits at home—
So cannot I;
Bright angels watch around her couch at night,
A Yank, with loaded gun, keeps me in sight.

A thousand weary miles now stretch between
My love and I;
To her, this wintry night, cold, calm, serene,
I waft a sigh,
And hope, with all my earnestness of soul,
To-morrow's mail may bring me my parole!

There's hope ahead! We'll one day meet again,
My love and I;
We'll wipe away all tears of sorrow then;
Her lovelit eye
Will all my many troubles then beguile,
And keep this wayward reb from Johnson's isle.

Gold and Silver Products.

A movement is being made to tax gold and silver production, in accordance with the recommendation of the President's Message. He has more than once recommended that a seigniorage be impc ed upon our mines of precious metels, and for good and sufficient reasons. The proposition to tax these interests has led to an examination of the statistics of gold and silver mining in this country, a branch of American enterprise that is growing with astonishing rapidity.

The latest estimate of the yield of precious metals throughout the world for the past year the total production is put down at two hundred and seventy millions of dollars per annum, which is four fold the product previous to the discovery of gold in California. Very much of this increase, says the *North American*, has been in the United States, through Australia, and the other South Pacific Islands, have yielded large sums. California is credited with seventy millions, and other portions of the republic with thirty millions, forming a total of one hundred millions—considerably in excess of onethird of the world's products—as the annual yield of the United States. British Columbia gives six millions; Mexico, twenty five millions; South America, thirteen millions, Russia, twenty-two millions; Australia, sventy-five millions; New Zealand and British Colonies, twelve millons; other countries, eighteen millions—which forms the total of two hundred and seventy millions for the world's annual product

In 1863 the metaliferous export from San Francisco was estimated at forty millions of dollars, to which ten millions must be added for what was received by private hands, and a third of the above total for what was retained in the form of currency, for carrying on the great enterprises of the State and region. Oregon has yielded, and is expected to continue producing monthly, a million in gold and silver.—Nevada is set down for twelve millions in silver, during 1863; while the vast metaliferous region comprehended within the basion of the Colorado contains over four millions of acres! We have said nothing of Washington, Utah, Idaho, Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico and Arizona—nothing of the product of copper, quicksilver, cinnabar and other kindred values.

Here are presented, in brief, a few facts concerning matters affected by the recommendation of the President. By fixing to the sum total the 10 per cent, of taxation which can be borne without suffering, or depressing labor, it will be seen that the country can from this source alone draw a very considerable portion ot the whole sum required for the payment of our annual interest, or even an excess; while the capital is reduced by the taxation imposed upon other and less productive pursuits throughout the remainder of the Union.

In Richmond, good whisky sells at $5.000 a barrel, rebel money. An inferior article can be had for $2000. A glass of brandy commands five dollars.

THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN CHILI!

2,000 Persons Roasted to Death in a Church!

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.—Since the horrible loss of life in the earthquake at Mendoza, nothing has approached in mournfulness the spectacle presented to day by the magnificent capital of Chili. By the conflagration of the Jesuit Church on the evening of the 8th inst., more than *two thousand* victims were suddenly hurried into eternity, by the most fearful of all possible deaths, that of fire. It were impossible to exaggerate the horror of the scene—It cannot even be described; and although an eyewitness of the terrible reality, I feel how utterly impossible it is to convey in language an idea of the heartrending spectacle of Tuesday evening.

It has been the custom for the past five years to celebrate the "month of Mary" with great zeal and pomp, in the Church of the Compania or Jesuit Church, situated at the corner of the street of that name and Beaudera street, and fronting the plaza of la Compania. The Curate having organized a religious association, known as the "Daughters of Mary," has held annual services during said month, winding up upon the 8th with a grand illumination of the Church and sermon in the evening at which all the members were earnestly entreated to be present.

This year, determined to outshine all formar exhibitions, he made arrangements to adorn the church with garlands of flowers, colossal statues, and with an unprecedented number of lights. He was vainly remonstrated with by the Archbishop and others in authority, who reluctantly gave their consent to the display. The church was filled with the devout all day, and towards night-fall a continuous stream of human beings almost exclusively women, poured into the church until every aveune was densely packed, and the steps of the church and far out into the plaza were filled with a hushed and kneeling crowd.

The doors were then all closed, save the main entrance, for the double purpose of preventing the confusion occasioned by late comers and of making the voice of the preacher more distinctly heard. At a little before seven the assistants began lightning up the church, and were finishing the grand altar, the rest of the building being fully illuminated with thousands of lamps, most of them of *parafine* oil, when, from a transparent crescent at the foot of the statue of the Virgin, burst forth a jet of flame. The attendant endeavored to extenguish it with his pohcho, but the inflamable liquid penetrated the fabric and only increased the danger. In a moment the flames darted up the garlands of artificial flowers to the roof, the immense cupola caught fire and the lamps suspended from the roof by strings dropped and exploded among the densely packed mass of women kneeling beneath. Darting along the wooden ceiling, already heated to the dryness of tinder, the flames ran like hissing serpents the whole length of the church and rolled down in huge billows upon the compact crowd that had instinctively sought the main entrance. During the first few moments of terror shrieks of horror for the destruction of their beloved church resounded through the aisles of the building; but when, rushing to the various outlets, all were found closed save one, and that one impassible, loud screams of horror burst from the despairing multitude. For a few moments the heart-piercing cries of perishing women were increasing; they gradually grew fainter and fainter, and soon an awful silence reigned within that horrible furnace, broken only by the angry roar of the flames or the crash of falling timbers. By the lurid glare within could be seen hundreds of human forms, some with faces elevated in prayer to Him before whose throne they were rapidly hastening; with eyes eagerly strained and hands outstretched towards the outer air, imploring that assistance that it was impossible to give; mothers clasping their little ones close and seeking to shield their darlings from the flames already blistering their own despairing features; children clinging in the frenzy of despair to those who would have gladly died for them, but could only die with them.

The news spread rapidly through the city, and, in an incredibly short space of time, our minister, Mr. Nelson, Dr. Silvey, American Consul at Valpo, Henry Meiggs, and his nephew, Henry M. Keith, W. Eaton, George Colton, C. T. Pierce, and a number of other Americans were on the spot, hewing down doors and rushing into the flames to drag out the few whose proximity to the doors rendered it possible to reach. Don Claudig Manterola, Don Custodio Ortiz, and D. Antonio Gallo, and a number of Chilians, also aided in the good work, but the majority of the bystanders, paralyzed by the fearful sight, stood aloof, while the foreigners at the most imminent risk of life, dragged out the living, the maimed and the dead; until the falling timbers and rain of fire from above extinguished every hope of saving another victim. The most hair-breadth escapes testified the heroism of these noble spirits, who, unappaled by the fearful scene within the church, never ceased their exertions, until it was but too evident that not one soul remained alive of all that multitude. All the physicians of the city were upon the spot, ministering to the injured. At midnight the flames, spent for want of material to feed upon, had lowered, and by morning had entirely ceased. The spectacle, by the glaring light of day, was indescribably horrible. *Two thousand corpses* in every stage of corbonization, from blackened cinder to the slightest scorch, lay in heaps around the several exit doors, the last struggle painfully visible in the eager position, the outstretched hands, the glaring eye-balls. The upper portions of the bodies were, with few exceptions, disfigured beyond recognition—the lower extremities were scarcely touched by the flames

The criminal neglect to take the most ordinary precautions against fire, or even alarm, has been fearfully atoned. Of the 3,000 ... six hundred escaped, and most of them wounded, scorched and naked. The rest became wedged together, and fainting with heat, terror, and pressure, lost the ability to help themselves or second the efforts of those who risked their lives to save them. It was only by almost superhuman effort that some few were dragged from the tightly packed mass of human beings at the tardily opened outlets; and of those few, a great majority only lived a few hours.

The rescuers, approacing to nearly the dense mass of victims, were time and again seized by the outstretched hands of numbers and only saved by their own desperate exertions, aided by their companions from behind. But who could withstand the imploring gestures of those who, upon the very threshold of salvation, saw a fearful and agonizing death swiftly approaching? Inside the church, and within a few steps of the main door fronting upon the plaza, was a group of perhaps two hundred, from the white-haired and venerable woman to the infant of tender years. On the right hand knelt a beautiful girl of some seventeen year, as yet untouched by the eager flames that poured down from above, and by her side her sister and mother, locked in each other's arms *within the reach* of those without, who ever and anon dashed recklessly through the scorching doorway, and ineffectually grasped the clothing or limbs of the nearest. Writhing with terror, the horrible group swayed to and fro, the weaker gradually sinking forward and falling, never to rise again, while the stronger battled with desperate courage to reach the saving hands that struggled as desperately to reach them. But all was in vain, and in an awfully brief space of time the wall of flames became impassible: the entire floor of the church was a sea of fire, fed by the clothing of the victims, and intensified by the dropping lamps. The roof fell in, the towers followed; and the belfry, with an awful crash, fell across the doorway, buring the scorched and hissing bodies of those whose suffering was over.

The scene without the church was heartrending. The streets were filled with the dead and dying, and hundreds rushed frantically to and fro, calling upon the names of loved ones; some knelt in the streets to pray, some were carried off by their friends, raving in their grief, while some, distracted at the thought of wife or child perishing, rushed frantically into the church and were seen no more. Hundreds were taken to the hospitals and to the neighboring private houses.

The officiating priests, although heavily encumbered with clothing, succeeded in escaping *without a single exception*, and the same paper which published to-day a list of over 2,000 *victims whose names are known*, gives also a list of church ornaments and plate rescued, valued at thousands of dollars! From the vestry a door opened into the church, whence the priests escaped—and one of this morning's papers states, upon the authority of persons on the spot, that the *door was then closed*, lest the fire should penetrate the vestry and destroy the church property therein! Certain it is, that three rooms in a neighboring palatial mansion are filled with furniture, carpets, curtains, and pictures, saved from the vestry, while a few paces beyond were perishing, in frightful torture, hundreds of frail and helpless human beings, many of whom could have found safety through that door.

Lest it be wondered at that the fire was allowed to gain such headway, I may mention that Santiago, a city of a hundred thousand inhabitants possesses but three engines, all out of order and badly managed, fires being extremely rare. Soon after the alarm had been given a company of regulars arrived and with fixed bayonets, was stationed around the building, not only impeding access to it but driving back those who implored to be allowed to continue their exertions. A Mr. James Dimalon, upon being called by name by one of the sufferers, insisted upon entering the church, and received a bayonet wound for his pertinacity.

The papers are filled with incidents of the catastrophe. One young lady finding all hope of escape cut off, tied her handkerchief tightly round her knee. In the morning her body was discovered charred about the head and shoulders beyond all recognition; but the precaution she had taken identified her—her name being in the corner of the handkerchief.

It is announced this afternoon that but more than 2,000 victims!

Seven dwellings have been closed and sealed by the authorities—not one soul having returned of either of the families living therein.

Deep and loud is the indignation manifested by the press and the public, at the criminal indifference of the priesthood to the safety of their congregation, and the Government has been earnestly besought to raze the ruins of the ill-fated "Compania" to the ground, and to forbid in future the illumination of churches, or night services.

The priests rebel, and insist upon rebuilding the ill-fated pile, which, upon Tuesday last, was for the *third* time destroyed by fire. Public indignation is rising and threats have been publicly made that, if the authorities do not demolish the hateful walls, the people will do it for them.

I am conscious how feeble the foregoing details portray the horrible scene of torture it was my misfortune to witness. No Human pen could possibly convey the awful reality—no language could depict the heart-rending nature of the spectacle. Santiago is to-day a city of mourning—the entire Repubic is a partaker in her grief

SIDNEY.

Wonders of the English Language.

The English language must appear fearfully and wonderfully to a foreigner One of them looking at a picture of a number of vessels, said: "see what a flock of ships." He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, but that a fleet of sheep was called a flock And, it was added, for his guidance in mastering the inaccuracies of our language that "a flock of girls is called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, that a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of patridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshipers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd, and a crowd of gentlefolks is called elite, and the elite of the city's thieves and rascals are called the roughs, and the miscellaneous crowd of city folks is called the community or the public, according as they are spoken of by the religious community or secular public.

THE NEW ERA.

To Restore the Union & Maintain the Constitution.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

Saturday, : : Jan. 30, 1864.

FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR ELECTION TO THE VICE-PRESIDENCY,

GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON.

From North Carolina.

A Washington dispatch says important intelligence has been received there from Newbern, N. C. The feeling antagonistic to the rebel government and military despotism, in North Carolina and the other States, is growing stronger and stronger every day. The Raleigh *Standard* warns the rebel Congress that, if the sweeping, despotic military and financial measures, now pending before that body, are passed, the people of North Carolina will take their affairs into their own hands, and will, in Convention assembled, vindicate their liberties and privileges. It says:

"If the independence of the Confederacy cannot be achieved by the strength of our population up to 45 years old, it is clear to any reflecting mind that it will not be done by placing in the army the population on whose labor all are dependent for food. Without food our present army must disband, and without food our helpless women and children must perish. We have too long implicitly trusted such architects of ruin as Wigfall & Co., who are now for placing every man in the army, and all under control of a dictator.—How have they served us? The blood of hundreds of thousands of our poor children smoking from many battle fields, and the cries of starving women and children tell the tale. Will our people be longer deceived by these false prophets and arch deceivers? Or will they not command peace, and stanch these rivers of blood?

In the western portion of North Carolina, public meetings are being held, and the people openly repudiating the Confederacy, and declaring in favor of returning to the Union.

The Mobile *Register* says:

"We are called upon to believe that mobs of raw recruits, half-starved and poorly equipped, are to do next spring what veterans have not been able to do, after three years of hard and repeated trials."

The Re-Nomination of President Lincoln.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 14th contains a double-leaded leader, understood to be by Colonel Forney, advocating the renomination of President Lincoln The following are its most significant sentences: "The Republicans believe in him, for he was their party choice; the loyal Democrats believe in him, for he has been kind and considerate to them, and has always, in the most magnificent manner, recognized their devotion to the country. His action in Missouri, where he refused to become a partisan of extreme radicals, and his action in Maryland, where he refused to become a partisan of slave aristocrats, have united around him men of extreme differences of opinion, and they will support him as the leader of the Union party in the Presidential campaign."

There has been some skirmishing between the cavalry of Gens. Foster and Longstreet. Forrest designs making a raid through Middle Tennessee. He has captured Athens, Ala., and is moving upon Columbia, Tenn. It is believed that he will endeavor to destroy railroads and obstruct river navigation.

Owen Lovejoy is dangerously ill at Washington.

Southern papers report that an unsuccessful attempt was made, on the 19th inst., to burn the mansion occupied by Jeff. Davis. The bombardment of Charleston continues, but the damage inflicted is not serious.

Gen. Butler recently sent a force to the Peninsula, who landed on James River, seven miles below Fort Powhatan. Several rebels were captured, and large quantities of pork, corn, and oats were destroyed.

A rebel dispatch says that the pickets of the Army of the Potomac have been moved to Robinson's River—an advance of two miles. Rebel deserters state that Lee's army is scattered widely, but they do not believe any portion of it has been sent away.

It is the opinion of the Federal naval officers off Charleston that there are now no impediments in the harbor, except from James Island to the Middle Ground. It is rumored that an expedition towards Savannah is contemplated by Gen. Gilmore The Federal troops have abandoned all hopes of reaching Charleston this winter.

The Arkansas delegation to Washington will return home this week, and make arrangements for a reconstruction of the State government. One of this delegation was a member of the convention which passed the ordinance o secession. He has received a pardon from the President.

There were three hundred and thirty-two fires in Philadelphia during the year 1863, causing an aggregate loss of $4000,-264.

Morgan's "Right Bower," Captain Hines—His Adventures in reaching Dixie.

The Richmond *Whig* of January 15th gives a long and interesting account of Captain Hines' escape. The main particulars of the affair were given by Gen Morgan. After Hines was separated from this worthy he was captured and sent to the camp of the "Third Yankee Kentucky Infantry opposite Loudon on the Tennessee river, nineteen miles from Kingston." The prisoners were confined in a small house in the centre of the camp, the timber being cut down in every direction for half a mile, and there being but one path leading to the mountain from the camp, which was closely guarded. That night it was bright moonlight but the moon went down just before daylight.

"Hines and his companions by agreement, under pretense of being very cold, dressed themselves at the time, and sat down with the guards round the fire. At a signal his comrades rose and stood round the fire, while Hines, keeping one of the guards busily engaged talking, quietly approached the door unobserved, raising the latch, giving the wink at the same time to his friends. Then turning suddenly, he threw the door wide open, and said, with composure, "Gentlemen we have remained here long enough; it is time we were going." The guards were struck dumb with surprise, and thought it a joke.—But before they could recover their senses, Hines flew past the guards in front of the house, and ran like a deer for the woods. He heard a struggle for a moment near the house, and then a volley of Minie balls whizzed by him. His three comrades must have been caught. The enemy pursued him to the wood and up the mountain for three quarters of a mile, when they lost his track. Hines traveled six miles across the mountains that morning, and lay concealed during the day. At night he approached a house in a valley, and finding the occupant a Unionist, he passed himself off as a Yankee Government agent. In conversing about the rebels, the Unionist said there were a few still lurking about, but as the river was well guarded, there were but few places they could cross at, and mentioned one place five miles below Loudon, where he said a rebel lived who kept a canoe. Hines made an excuse to go out that night, and proceeded to the ferry indicated, where he found the canoe and crossed the river.—He soon found many friends on the south side of the river to aid him, and traveling altogether by night till out of danger, he finally arrived at Dalton, Ga., on the evening of the 29th of December, having walked the whole distance from Loudon."

A Canine Warrior.—Last evening a Federal soldier was peregrinating through the streets accompanied with a noble and beautiful mastiff which limped on account of wounds received from rebel bullets. The soldier went into Botsler's china store, on Pennsylvania Avenue, and there narrated to numerous bystanders the history of the canine pet which was "the observed of all observers." The dog's life is fraught with brilliant episodes, and epic adventures, such as would sparkle in song and glitter in history. His name is "Jack," and he is a member of the 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for he attended the Regiment in every battle in which it was engaged, ever present amidst the fiercest conflict.—He was wounded in the right fore leg during the battle of Fredericksburg, and was captured by the Confederates and taken as a prisoner to Belle Isle, near Richmond. After four months confinement he was exchanged for a Confederate soldier, and was returned to the 102d Regiment, where he is a greater pet than ever.—Washington Republican.

Strike Among the Workingmen.

The working men of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad shops in this city are on a strike to-day. The entire body some four hundred in number, marched through our streets this morning with so much good humor apparant, that it was difficult to believe they were or could be, indignant at anything The cause of the strike, we understand, was the announcement by the officers of the road, that hereafter the workmen would be paid with warrants of the company, instead of in money as had been the custom. The men were fearful the warrants could not be cashed without discounting, and certainly would put them to inconvenience and trouble, and therefore they unanimously refused to receive them. The proceedings of their meeting will be found in to-day's paper. The Branch of the Bank of the State in this city, however, advertises that it will cash the warrants at par, still the men say they cannot lose the time necessary in presenting them at the Bank to get their money. We judge from the determination manifested by the workmen that the Railroad company will be compelled to yield.—[Ft. Wayne Gazette.

An Extraordinary Skating Feat.—A young lady of Paterson, on Christmas morning, bound a pair of steel sandals on her feet, and embarking on the Morris canal, skated all the way to Newark, where she saluted a friend with a "Merry Christmas to you," and took dinner. Returning, she skated home again the same afternoon, thus making full thirty miles in one day. This takes the shine out of anything we ever heard in the skating line. What is more the lady in question is neither tall nor stout, but a slender, almost fragile-looking little figure, of seventeen or eighteen summers. We will warrent, however, that she has as much spirit as can be found within the largest dimensions.

Proclamation of the Governor.

Executive Department,
Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 14.

To the people of Indiana:

The quota of Indiana, under the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men, was about nineteen thousand. This number was reduced by credits to 16,141 on the 20th of October when the President's call appeared.

The returns are not in, so that the exact number can be given; but it is safely estimated that between 13,000 and 14,00 men have been recruited in the State for the old and new regiments since the last mentioned date. This leaves a ballance against the State of between 2,000 and 3,000 which is undoubtedly covered by the re-enlistments of veteran Indiana troops in the field.

By express orders of the War Department, the re-enlisted veterans are to be credited upon the quotas of the several States to which they belong. The re-enlistment of the veterans in the field has even exceeded our most sanguine anticipations of the Government, and thousands have volunteered for a second term when perhaps but hundreds were expected.

The result is of the most gratifying and auspicious character; but it requires no argument to prove that if the re-enlisted veterans are largely counted upon the quotas of the several States, that the Government will come far short of getting the three hundred thousand additional men called for by the President, and necessary for military operations during the next spring and summer.

In this way another call by the President may become necessary, and in order to avoid the renewed reliability of the State, and to render the Government that full and complete support which is due from the State, I earnestly exhort the people of the various counties and townships yet in arrears to make all necessary exertion to furnish the number of volunteers required of them under the appointment of the quota heretofore published. To do this will be the only security against a future draft. I trust that the various recruiting officers, county and township authorities and military committees will not relax in their exertions until the quota of the States has been completely filled by enlistments of men within the State. It is much easier to do this now than at any future time, and the efficient support rendered to the Government and example set before the nation will be of the most salutary character. O. P. Morton,

Governor of Indiana

General Grant evidently has more lives than a cat, or rather, he must have had more births than a cat is popularly supposed to have lives. In England, they have settled it satisfactorily that he was born in Scotland, enlisted in the English army, and then ran away to America. A Milwaukee paper, published in a country town in Wisconsin, has discovered that Grant, before the war, was a wood-chopper at Caroudelet, Missuori, and adds the interesting reminiscence that the man on a cold day took a "nip" like other mortals, and with evident satisfaction. Several other enterprising individuals have discovered various birth places for the General, concerning all of which the public cares but little. People are satisfied to know who took Donelson, Vicksburg, and Lookout Mountain, without inquiring particularly as to where he was first inducted into long clothes, or whether he was brought up on a bottle or in the regular way.

Just Grounds for a Divorce.—In New York, a short time since, Mr X—— on rising in the morning, performed his ablutions as usual in the conjugal wash-bowl. His wife, from some cause, refused to use the same article of crockery, and ringing the bell ordered the servant to bring another. The husband objected, and when the bowl was brought, dashed it upon the floor, breaking it into a thousand pieces. His irate spouse declared he was a brute. The husband coolly locked the chamber door, and informed his wife that he expected her to make use of the wash-bowl upon the stand in the room. She declared she would do no such thing "if she went dirty-faced for a week." A matrimonial storm ensued, which lasted till near noon. The obstinate woman refused to "give in." Her "lord and master" filled the bowl with water, and, using sufficient force for the purpose—washed her face for her. After Mr X—— had left the house, the spouse sought her pa-ri-ents, and finally resolved to be divorced Mr. X—— does not like the scandal, but as his wife is determined in the matter, proceedings have been commenced, eminent counsel being engaged on both sides

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The Opposition and Slavery.—Gen Gantt, of Arkansas, formerly of the rebel army, but now a thorough Union man, declared, in his speech at Cincinnati, that the people of Arkansas "turn from Slavery with *loathing indescribable*," and with great invignation adverted to the fact that "while we who are so much interested pray for deliverance from this curse, there is a sneaking party in the North, would force us to keep the curse with us." It is indeed astonishing that men in the North, who never saw a slave, and who have not a dollar's worth of interest in the institution, are so much more concerned for the fate of slavery than they in whose social system it had closely interwoven itself, and who had property in it to the extent of hundreds of millions.

"Open the Gates as High as the Skies."—The new Constitution of Nevada has arrived in Washington.

Colorado, Nebraska and Nevada territories will soon be admitted as States

The President.

Abraham Lincoln's renomination by the people is not merely that of a man but of a principal. It is the vindication of the Administration—the death warrant of disloyalty. Never, perhaps, lived a man more popular than he is to-day, and though popularity in America is not always proof of desert in his case it is the strongest proof. For it is enduring popularity, achieved in spite of unpopularity, solely by fidelity to a trust, and the irresistible power of virtue. The enthusiasm awakened by military heroes has, more than once, transcended the enthusiasm for the President—more than once we have seen the successful general hailed as the savior of the country, only to lose that title with defeat. But Abraham Lincoln's popularity has not its root in the glory of a sudden victory, and was never won by the drawing of a sword. It was achieved in spite of unpopularity, we have said, for who shall forget those gloomy days of 1863, when the people seemed to be falling away from the Government as if they distrusted its ability? Yet the original faith reposed in the man by the people was never lost, and but for a time obscured. Mr. Lincoln first made all the world respect his integrity, and then slowly but surely he extorted, even from the sullen lips of his enemies, acknowledgment of his wisdom. It is no wonder that what was once approval is now enthusiasm.

Friends persuaded and foes threatened Mr. Lincoln in vain; he, and he alone, is responsible to the people, and in doing what his judgement declared to be right, he has conquered all. He has trodden the path of duty as firmly that it has become the path of glory. We affirm that the popularity which has steadily grown up amidst misfortunes and misrepresentations, envy and indignation, which the whole history of the war has strengthened, which victory has sealed, is not the popularity of a year, but of a lifetime. It cannot be destroyed by the defeat, it can hardly be increased by the triumph of our arms. It is absolute now, and independent of the fortunes of war, resting upon the virtue of a great man, and the permanence of a noble principle. This is the popularity of Abraham Lincoln, and by whom has worthier fame been won?—[Philadelphia Press.

Railroads.—Thirteen hundred and ninety miles of railroad were added to the completed roads in the United States during the year 1863.

—The loss of life on the French railways is only one in seven millions of passengers.

—Southern Illinois cotton is coming into market. One hundred and twenty bales were recently sold at eighteen cents a pound.

MARRIED.

GRISWOLD—HOWE—On the 24th inst., at the residence of the Bride's father, ——Howe, in Fort Wayne, by the Rev. R. D. Robinson, Capt. W. W. Griswold, and Miss Josie S. Howe.

DIED.

EDGERLY—In Waterloo City, of Scarlet Fever on the 22d inst., Ina, aged 4 years, 1 month, and 19 days; and on the 23d inst., Frank, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 6 days, only children of Arthur and Adaline Edgerly.

EMPLOYMENT.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address

BOYLAN & CO., Gen. Agts.,
[46ma2.] Detroit, Mich.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of William Smith, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

SARAH ANN SMITH, Adm'rx.
January 30, 1864. [46w3 $2.]

License Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will make application to the board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their next regular session, (March, 1864) to grant me a license to sell at retail spirituous, malt and vinous liquors, in a less quantity than one quart at a time, to be drank on the premises, in building situated on Lot No. 43, in the town of Waterloo City, DeKalb county, Indiana.

C. RHINEHART.
January 30, 1864. [46w4.]

United States Marshal's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the United States Circuit Court for the Circuit and District of Indiana, I will on

TUESDAY, THE 23D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. at the Court House door in the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, offer for sale at Public Auction for the term of seven years the rents and profits of the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half (½) of the north-east quarter of Section eleven, (11) Township thirty-four, (34) north of Range fourteen (14) east; excepting thereout twenty (20) acres on of the south-east corner owned by Noble Cherry, thirteen (13) acres out of the south-west corner, owned by Jonas Zeigler, and three [3] acres owned by H. C. Culgrove, out of the north-east corner, sixteen [16] rods wide, east and west. Being in DeKalb County and State of Indiana. Containing one hundred and twenty-two [122] acres, more or less.

And upon failure to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy the demand, I will at the same time and place, and in the manner aforesaid, offer for sale the fee simple of the same

Taken as the Property of the Logansport and Northern Indiana Rail Road Company, at the suit of Edwin B. Cooper.

Sale to be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,
Per Herbert N. Bigelow, Deputy.
Jan. 30, 1864. [46w4 $6.11]

Wheeler & Wilson's

130,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

J. HARROD, Agent,
Kendallville, Indiana.
Jan. 16, 1864. [44tf.]

WATERLOO CITY

STOVE & TIN-WARE STORE.

M. C. McCORMICK,

(Late with J. C. Boyer & Co.)

Dealer in

Every Description of

STOVES,

AND

Tin-Ware,

WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

Respectfully solicits a call from old customers, and the public generally.

M. C. McCORMICK.
[4-45.]

NEW GOODS!

For Everybody!

ANOTHER SHOWER of CLOTHING

AND

DRY GOODS!

AT

S. FISHER'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

He is now receiving his

Stock of Winter GOODS, at 30 per Cent. Cheaper than Ever!

Go to FISHER'S and buy your COATS.
Go to FISHER'S and buy your VESTS.
Go to FISHER'S & buy your FACTORY.
Go to FISHER'S & buy your DENIMS.
Go to FISHER'S and buy your PANTS.
Go to FISHER'S and buy your HATS.
Go to FISHER'S and buy your SHIRTS.
Go to FISHER'S & buy your DUSTERS.
Go to FISHER'S & buy your HIC SHIRTING.

Examine Fisher's Stock!

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE!

And in fact an endless variety and great quantities.

EVERYBODY

AND THEIR

RELATIVES,

Are invited to call and examine the stock: Rest assured that he will not be Undersold. Hesitate not, and speed to FISHER'S, *and get No. One Clothing. Great Bargains are to be had for the next 60 days.*

Country Produce will be taken in exchange for GOODS. *Bring in your Butter and Eggs.*

4—22. SOLOMON FISHER.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that William Fail, administrator of the Estate of Daniel P. Fail, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

JOHN RALSTON, Clerk,
C. C. P. DeKalb County.
E. B. Morr, Atty for Estate.
Jan. 23, 1864. [45w3$2.25.]

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Nathan Bathaway, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOSEPH DEPEW, Adm'r.
Jan. 23, 1864. [45w3.$2.]

Petition for Partition.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, ss. }
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, April Term, 1864.

Hannah M. Hathaway, vs. Harrison Hathaway, Selana Lewis, John Lewis, Alvina Glazier, Clark Glazier, Calvin Hathaway, Albert Hathaway, Luther Hathaway, Lucian Hathaway, Jane Hathaway, Mary Mead, Page Mead, Georgiana Hathaway, and Nathan Hathaway.	Petition for Partition.

IT APPEARING by affidavit on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court that Selina Lewis, John Lewis, and Calvin Hathaway, are not residents of the State of Indiana.—Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendants of the filing and pendancy of said petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court and plead, answer or demurr thereto, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

JOHN RALSTON, Clerk
De Kalb Circuit Court.
E. B. Morr, Atty. for Petitioner.
Jan. 23, 1864. [45w3 $5.25]

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

DANIEL TILL'S

WATERLOO CITY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Waterlo City, Auburn, and vicinity, that I am in receipt of a stock of

CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR THE

Spring & Summer Trade

which I am selling at very low prices.

Also LEATHER of all descriptions, and SHOE MAKER'S FINDINGS.

I would also call attention to My Own Manufacture, having spared no pains in securing the services of the Best Mechanics in the country, I am prepared to do custom work of all descriptions, warranted to suit or no sale. Give me a call and see for yourselves.

D. TILL,
Waterloo City.
May 23, 1863.—

GRISWOLD'S

HACK LINE!

Between

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1.25.

☞ This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Cars running East and West on the Air Line Railroad, and also with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

☞ Office: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Hedekin House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.
Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 41f

E. H. & T. ANTHONY,

MANUFACTURERS of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

501 Broadway, New York.

Card Photographs.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over **Four Thousand** different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals	525 Statesmen,
190 Brig.-Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	30 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Navy Officers,	46 Prom'nt Women

147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,

including productions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.

Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

Fine Albums Made to Order for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions. 32-6ms.

THE NEW ERA.

—Our thanks are due Mr. HENRY FEAGLER for a nice present of excellent apples.

James B. Clay, of Ky., died at Montreal on Tuesday.

—Beautiful has been the weather during the present week. We have warm, sunshiny days, bright, clear moonlight nights, oceans of mud, and—distressingly poor side-walks.

—The "Lady's Book" for February, the prettiest, the finest and the *bestest* of all the Fashion monthlies has been received. We will furnish the *Era* and *Godey* for $3,50

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore throat, &c., should try *"Brown's Bronchial Troaches,"* a simple remedy which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—We have not been advocates of woman's rights in the extreme sense of the term, but we do insist the good housekeeper ought to have the "Housewive's Favorite," the Chemical Saleratus, made by DeLand & Co., for with it, and it alone, can she produce bread fit to be eaten. Woman has a right to demand this article of the grocer, and he is bound to sell it, as most grocers do.

—The February number of the "Atlantic Monthly" is in hand. The contents of the February number of this great American literary work are very interesting, and we subjoin the table of contents:

Genius. My Brother and I. A half life and half a life. On the Relation of Art to Nature. Snow. House and Home Papers. The convulsions of St. Medard.—Presence. Glacial Period. Bryant. Annesley Hall and Newstead Abbey. The Last Charge. Northern Invasions. Reviews and Literary Notices.

The "Continental Monthly," for February is on our table. It presents an admirable table of contents. The following are the leading articles:

Thomas Jefferson, as Seen by the Light of 1863; by J. Sheldon. The English Press; by Nicholas Rowe, of London.—The Treasury Reports and Mr. Secretary Chase; by Hon. F. P. Stanton. Aspiro.—A Fable. The Red Man's Plea. Buckle, Draper, and a Science of History; by Edward B. Freeland; Diary of Frances Krasinska. Petroleum; by Rev. S. M. Eaton. The Angel of war. A Tragedy of Error. "Nos Amis les Cosaques;" by M. Heilprin Was he Successful? by Richard B. Kimball. The Andes; by William G. Dix—National Friendships. North and South; by Charles Wm. Butler. Literary Notices. Editor's Table.

—The January term of the Common Pleas Court in session last week, adjourned on Friday, Judge Clapp presiding.

A special term of the Circuit Court set apart to hear an important slander case brought over from the Allen county Circuit Court to this County, on a change of venue, convened on Monday, Judge Worden presiding by appointment of Judge Wilson. The parties involved in this suit were: Mrs. Emma Potts vs. Patrick M'Gee, Daniel O'Connel, John Burt and wife, all residents of Fort Wayne. Morris, Nine, Smith and Crane, counsel for the plaintiff, and Jenkinson, Carson and Morrison, for the defendants. A large number of witnesses appeared on both sides, and extensive preparations were made for a big fight. The case had progressed until Wednesday morning, when the parties came to a compromise and the matter was adjusted satisfactorily, and the Court adjourned without farther proceedings.

—At a meeting of the DeKalb County Agricultural Society, held at the Court House on the 20th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, to wit:

W. Griswold, President; Miles Waterman, Vice President; T. D. Gross, Treasurer; J. H. Ford, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. N. Chamberlain; Jas. Griswold; Wm. Wadsworth; M. Waterman; John B. Palmer; John Talbot; H. Willis.

DIRECTORS.

L. J. Holmes, Butler Township; C Cool, Jackson; Rob't. Culbertson, Concord; T. Ellis, Newville; H. W. Heeckly, Stafford; P. B. Nimmous, Wilmington; C. A. O. McClellan, Union Township; L. D. Britain, Richland; W. Childs, Fairfield; H. B. Smith, Smithfield; M. Waterman, Franklin; J. C. Everts, Troy; Jas. Griswold, Union.

The officers of the Society are *all* requested to meet at the Court House on Saturday, the 6th of February next, at one o'clock, p. m. to appoint awarding committees and transact any other business the interest of the Society may demand.

W. GRISWOLD, Pres.
J. H. FORD, Sec'y.
Jan. 30th, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Organic Weakness, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, And all diseases of the Urinary Organs. See Advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine at once.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. (39w4)

Hostetter's Bitters

Have received the warmest encomiums from the press and the people throughout the Union as a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation, and general nervous debility, it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our principal public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment to that which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body should recommend it to all classes of our community.

See Advertisement.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. [45w4.]

"Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good."

ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20th, 1861.

DR. C. W. ROBACK:—DEAR SIR.—I have been carrying out the above motto, in proving the qualities and benefit of your "Stomach Bitters," for over six months using them myself in my old age, and in many instances recommending them to others, and giving to persons who needed a pure invigorating Tonic Bitters refreshing and strengthening to the system. I cheerfully endorse their goodness, and use them in preference to all others.

Very Respectfully,
S. J. BROWNE.

Rev. Samuel J. Browne has been a devoted laborer in the cause of Christianity, in Cincinnati, for more than thirty years, as almost every old Cincinnatian knows. Such testimony, from such a source, is not to be passed over lightly. No other Proprietary Remedies ever presented to the public, ever received a tithe of the commendation from MEN OF STANDING, in every walk of life, that mine have done. See advertisement, (43w4.)

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD

1864. Winter Arrangement. 1864.

On and after Nov. 16th, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at.....5:18 a. m. and 2:37 p. m
Arrive Toledo at.......9:00 a. m. and 7:35 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at......2:37 p. m. and 10:49 p. m
Arrrive Chicago at...10:30 p. m. and 6:00 a. m.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING.—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

H. H. PORTER, *Gen. Superintendent*,
D. R. RIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

Toledo & Wabash R. R.

1864. 1864.

Direct Route to the Mississippi River.

AT ST. LOUIS, QUINCY AND BURLINGTON WITHOUT BREAK OF GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Through from State Line and Quincy Without Change of Cars.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1863, trains will leave Toledo as follows:

EXPRESS, (except Sundays) 12.35 p. m. Leave Fort Wayne, 5:25 p. m.; Peru, 8:00 p. m.; Logansport, 8:45 p. m.; Lafayette, 10:30 p. m.; State Line, 12:30 a. m.

MAIL, (except Saturdays) at 12:10 a m; Fort Wayne, 4:50 a. m.; Peru, 7:40 a. m.; Logansport, 8:22 a. m.; Lafayette, 10:00 a. m.; State Line, Ill., 12:00 a. m.

Connecting at Logansport with the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad, and at Peru with the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad for Indianapolis, Madison, Louisville, &c.

TRAINS ARRIVE at Toledo from the West: Mail, 8:20 p. m.; Express, 4:20 a. m.

Freight Trains leave Toledo daily, (except Sundays,) at 6:20 and 10:15 a. m.; and 4:45 p. m.

No passengers carried on Freight trains

For the accommodation of Way Passengers between Toledo and Fort Wayne, a Passenger Coach will be attached to the Freight Trains leaving at 4:35 p. m. on Saturdays.

GEORGE H. BURROWS,
General Superintendent.
General Superintendent's Office, Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1863.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4—9

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to DR. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton St., Brooklyn, New York. v4—9

NEW GROCERY, AND PROVISION STORE!

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND FRESH SELECTED STOCK!

Just Received and Opening Out

IN THE

OLD ERA BUILDING.

GROCERIES,
WOODEN-WARE,
STONE-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
KEREOSENE OIL LAMPS,
TIN WARE,
CIGARS & TOBACCOS,
(Of the most celebrated brands.)
Celebrated (Imported) WINES AND BRANDIES, for medical use. &c., &c.

EMANUEL LEOPOLD would hereby inform the public that he is opening out the finest stock of Groceries ever brought to this market. His stock is complete and was selected with care in view to meet the demands of this market. Everything usually kept in a first-class country Grocery Store, can be found at his Store, and he will endeavor to sell the same at living profits only. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

EMANUEL LEOPOLD,
ERA BUILDING, Auburn. Ind.
Dec. 19, 1863. (40tf.)

U. S. 5-20'S.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw that popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Million Dollars. **Nearly Four Hundred Millions have already bee subscribed for and paid into the Treasury**, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Association now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

IT IS A SIX PER CENT LOAN, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN, THUS YIELDING OVER NINE PER CENT PER ANNUM at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Funds may run for 20 years yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

The Interest is paid half-yearly, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50 $100 $500 and $1000, or Registered Bonds of same denomination, and in addition, $5,000 and 10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent, on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred Dollars per annum; all other investments such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent, tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the bonds, and all orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1863. (38mad.)

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

Apothecaries' Hall;

WATERLOO CITY, DEKALB CO., IND.
J. U. WINSLOW, Proprietor.

KEROSENE OIL,
LINSEED OIL.
SPERM OIL,
AND VINEGAR.

ALCOHOL,
By the barrel, or less quantity.

White Lead,
VARNISH,
TURPENTINE,
NAPTHA.

QUININE,
OPIUM,
MORPHENE,
CREAM-TARTER

PURE WINES.
French, Sweedish and American (Catawba)

BRANDIES;

Together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

SOLD AS LOW AS IN FORT WAYNE.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf

THE NEW YORK STORE!

WATERLOO CITY.

G. W. TROUT takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends in Auburn and surrounding country, a

Great Reduction in Prices of

Domestic

Cotton Goods

As well as all kinds of Foreign

DRY GOODS,

And invites an inspection of his immense stock of Shawls, Mantles,

DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS,

Housekeeping Goods, Fancy articles, Hoosiery Goods, &c., &c. G. W. TROUT.
May 23, 1863.—23tf.

Dr. Dodge's Anzeige.

Dr. Hahnemann, ein Deutscher, war der Erfinder der Homöopathie. Dies ist der Grund, warum vielleicht Dr. Dodge so viele deutsche Familien behandelt und curirt. Dr. Dodge's homöopathische Arzneien curiren alle heilbaren Fälle von Krankheiten des Kopfes, Gehirns, Ohren, Augen, [illegible], der Lungen, des Herzens, der Leber, des Magens und der Gedärme, und vorzüglich alle weiblichen Krankheiten. Die in deutscher Sprache gedruckten Vorträge des Dr. Dodge für Frauenzimmer werden, sobald sie vollendet sind, allen denen, welche sich an ihn wegen derselben wenden, 10 Cents per Copy geliefert werden. Dr. Dodge hat sich die Dienste eines deutschen Predigers auf seinen Reisen gesichert, und wird derselbe in deutscher Sprache sprechen. Es ist dies deshalb so eingerichtet, um es der großen Anzahl der deutschen Patienten bequem zu machen. Dr. Dodge wird pracis und ohne Fehl alle acht Wochen an einem Platze eintreffen. Untersuchungen sind umsonst. Die Patienten sollten sich genau zur Stunde der Ankunft des Dr. D. einstellen. Die Anzeige wann und wo Dr. D für das kommende Jahr seine Besuche abhalten wird, kann aus den verschiedenen County Zeitungen und aus in englischer Sprache gedruckten Circularen ersehen werden. Dr. Dodge's Familien-Medicinen-Kästchen, bestehend aus 12 Heilmitteln für gewöhnliche Krankheiten, aus 12 homöopathischen Heilmitteln, abgetheilt in 12 Pulver, so daß jedes Medizin Kästchen ein groß von Pulver enthält, ferner seine Fieber-Pulver, seine Ruhr-Pulver, seine Pulver gegen Scharlachfieber, Diptherie und eine große Menge anderer Krankheiten können zu 50 Cents das Dutzend oder zu 25 Cents das halbe Dutzend gekauft werden. Ebenso seine Pulver gegen unterdrückte Menstruation, gegen schmerzhafte und [illegible] Reinigungen rc., sowie alle seine Arzneien gegen weibliche Unregelmäßigkeiten [illegible] zu 50 Cents das Dutzend. Dr. Dodge wünscht außerdem einige Schüler, welche bei ihm Medicin studiren, aber die Reise-Ausgaben selbst bestreiten können. Das Zahlen der Collegiengelder mag 10 Jahren später geschehen. Dr Dodge's Arzneien sind in allen Apotheken zu finden. Dr. D. wird in Chicago am Freitag Nachmittag von 1 bis 5 Uhr, nämlich am 25sten Decbr., 19ten Febr., 16ten April 11ten Juni und 6. August, im Sherman House seine Zimmer-Patienten untersuchen und für dieselben verschreiben. Jedermann sollte an die Vorlesungen des Dr. D. in Bryan Hall in Chicago denken. Der Eintritt zur ersten Vorlesung ist frei.

Call at Auburn, from 1 till 5 p. m., on Friday Nov. 27, Jan. 22, March 19, May 14, July 9, and Sept. 3.

At Waterloo City, Lent's Hotel, on Saturdays, from 6 to 11 a. m., Nov. 28, Jan. 23, March 20, May 15, July 10, and Sept. 4.

At Angola, on Mondays from 8 to 6 p. m., Nov. 30, Jan. 25, March 22, May 17, July 12, and Sept. 6.

At Norristown, on Tuesday from 8 to 11 a. m., Dec. 1, Jan 26, March 23, May 18, July 13, and Sept. 7.

The Draft!

50,000 PICTURES TO BE TAKEN!!

U. E. BABB,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that he has refitted the Picture Gallery situated near A. Wolf's Store, and is now prepared to take

AMBROTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
MELAINEOTYPES, AND
EUREKA PLATE PICTURES
Miniatures inserted in
Lockets, Pins, Drops, or Rings.

He has constantly on hand a well selected stock of plain and fancy Cases, Frames, and Photographic Albums.

Remember BABB'S GALLERY is the place to get the best Pictures taken in all North-Eastern Indiana. He is an experienced operator and takes all the various styles of Pictures in the very latest style of the Art. All who patronize him may rely upon getting first-class Pictures.

Please call and examine specimens.

U. E. BABB, ARTIST.
Dec. 19, 1863. [40 tf]

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative of wonderful efficacy in in diseases of the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, Debility Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and resorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistable as a remedy and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless apperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits* and *Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Prepared by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere. 1—35

$100 REWARD!!

For a Medicine that will Cure
Tickling in the Throat, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough,
OR RELIEVE CONSUMPTIVE COUGH,
As quick as

Coe's Cough Balsam.

Over Five Thousand Bottles have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from eminent physicians who have used it in their practice, and given it pre-eminence over any other compound

IT DOES NOT DRY UP A COUGH,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

Two or Three Doses will invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A half bottle has often completely cured the most

STUBBORN COUGH!!

and yet though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of Croup we will guarantee a Cure if taken in season.

No Family Should be Without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

Only 25 Cents.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this, knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

C. G. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, New-Haven, Ct.
Lord & Smith,
General Western Agents,
35m6 23 *Lake Street, Chicago.*

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excite the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows *Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits,* In one of which the Patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once effected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,

Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.* A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females—Females—Females.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

Secret Diseases

In all their Stages, At little Expense.
Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience.
And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and wornout Matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE from whatever cause originating and no matter HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases for which it is Recommended.*

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications,

Cures Guaranteed!

Advice Gratis!!

Address letters for information to

H. B. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST,
104 South Tenth-st., bel. Chestnut, Phila.
HELMBOLD'S *Medical Depot,*
HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse*
594 Broadway, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits and Unprincipled Dealers who endeavor to dispose "*of their own*" and "*other*" *articles on the reputation attained by* Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

" " Extract Buchu.
" " " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the Advertisement and send for it.

4—36ly *And avoid Imposition and Exposure.*

HAIL! ALL HAIL!!

NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

IN WATERLOO CITY.

EATON & CARR, Have just received their new

WINTER GOODS.

They have a full stock of Goods, which they are selling very

Cheap for Cash or Ready Pay!

They keep their stock full at all times, and you can rely upon getting what you want there, and at a

LOW PRICE!

Our stock consists

DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

You can always

GET GOOD BARGAINS,

At their Store, as they never allow themselves to be UNDERSOLD when you pay cash.

EATON & CARR.
Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf.

THE NEW ERA.

THE PLATFORM
OF THE
Union War Democracy!!

RESOLUTIONS.

1, *Resolved*, That the Democratic principles, heretofore avowed, to which we stand pledged, imperitively demand of us to repudiate the doctrines of Secession and all sympathy with them, and to give our unl qualified support to our country and its constituted authorities in the great trial of war, until the last vestige of the present rebellion is suppressed and destroyed.

2. That the pride and boast of the Democracy has been to bow to the will of the majority, and we declare that the election of a President of obnoxious opinions and sentiments furnished no cause for Secession, and is no proper justifiable excuse for opposition to that war now waging to restore the authority of the National Constitution over the rebellious States.

3. That the conspiracy to break up the Union of democratic States, and to establish aristocracies, was deliberately planned and executed by those who broke up and purposely defeated the Democratic party. We have no apologies to offer for the acts of the traitors who declares that the "election of Mr. Lincoln would be a good cause for secession, disunion and revolution, and we denounce all organizations that oppose, or fail with their whole strength to support the war and crush out the rebellion as anti-democratic, fanatic and treasonable.

4. That the causeless attack by the rebellion upon the integrity of the Union established by our Revolutionary fathers under which we have received so many blessings, is a war upon the principles of civil liberty, and must be overthrown to preserve the institutions of freedom and our example and hope for freemen.

5. That whenever the people of any of the rebellious States deluded into secession, lay down their arms, and consent to return to the Union, obey the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, they should be recognized as citizens and protected in their Constitutional rights.

6. That, amid the trials of the times, the friends of organized civil liberty should show that our Government has, and will use, the power to put down all mobs and other unlawful combinations to resist the laws enacted to raise men and means to suppress this rebellion and duty to Democratic institutions requires an unhesitating exercise of that power.

7. That upon the interference of any foreign power sympathizing with this rebellion of the aristocracy, and seeking to overthrow the institutions of democratic liberty, we appeal to our Government to meet such interference with war, and we pledge ourselves to sustain without faltering our Government in the struggle.

8. That while the people have poured forth their blood and treasure in support of the institutions and government of freemen, our authorities both State and National, are imperiously required to sternly rebuke all neglect, to faithfully apply the public monies and sustain the public credit, to hold all to a strict accountability, to suppress all lavish expenditures, and more than all, the spirit of speculation, bleeding the Treasurer and demoralizing the people, and to visit swift and condign punishment, on all speculators and peculators upon the money and means of the people now suffering innumerable privations in their devotion to the country.

9 That the Democracy of Indiana cherish with feelings of the highest gratification and admiration the brave and noble bearing of the sons of Indiana who have volunteered in the trying service of their country, and of the soldiers and seamen of the United States battling with heroic valor for the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and Union of these States, and pledge them our warmest gratitude, affection and support.

10. That our volunteers, impelled by convictions of patriotic duty, to leave their homes and families for the privations and diseases of the camp and perils of battle and guerrilla warfare, have lost none of their rights and privileges as fellow citizens, and every effort under the laws, for a modification to receive their votes, should be made, and, situated as they are, in the face of the rebellion to see its enormities, their voices should be potential upon the best mode and means for its suppression and the restoration of peace.

11. That we denounce as treasonable and dangerous to the peace of society, all secret political societies organized to resist the laws and to give aid and comfort to the rebellion.

12. That we will sustain the integrity and credit of the National and State governments, and we denounce the State Agent, Auditor and Treasurer, for their willingness to repudiate the public debt and sacrifice the honor and credit of the State to minister to partisan agrandizement and private emolument.

Resolved, That while we join hands with all loyal men in support of our government in the present crisis, and have no separate or party action to embarrass our authorities, but seek to add strength and energy in suppressing this rebellion, we desire to meet and consult together, and for that purpose authorize the Chair to appoint a committee of one from each Congressional District, including two from the city of Indianapolis, who shall act as the Central Executive Committee of the Union War Democracy, with power in the majority of their numbers to appoint meetings and take into consideration such other business as may come before them.

The President put the vote and the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote followed by loud cheering.

THE *Electic Journal*, in an article on small pox, admonishes physicians not to be hasty in passing their opinion that any eruptive disorder is that loathsome disease until they prove the following diagnostic system:

Now we offer this secret to the profession—so soon as the eruptions appear, and by pressure with the point of the finger may distinctly be felt the small, hard substance, precisely as if a small fine shot had been placed under the cuticle of the skin. This peculiar appearance belongs to no other eruptive disease. We have applied the term secret here; for whilst it is and has been known to a few physicians, it is not mentioned in any of the standard authorities; nor does the writer claim the credit of the discovery. After this, all works upon practice will add this unfailing diagnostic system.

DR. ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS
ARE NOT
TO BE EXCELLED
AS A
STOMACHIC
AND
Regulator
OF THE
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

These Bitters
are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great Regulator of the system.

In the Bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilious Fever,
Fever and Ague,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Jaundice,
Kidney Complaints

and all diseases of a similar nature.

These Bitters
are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them

Highly Tonic.

Dr Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the poor man's Friend.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the rich man's Solace and Comfort.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
invigorate the weak and debilitated.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
drive away melancholy and make Life enjoyable.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a fac-simile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeiters. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

C. W. Roback, Proprietor, No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FOR SALE BY
GEO. WAGGONER,
AUBURN, IND.

C. W. ROBACK, Compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, Distiller and Manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW
DRUG STORE.

H. GREGG, M. D.,

Is just opening out at

No. 1, RHODE'S BLOCK,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

An entirely new and carefully selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES,
BRUSHES, TURPENTINE,
FINE SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PURE LIQUORS,
VIALS, BOTTLES,
COAL OIL, LAMPS,
AND LAMP
TRIMMINGS.

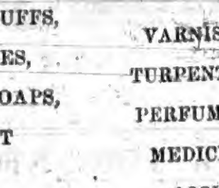
Together with

Every Article
USUALLY KEPT IN A
FIRST-CLASS
DRUG STORE.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in my line will consult their own interest by giving me a call, as I *positively* will sell as low as they can purchase the same article in Fort Wayne.

Auburn, Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

Immense Arrival
OF



F. & C. RAUT.
AT THE
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,

The Very Latest
WAR NEWS
IS THAT WE HAVE ON HAND THE
Largest Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Of all Styles
In Northern Indiana.
CHEAP!

☞ We employ experienced and competent workmen, and manufacture to order Boots and Shoes, neat and substantial. We warrant all of our work.

Call and See

F. & C. RAUT.

Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

BOOKS
and
STATIONARY.

J. W. CASE,
No. 1, Rhode's Block.

keeps constantly on hand
An elegant stock of
BOOKS,
AND
STATIONARY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
CAP, NOTE & LETTER PAPER.

PENS INK & PEN HOLDERS, &c.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

FRANCISCO'S
Mercantile College,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Young Men taught that which they will *practice* in after years, studies and business training arranged on an entirely new method to meet the demands of the present age, for the proper education of young men for the active duties of business life.

THE LONDON CODE EXCHANGE PRINCIPLE introduced combining Theory and Practice by a novel and peculiar plan of operations superior to any system ever devised for a correct and rapid acquisition of the Rules, Laws, Forms, Customs and operations of the business world, fitting a person in the shortest possible time and at the least expense for the practical duties of the counting room.

THEORY DEPARTMENT.

First four weeks daily exercises in Penmanship, with lectures upon the nature of Book-Keeping, Journalizing, Ledgerising and making out balance sheets, with instruction in commercial law, calculations, letter-writing, etc., preparitory to entering the business department.

ACTUAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Under the charge of the Principle, with Assistants. In this department the student enters upon the most intersting part of his course; he is assined his place and whereever it may be keen, sharp-eyed business students are on every side of him, and to compete with them every enery must be put forth, and rules and studies must be mastered with a will. He is first furnished with a cash capital, and a sufficient stock of samples to commence business with; he is also provided with Journal, Day-Book, Ledger Bill Book, Cash Book, Blank Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, and all other forms in use in the best business houses. At the Bank he is supplied with a Bank Book, Check Book and Deposit Tickets, and thus equipped with every necessary he commenses operations, buying and selling by samples, paying and receiving money, giving and receiving notes and other bills shipping and selling goods on commission, receiving and answering business letters and performing the actual operations of merchants, wholesale and retail. To understand fully the rotine of business in this department by which Theory and Practice are combined, the stranger must visit the College in business hours. The system cannot be explained to do it Justice.

PAINTING AND DRAWING.

Including Perspective, Crayon and Pencil Drawing. Pastolle and Oil Painting will be taught in connection with the studies of the Ladie's Department, by a teacher of experience and ability, who has been awarded eighteen first premums, for the best specimens of the art. Students commence at any time. Day and evening classes now in session. Scholarships entitle students to every advantage of the college for a complete course and gives them the privilege of review at any time free of charge.

To show what business men think of our College we insert a few extracts from the numerous recommendations which we have received:

"Prof. Francisco is a scientific and experienced accountant, and his specimens of Penmanship excel anything of the kind I ever saw.

JAS. H. McMECHEN,
Wheeling, Virginia."

"From a personal acquaintance with Prof. Francisco I can cheerfully recommend him as a competent, and accomplished teacher of the art of Penmanship in all its different branches, NORMAN KELLOG,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, Mishawaka, Ind

We, the undersigned, citizens of Ft. Wayne appreciating the high character and usefulness of Francisco's Mercantile College located in our city, avail ourselves of this method of recommending the Institution to the public.—We regard the permanent establishment of this Collge as a most fortunate result for young men seeking to qulify themselves for the active duties of life by securing a practical business education, and we are gratified at the location of a Colleg at Fort Wayne, whereby our citizens and those of the adjacent counties may enjoy the advantage the excellent and thorough course of instruction pursued here. This College not only possesses in an eminet degree the confidence of our community, but numbers among its patrons our best citizens.

JAMES H. ROBINSON, Leather and Shoe Dealer.
A. M. ORBISON, Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
N. B. YOUNG and W. E. WOODWARD Wholesale and Retail Clothing Merchants.
A. F. SIEMON & BRO., Books and Stationary Dealers.
E. VORDEMARK, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.
CHAS. F. STURGIS, Physician and Surgeon.
J. D. NUTMAN, Pres't National Bank.
H. McCULLOCH, Compt. U. S. Currency.
ALLEN HAMILTON, President Hamilton & Co.'s Bank.
SAMUEL HANNA, Vice President Pitsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.
JOHN HUGH, Attorney, Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
MORGAN & BUECH, Hardware Merchants.
B. W. OAKLEY, Hardware Merchant.
N. P. STOCKBRIDGE, Books and Stationary Dealer.
JOHN M. LOWRIE, Pastor First Presbyterian Church.
W. JACOBS & SON, Merchants and Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes.
I. KNAPP, Surgeon Dentist.
JOHN M. MILLER, Cabinet Furniture Dealer.
B. TRENTMAN, Wholesale Grocery Merchant.
WATSON WALL, firm of Read & Wall.
M. DRAKE, Jr., Post Master.

For full particulars, with terms, etc., call for a circular at the College Rooms over the Post Office, or address,
M. J. FRANCISCO, Principal.
Oct. 31, 1863.

TISH WANG,
THE GREAT CHINESE REMEDY FOR SECRET DISEASES.
ONE BOX WILL PERFORM A CURE.

Ingredients purely vegetable; pleasant to the taste; has no bad odor, and may be carried in the vest pocket without fear of detection. Price $1 per box, sent post paid to any address by
J. J. KROMER, 408 Chestnut st., Phila.
Circulars sent free. 29m6

The Greatest Quantity
AND THE
BEST QUALITY
M. & A. HALE

ARE now opening and offering for sale a large and well assorted stock of Goods.

Dress Goods,
Prints,
Flannels,,
Shawls,
Brown Sheetings,
Bleached Shirtings,
DeLaines,
Blankets,
Woolen Goods,
Yankee Notions,
White Goods,
Embroideries,
Gents Furnishing goods,
Groceries of All kinds,
Crockery,
Queensware,
Glassware,
etc. etc. etc.

Similar assortment at our store in Angola.
M. & A. HALE.
Waterloo City, Oct. 10, 1863. 29

CLARK & LONG,

COR. VAN VLECK STS., WATERLOO CITY

Dealers in

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,

And any thing that anybody wants, at

REDUCED PRICES.

☞ *CALL AND SEE.*

CLARK & LONG.

May 28, 1863.

FALL OF 1863.

HOPKINS & WILLIS
WATERLOO CITY.

HAVE just received the most Beautiful Styles of

DRESS GOODS

Consisting of

Poplins,
Delains,
Mohairs,
Mozambipues,

In check stripes and in all other plain colors
The very richest BLACK and FIGURED

Dress Silks.

Also, a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
MUSLIN,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
CHINTZ,
LAWNS,
COTTONADES,
SHAWLS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, &C.

The largest assortment of

GOODS,

Ever before exhibited in this market.

Call and Examine Our Stock.

☞ We are always in the market paying the highest price for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Seeds, Wool, &c., &c.

HOPKINS & WILLIS.
Waterloo City, May 16th, 1863.—23tf.

CITY
Drug Store!
WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

☞ GO TO THE SIGN OF THE
Four-Winged Mortar!

J. A. VANCE has made extensive additions to his stock and has increased facilities to favor cash buyers.

CALL, COMPARE AND SEE

If my prices will not average much lower than *time prices.*

J. A. VANCE,
Waterloo City.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, WINDOW GLASS,
PUTY, ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID,
PERFUMERIES & PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

At J. A. VANCE'S,
Waterloo City.

Waterloo City, May 23, 1863.—23tf.

☞ I. W. BOWEN,
CORRUNNA, INDIANA,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c

DRUGS.

CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS.

☞ His stock of articles in the above line I always kept complete and is of the very best quality. ☜

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY

☞ *GO TO BOWEN'S.*

Nov. 15, 1862. 51tf.

JOB WORK
Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, Feb. 6, 1864. No. 47.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS

TERMS:

[illegible] per year, in advance; $2.00 within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Official Directory of DeKalb County.

R. E. Wilson, Judge Circuit Court;
J. H. [illegible], Circuit Prosecutor;
Wm. M. Clapp, Judge Court Common Pleas;
A. W. [illegible], Common Pleas Prosecutor;
John Ralston, Clerk;
Auditor, [illegible]
Sheriff, [illegible]
Treasurer, [illegible]
Recorder, [illegible]
Coroner, [illegible]
Surveyor, D. W. [illegible]
Commissioners, John [illegible], J. M. [illegible], Henry Fusselman.

J. E. ROSE. E. W. FOSDICK.
ROSE & FOSDICK,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Real Estate, Bounty and [illegible] Agent, Jarvis, DeKalb county, Indiana. Office over Isherwood's store, east side Broadway. [4—45]

E. D. HARTMAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Claim, Bounty and Pension Agent, Waterloo City, Indiana. Office over J. U Winslow's Drug Store. Will give special attention to the Collection of Soldier's Claims, Pensions, Bounty and Arrears of Pay. 4—41

J. B. MORRISON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office with the Clerk of the Courts. 4—36

J. B. BRINKERHOFF,
Attorney and Councellor at Law, and General Pension Agent, Auburn, Ind. Office with the County Treasurer. 4—35

MORRIS & DILS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties.
JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. WM. H. DILLS Auburn. 1-1y

JOHN S. WHITE,
Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.
Particular attention paid to collections. Office: West Street, two doors north of Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. dec27n5tf

A. S. BLAKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GOSHEN, INDIANA.
Office in Mechanic's Block. 2—4

JAMES I. BEST. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.
BEST & McCLELLAN,
Attorneys & Counselors At Law.
PENSION, REAL ESTATE & PAY AGENTS.
Office up-stairs, over M. & A. Hale's east side Wayne st., Waterloo City, Ind. 4-22

A. GOERIZ. A. LARIMORE.
DRS. GOERIZ & LARIMORE,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Auburn, Indiana Office, one door south of the Franklin House. 1

S & J. S. STOUGH,
Physicians and Surgeons, give prompt attention to all professional calls, Waterloo City, Ind. 4—35

DR. G. KEESLER, M. D.
OFFICE at his residence, east side Main Street, Auburn, Indiana. 4—30

ERICKSON & MORRIS,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Kendallville, Ind. Office over Cole's Store, Miller's Block. Office hours from 12 to 2 P. M. 4—30.

MAYOR HOUSE,
CORNER Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.—H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

GRISWOLD HOUSE,
CORNER Main and Fourth sts., Auburn, Ind. First class livery in connection. JAMES GRISWOLD.

CITY HOTEL,
Wayne Street, South Side of the Rail Road, Waterloo City, Ind. J. D. McANALLY Proprietor. This House has recently been re-furnished and renovated throughout. 2-51

NATIONAL HOTEL,
P. MORETON, Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 3tf

R. BUMPUS,
Carriage and Wagon Maker, north of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. 4—38

AUG. F. SIEMON. RUDOLPH SIEMON.
SIEMON & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books, Stationary, Wall Papers, Looking Glasses, Pictures, &c. Importers of German Literature, Toys, Fancy Goods, etc. School Books of all kinds at Publisher's Prices. Union Block, Clinton St., bet. Main and Columbia, Fort Wayne, Ind. [44m6.]

DAILY HACK LINE.
AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.
The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.
Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S & N. I. Railroad.
Light Freight carried on reasonable terms. All kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.
S. D. LONG, Proprietor.
July 5, 1862.

WATERLOO CITY
LIVERY STABLE.
R. R. LONG, Proprietor.
We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. Office at the American House.
Waterloo City, March 1863. [illegible]

INSURE WITH
THE ÆTNA,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
J. U. WINSLOW, Agent,
WATERLOO CITY, IND.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v4—1

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD

SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. [1

WATERLOO CITY & FT. WAYNE
DAILY HACK LINE!
LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Ft. Wayne for Auburn and Waterloo City, at 7 o'clock a. m.
FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,50, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,25, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,25.
OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.
E. BRYAN, Proprietors.
Waterloo City, Oct. 3, 1863. 29-3tf

New Meat Market.
CHARLEY FO[illegible]
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has opened out a Meat Market in Auburn, [illegible] opposite the Weaver House, where the public will find nice plump [illegible] meat every day in the week. Having had several years experience in the business he can guarantee satisfaction.
Meat supplied at the same figures it can be purchased on the streets of farmers.—Meat well pickled and put up for winter use and delivered at the houses of citizens. 30tf

MILLINERY!
MRS. R. C. DEMMING
would inform the ladies of Auburn and vicinity that she has opened out a
MILLINERY STORE
in Ward's building, and respectfully asks their patronage. Everything in the line of
Millinery Goods,
constantly on hand, and of the LATEST FASHIONS. Especial attention is called to her stock of BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, LACE and BORDERS, FLOWERS, SKIRT HOOKS, etc.
A call is solicited from those wishing any thing in the line of Millinery and dress-making done in a neat manner and Latest Style.
MRS. R. C. DEMMING.
Auburn, Oct. 24, 1863. 32tf

GEORGE WAGGONER,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
BOOKS & STATIONARY,
and Yankee Notions.
Also all the best
PATENT MEDICINES
of the country.
Stock well kept up, and sells as low as any other store of the kind in the county.
Auburn, Oct. 25, 1863.

DeKalb Saloon:
MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,
Auburn, Indiana
ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.
CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of
WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,
Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.
All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.
Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—8y1

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.
Persons desiring to accommodate themselves in the above named articles will do well to call at Bassett & Maxon's, Waterloo City, Indiana. American Watches of a superior quality always on hand as well other varieties
SILVER & PLATED WARE, SPECS, GOLD PENS, &C.
For sale at reasonable rates.
Repairing of all kinds done up in good style and warranted.
BASSETT & MAXON.
Waterloo City, May 30, 1863.—24tf

Adsum.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

[December 23—4, 1863.]

"And just as the last bell struck, a peculiar sweet smile shone over his face, and he lifted up his head a little and quickly said, 'Adsum!' and fell back.—The Newcomes.

I.

The Angel came by night,
(Such angels still come down!)
And like a winter cloud
Passed over London town;
Along its lonesome streets,
Where Want had ceased to weep,
Until it reached a house
Where a great man lay asleep:
The man of all his time
Who knew the most of men;
The soundest head and heart,
The sharpest, kindest pen.
It paused beside his bed,
And whispered in his ear:
He never turned his head,
But answered, "I am here."

II.

Into the night they went.
At morning, side by side,
They gained the sacred Place
Where the greatest Dead abide;
Where grand old Homer sits,
In godlike state benign;
Where broods in endless thought
The awful Florentine:
Where sweet Cervantes walks,
A smile on his grave face;
Where gossips quaint Montaigne,
The wisest of his race;
Where Goethe looks through all,
With that calm eye of his;
Where—little seen but Light—
The only Shakspeare is!
When the new Spirit came,
They asked him, drawing near,
"Art thou become like us?"
He answered, "I am here."
—[The Round Table.

A POET IN PRISON.—The local editor is always glad to find an incident or a fact on which to write a paragraph, but he sometimes finds such as give him pain to mention, and that he would rather suppress than publish. But when such facts can be used as warnings, to deter the unwary from ruin, private feelings are required to give way. It is in this spirit that we bring the name of our once respected fellow citizen, and the nation's distinguished poet, George W. Cutter, before our readers in this connection. All who have read the thrilling poem, "The Song of the Stream," (and who has not? (or sung the deservedly popular, patriotic song, "Epluribus Unum," will be interested in whatever relates to him; and if they sigh or shed a tear at his sad condition, it may prompt to greater virtue on their part, or more constant watchfulness over the youth of their acquaintance.

Mr. Cutter is a lawyer by profession, and at times has enjoyed some distinction at the bar; was once a member of the Legislature of Indiana; at the breaking out of the Mexican war he raised a company of men, and distinguished himself as a soldier. He has published two volumes of poems of more than ordinary merit, but for a number of years has written nothing that has been published. Since his return from Mexico he has been addicted to intemperance, at times giving way to beastly drunkenness. Under such conduct he long ago sacrificed his legal patronage, and lost his only reliable means of support. At various times, for several years, he attempted to reform, and aided by his many friends with clothing and something to do, but soon he would fall back and sink to even lower depths of disgrace. And now, sad we are to say it, he is almost hopelessly a vagrant, and the other day was sentenced to six months in the City Prison, as the best place for one unable to control his passion for strong drink.

Let young men be warned in time.—To such a fate are many of those hastening who, in the army and out of it also, indulge in the tempting bowl.—[Cin. Gazette.

Magnetic Mountains.

The story of the mountain that drew all the nails and bolts out of ships passing near it, which the veracious Sinbad the Sailor tells in the Arabian Nights, is reproduced now with a scientific difference. A magnetic mountain has been discovered in Swedish Lapland. The vein is the richest of natural magnetic ore at present known. Pieces weighing four hundred pounds have been obtained. Specimens are being sent to all the European mineralogical cabinets, and quite a traffic has grown up. They sell readily at from eighty centimes to three francs the kilogramme. It is already debated whether a magnetic pole of the earth should not be sought in Lapland rather than Siberia.

THE JOURNALIST OF CALIFORNIA.—He [illegible] o'clock, dresses, puts on a hat [illegible] by six or seven holes made by pistol shots, goes to the restaurant to breakfast. After breakfast, he proceeds to his office to look over the papers of the day, and finds that, in one, he is treated a wretch, in another as a rogue, and in another as a [illegible]. He smiles at the pleasant idea of having something to do, fills up three challenges, for he has always two or three [illegible] ready, [illegible] sends them to the right persons, and then begins to write a vigorous article, when, suddenly he is disturbed by some scoundrel, whom he sees himself obliged to kick out most unceremoniously. At noon, he learns that his challenges have been accepted, and that, at three o'clock, he has an affair of this nature to regulate on the sea shore. Thither he repairs, kills his man, and hastens to dinner, with conscience untroubled, and with appetite unbounded. He returns to the office. On his way thereto he falls into the very heart of a riot, whence, with great difficulty, he escapes, having received contusions nor wounds.—He reaches his sanctuary, and discovers there an infernal machine on the table.—Without feeling or manifesting the slightest astonishment, he takes it and throws it out of the window. Then he writes an article on moral reform, and starts for the theatre. Attacked on his way by three men, he kills two, and takes the third to the nearest police station. Returning to the office at eleven o'clock, he knocks down a man who tries to rob him, kills a dog with a paving stone, just misses being crushed by a cab, and has merely the tail of his coat torn off, receives, on the threshold of his door, two balls through his hat, felicitates himself on the chance which he has had of escaping safe and sound from so many misadventures, writes till two oclock in the morning, goes to bed, and sleeps soundly till the morrow.[—Ex-[illegible]

Schuyler Colfax in the Printing Office.

Samuel Wilkeson, Esq., formerly of the Buffalo press, now of the New York Times, in his admirable address as presiding officer at the "Press Dinner" given at Washington recently to Speaker Colfax, related the following pleasant incident:

Eighteen years ago, at 1 o'clock of a winter moonlight morning, while the stage coach in which I was plowing the thick mud of Indiana were being changed at the tavern in South Bend, I walked the footway of the principal street to shake off a great weariness. I saw a light through a window. A sign, "The Register," was legible above and I saw through the window a man in his shirt sleeves walking quickly about like one that worked. I paused and looked and imagined about the man, and about his work, and about the lateness of the hour to which it was protracted; and I wondered if he was in debt, and struggled to get out, and if his wife was expecting him and had lighted a new candle for his coming and if he was very tired. A coming step interrupted this idle dreaming. When the walker reached my side I joined him, and as he went I asked him questions, and naturally they were about the workman in shirt sleeves. "What sort of a man is he?"—"He is very good to the poor; he works hard; he is sociable with the people; he pays his debts; he is a safe adviser; he dosen't drink whisky; folks depend on him; all this part of Indiana believe in him."—From that day to this I have never taken up the South Bend Register without thinking of this eulogy, and envying the man who had justly entitled himself to it in the dawn of his manhood.

EMERSON ON LOVE.—The philosopher thus discourses on the great secret: "Be our experience in particulars what it may, no man ever forgot the visitations of that power to his heart and brain which created all things new; which was the dawn in him of music, poetry, and art; which made the face of nature radiant with purple light, the morning and the night varied enchantments; when a single tone of one voice could make the heart beat, and the most trivial circumstance associated with one form is put in the amber of memory; when we become all eye when one was present, and all memory when one was gone; when a youth became a watcher of windows and studious of a gloves, a veil, a ribbon, or the wheels of a carriage; then no place is too solitary, and none too silent, for him who has richer company and sweeter conversation in his new thoughts, than any old friends, though best and purest, can give him; when all business seemed an impertinence, and all the men and women running to and fro in the streets mere pictures. For though the celestial rapture fallen out of heaven seizes only upon those of tender age, and although a beauty, overpowering all analysis or comparison, and putting us beside ourselves, we can seldom see after thirty years, yet the remembrance of these seasons outlasts all other remembrances, and is a wreath of flowers on the oldest brows."

Decease of a Millionare.

The Newark Advertiser prints the following from a New York correspondent:

Eccentric men generally cluster in the city. They are more concealed from observation than in the country. In Great Jones street, at the corner of Lafayette Place, stands a lofty, massive, square brick house—Roosevelt has been the name of the doorplate, for many years. It always had a deserted look, and the only occupants except servants seen to come forth from its recesses, was a crippled man with one or two attendants. Suddenly men were seen issuing from the doors, exclaiming their master was dead. The neighbers went in, and found only the inanimate remains of one who had devoted his life to the accumulation of wealth, and yet at his death there was none present except hirelings to do him reverence. It seems he was early engaged to be married. He was an educated man, and also "born with a silver spoon in his mouth;" but disease paralyzed him, and he lived and died worth over a million of dollars, but even his wealth not gaining for him outward sympathy or affection. It is stated he had paced his room so long, with a cane, that the floor had been worn through and through more than once. In those lonely in door walks he had traversed an extent nearly equal to pacing the globe, and then, with his accumulated treasure about him, he passed away, unhonored and nearly unknown. Curious fact that his relatives are opulent, and he has given nearly a million to found a hospital. The only legacy of value is to her whom he would have married, but who still remains venerable and unwedded.

The First Gray Hair.

This night, when the last days of the year are ebbing away, a fair hand playing with my dark locks has discovered a gray hair—the first gray hair! I had never seen such a thing—never dreampt of such a thing! At my age I could not believe it. It was laid upon a band of black velvet, and placed before me. I can resist conviction no longer. There it lies, blanched and white—white as the driven snow! And it is my hair. It seems but yesterday that I was at school, wishing I were a man. And now to-day I am gray and growing old. What have I done in all this time? Have I fulfilled a man's mission upon earth—have I made any step towards it. Have I done any good in the most infinitesimal degree, for which the world is wiser or better? I cannot answer my own questions. I am dumb and sitting here contemplating that white hair, with the sense that another year is gliding away, I feel that it is time in right good earnest to turn over a new leaf. I have made the resolution often before, but never under the sense of obligation which now weighs upon me.—[London Society.

EXCITING SCENE AT A WEDDING—THE BRIDE'S DRESS ON FIRE—HER LIFE SAVED BY THE GROOM.—Lieutenant J. C. Dodge of St. Louis was married at Jefferson City, Mo., on the 13th inst., to Miss Sarah Brown, daughter of Gen D. B. Brown, commander of the District of Central Missouri. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Union* writes:

"The bridal party, consisting of the bride bridegroom, bridemaids, and their escorts, had just made their entrance into the dressing room of the Governor's mansion from Gen. Brown's residence, when the gauze dress and veil of the bride caught fire by coming in contact with a red-hot stove, and in an instant she was enveloped in a sheet of flame. Lieut. Dodge, with great presence of mind, flung his overcoat over her person, and immediately squelched the flames. The only result of this mishap was the delay of half an hour, and the necessity of procuring a new dress to replace the one which was destroyed.

"The ceremony was performed in the Episcopal mode by the Rev. Dr. Worthington, Chaplain of the Senate. It was very impressive, and at the conclusion the youthful and beautiful bride was complimented with a fusilade of kisses, in which her father, Gen. Brown won the race, by being the first to take the luscious boon, against a large storming party of contestants. The dutiful daughter sung out in a ringing voice, "My father shall kiss me first," and the General did so, amid the approval of the delighted assemblage. The guests then indulged in dancing, and about eleven o'clock sat down to a luxurious repast provided for the occasion. Everything went off as gay as the well-known marriage-bell."

For the Gazette.

War among the Copperhead Leaders.

These delectable gentry who talk so much about peace and compromise, find it impossible to even keep peace among themselves.

Their Convention in this city, on the 8th inst., had anything but a pleasant meeting. Dawson and his ilk, went secession doctrine straight out. Lowry, of Elkhart, and others knew that would'nt do, and wanted to be a little more conservative. Having treated Dawson rather coolly, he took his revenge and satisfaction by exposing himself and part of the proceedings in the *Times*. In that expose he charges Edgerton's resolutions as not meeting the questions and as *"smacking of the war too much."*

Edgerton replies in a letter written for the *Sentinel*. He is much pained to learn that the Convention was "inharmonious and divided." He thinks the Democratic party sits between two stools, "with its yet proudly floating and untrailed banner" &c. It is or should be "neutral" neither for the Government, nor for Jeff. Davis. And unless it keeps this position it is illy prepared to be as it should be, the great mediator between the contending sections of our country. He thinks the rash men, and extreme doctrines of the Convention, are the elements and harbingers of defeat and disgrace to the party.

Dawson replies (of course) in an article occuping over two colums of his paper.—He thinks Edgerton is personal to him, especially, he hurls back the charge of dissention by saying that the minority caused the dissention and Edgerton is the minority. All of Edgerton's charges as to rash men and extreme doctrines, and the attempts to sow discord among the Democrats and divide them, Dawson instinctively takes to himself and attempts to refute them.

Well let the fight go on.

There are several amusing things in Dawson's letter. He makes no attempt to explain how it happened that he became the custodian of Edgerton's resolutions.—He talks a great deal about principles (!) He says he has no political ambition. As if anybody ever supposed Lincoln's ex-Governor of Utah ever had any ambition.

He quotes poetry (!)

And at last he writes "I have done."—If he had written "I have done it" the assertion would gain more credit.—[Fort Wayne Gaztte.

THE MORALS OF THE COUNTRY.—The trial of F. P. Hill, a conductor on the Reading Railroad, has been concluded at Harrisburg. The charge of embezzlement was fully sustained, and he was pronounced guilty. *Twenty-one* conductors were charged with dishonesty on the road and owned up making restitution to prevent prosecution. An exchange remarks: "It is but a general picture of the demoralized condition of the country.

EFFECT OF THE COLD ON FRUIT IN INDIANA.—At a meeting of the Marion County Agricultural and Horticultural Society in Indiana, the various reports showed that the fruit trees in that county, including pear, peach, cherry and plum, were *nearly all killed*. Even the cold winter of '55-56 did not inflict such injury.

A BAD EGG.—We learn that when the first Greek fire shell from Gilmore's batteries exploded in Charleston, a contraband who witnessed the spectacle jumped up, and clapping his hands, exclaimed, "See dar, hell's laid an egg!"—[Nashville Union

THE NEW ERA.

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THE NEW ERA.

To Restore The Union & Maintain the Constitution.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

Saturday, : : Feb. 6, 1864.

FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR ELECTION TO THE VICE-PRESIDENCY,

GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Abraham Lincoln.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is writing a series of articles for the Christian Watchman and Reflector, on "Men of our Times." In the issue of that paper of January 7th, she says:

"Abraham Lincoln is, in the strictest sense, *a man of the working classes.* All his advantages and abilities are those of a man of the working classes; and his position, now at the head of one of the most powerful nations of the earth, is a sign of all who live by labor that their day is coming. Lincoln was born to the inheritance of hard work, as truly as the poorest laborer's son that digs in our fields. At seven years of age he was set to work, ax in hand, to clear a farm in a Western forest. Until he was seventeen his life was that of a simple farm laborer with only such intervals of schooling as farm laborers get. Probably the school instruction of his whole life would not amount to more than one year. At nineteen he made a trip to New Orleans as a hired man on a flat-boat, and on his return he split the rails for a log cabin and built it, and inclosed ten acres of land with a rail fence of his own handiwork. The next year he hired himself for twelve dollars a month to build a flat boat and to take her to New Orleans; and any one who knows what the life af a Mississippi boatman was in those days must know that it involved every kind of labor.

"In 1832, in the Black Hawk war; the hardy boatman volunteered to fight for his country, and was unanimously elected a captain, and served with honor for a season in frontier military life. After this, while serving as a postmaster, he began his law studies, borrowing the books he was too poor to buy, and studying by the light of his evening fire He acquired a name in the country about as a man of resources and schrewdness; he was one that people looked to for counsel in exigencies, and to whom they were ready to depute almost any enterprise which needed skill and energy. The surveyor of Sangamon county, being driven with work, came to him to take the survey of a tract off his hands. True, he had never studied surveying—but what of that? He accepted the job, procured a chain and did the work. Do we not see in this a parable of the wider wilderness which in latter years he has undertaken to survey and fit for human habitation without chart or surveyor's chain?

"Little did the Convention who nominated Mr. Lincoln know what they were doing. Little did the honest, fatherly, patriotic man, who stood in his simplicity on the platform at Springfield, asking the prayers of his townsmen, and receiving their pledges to remember him, forsee how awfully he was to need those prayers, the prayers of all this nation, and the prayers of all the working, suffering, common people throughout the world. God's hand was upon him with a visible protection, saving first from the danger of assassination at Baltimore, and bringing him safely to our National capitol. Then the world has seen and wondered at the greatest sign and marvel of our day, to-wit: a plain working man of the people, with no more culture, instruction or education than any such working man may obtain for himself, called on to conduct the passage of a great people through a crisis involving the destinies of the whole world. The eyes of princes, nobles, aristocrats, of dukes, of earls, scholars, statesmen, warriors, all turned on the plain backwoodsman; with his simple sense, his imperturable simplicity, his determined self-reliance, his impracticable and incorruptible honesty, as he sat amid the war of conflicting elements with unpretending steadiness to guide the national ship through a channel at whose perils the world's oldest statesmen stood aghast. The brilliant courts of Europe leveled their opera glasses at the phenomenon. Fair ladies saw that he had horny hands and disdained white gloves. Dapper diplomists were shocked at his system of etiquette, but old statesmen, who knew the terrors of that passage, were wiser than court ladies and dandy diplomists, who watched him with a fearful curiosity, simply asking, "Will that awkward old backwoodsman really get that ship through? If he does, it will be time for us to look about us."

"Lincoln is a strong man, but his strength is of a peculiar kind; it is not aggressive so much as passive, and among passive things it is like the strength not so much of a stone buttress as of a wire cable. It is strength swaying to every influence, yielding on this side and on that to popular needs, yet tenaciously and inflexibly bound to carry its great end; and probably by no other kind of strength could our national ship have been drawn safely thus far during the tossings and tempests which beset her way.

"Surrounded by all sorts of conflicting claims, by traitors, by half-hearted, timid men, Border State men and Free State men, by radical Abolitionists and Conservatives, he has listened to all, weighed the words of all, waited, observed, yielded now here and now there, but in the main kept one inflexible, honest purpose, and drawn the national ship through.

"In the time of our trouble, Abraham Lincoln has had his turn of being the best-abused man of our nation. Like Moses leading his Israelites through the wilderness, he has seen the day when every man seemed ready to stone him, and yet, with simple, wiry, steady perseverance, he has held on, conscious of honest intentions, and looking to God for help. All the nation have felt it, in the increasing solemnity of his proclamation and papers, how deep an education was being wrought in his mind by this simple faith in God, the Ruler of nations, and this humble willingness to learn the awful lessons of His Providence."

Secretary of State.

We have looked in vain through the columns of our exchanges, to see in the multitude of names proposed for State Officers, *one* name that we had hoped would be suggested for some position on the State Ticket. We mean the name of Hon. Wm. S. Smith, of Fort Wayne, as good and true a man as lives, and familiarly known as "Pop Gun Smith." We take great pleasure in being the first to suggest the name of this able and glorious champion of the cause of the Union, for it has none abler. He is a life long Democrat, of the Jackson school, and his motto is, "The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved." He has always been a consistent and upright man, and was among the first to cut loose from the rotten and corrupt leaders who wanted to destroy the country. Modest, unassuming, and a conscientious man, a fine speaker, and possessed of all the graces that adorn the true man, we are for "Pop Gun" Smith, in preference to any man in the State, for Secretary of State. He did a noble work in the last campaign, is able for a good work in the next, and we shall urge his nomination with all our power. Will *our brethern of the Press, place this* champion of the Union cause in Northern Indiana, before the public?—[Terre Haute Union Democrat.

The above flattering and deserving notice of W. S. Smith, Esq., the patriotic and undaunted Douglas Democrat, we unqualifiedly endorse and most cheerfully echo the sentiments thereof And the *Democrat* has but expressed the feelings of the war democrats and republicans of Indiana. There is no truer exponent of the principles of Jackson and Douglas, no warmer friend of the Union, or not a more bitter opponent of the enemies of the Union, than Mr. Smith, and he has worked devotedly, zealously and unflinchingly for the cause ever since the war began, pursuing an honest, consistent and patriotic course. Yes, Mr. *Democrat*, we too, "are for "Pop Gun" Smith in preference to any man in the State, for Secretary of State," and we can support him with a right hearty good will. Let the State Convention not overlook this gallant champion of the Federal Union.

—The President has ordered a draft for 500,000 men, to take place on the 10th of March, crediting and deducting therefrom all who may have enlisted or been drafted prior to the 1st of March. The number now called for is believed to include the 300,000 call for in October, being in effect an additional call for 200,000 men.

—Six hundred and fifty rebel prisoners from Camp Douglas passed through this place last Thursday evening, on their way to Boston, where they go to enter the U. S. Naval service, having got tired of fighting for Jeff in a bad cause, and taken the oath of allegiance. They were escorted by one hundred of the Ellsworth Zouaves from Chicago.[—Kendalville Standard.

—Many of our exchanges have already hoisted the name of Abraham Lincoln as candidate for the next Presidency, and could an expression of the loyal people of the north be taken, nine of every ten would be found heartily supporting the nomination. The Auburn *Era*, a democratic paper published in DeKalb Co., leads the van of the democracy in this particular—being the first to publicly request a continuance of Old Abe's leadership through the storm which is now assailing the foundations of our government.—[Steuben Republican.

(Correspondence Toledo Commercial.)

Grand Reception of the Gallant 44th Veteran Ind. Vols., at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 29, 1864.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL:—Yesterday was a gala day in Fort Wayne, being the occasion of the reception and welcome of the Veteran 44th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, returning to their homes after an absence of nearly three years. At an early hour the streets and various public buildings were decorated with flags, and many private dwellings were dropped with the "red white and blue" from the eaves to the pavement, presenting a scene which filled the soul of the patriotic citizen with a feeling of reverence for that noble emblem—the Stars and Stripes of American Liberty.

At ten o'clock the booming of cannon and ringing of bells were given as a signal for the ladies to repair to the Depot with their baskets of provisions and delicacies for the dinner. Long before the arrival of the train, the streets and depot were thronged with hundreds of people anxiously waiting to once more greet with a warm heart, and a happy smile the brave boys of the 44th.

At 12 o'clock the booming of cannon announced the arrival of the regiment, who were greeted with hearty cheers by the multitude. They were welcomed back to their homes and friends by Mayor Randall, after which they formed in line and marched to the large freight depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., where a sumptuous dinner was awaiting them, prepared by the ladies of Fort Wayne. They marched into the room in two columns, one on each side of the table, "grounded arms," and prepared to pertake of the rich viands spread out before them. The tables, extending the entire length of the building, were loaded with chickens, turkeys, beef cheese, butter, pickles, canned fruits of all kinds, pies cakes, coffee, etc., etc. It was partaken of by the soldiers with a relish that told how fully they appreciated the good things for the inner man. Their eyes sparkled with thanks to the fair ones who waited on them.

As the regiment stood and partook of their dinner, with their torn old flag resting beside them, and the band discoursing sweet airs of home, bringing up memories of the past, it seemed more like a time for weeping and mourning than for rejoicing, so many of their brave comrades were gone. Out of ten hundred and forty, only two hundred and seven are left to return to their homes, and recount the many scenes they have passed through. Their fallen comrades are numbered among the silent ranks, and their bodies lie mouldering in seven different States.

At the conclusion of the dinner a formal reception speech was made by Hr. H. Withers. Mr. Withers said the 44th had fought hard, and fought nobly. Not one of them had ever turned his back to the enemy. It had fought with proud distinction in the four great battles of Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River and Chickamauga, never flinching in the face of danger, never shrinking from death itself He closed his remarks by saying that the greatest victory won by the gallant 44th was that of every man re-enlisting for the war.—Brave soldiers! you have declared to your country and to the world, that while the rebellion lasts, you desire no rest or peace. God bless you! We welcome you home with outstretched arms and generous hearts.

Col. Aldrich responded in behalf of the regiment, recounting the many struggles the regiment had passed through. He said they had returned with hardly one-fourth of their original number, but they were strong still. He wished to thank the ladies of Indiana for what they had done for the battle field, and at home. He did not believe there were any better women in the world than the daughters of Indiana.

At the conclusion of Col. Aldrich's speech, Cols. Reed and Case were called out and spoke feelingly of their connection with the regiment, and bade them welcome home. At the conclusion of their remarks the regiment turned into line and marched up Calhoun street, to the Court House—The sidewalks were lined with citizens, and from the windows banners and handkerchiefs were waved by many fair hands.

After cheers for the war-worn veterans, the gallant ladies, and the patriotic citizens, the regiment was dismissed, each one to seek repose, for a short time, at his welcome home. It was an earnest welcome, and a fitting reception for those whom all should be proud to honor and make glad.

Yours respectfully, NEMO.

A servant girl in Portland was last week discharged for larceny. Before she left she filled the tea-kettle for breakfast, and the water was afterward found to be so strongly impregnated with arsenic that a cup of coffee made from it would have killed the person who drank it. The girl has been arrested.

The Spring Campaign.

In reviewing the field with reference to the commencement of active hostilities in the spring, the Army and Navy Journal concludes as follows:

If these views be correct, we have to prepare in the ensuing spring against operations on Grant's flank by way of Knoxville in force, at a period earlier than that at which it has hitherto been possible to move in Virginia or an invasion of Western Virginia and Ohio under cover of such an attack. To be safe against the first we must leave with Grant a force quite equal to that which can be brought against him, until the cessation of the spring rains enables movements to be commenced in Virginia. To render both impossible, we must then attack and capture Gordonsville. This done, we are enabled to resume the aggressive by a strong force upon Richmond, which should be done by the James river, so as to avoid wahting it, in occupying unnecessarily long lines of communications, of all other columns being reduced to a defensive status so as to secure the possession of the rebel capital in the shortest possible time. Any other combination of our forces will probably be fatal to immediate success, as it will enable the enemy to operate with nearly the whole of his available force upon vital points in our system, while we are repeating over again the blunders of the past.

How it Works.

Since the passage of the law impressing everybody in Dixie into the rebel service, the number of refugees arriving within our lines have trebled; and the act holding those now in the service for another three years, has more than doubled desertions. The proposition to levy a tax of $700,000,000 on the estates of the South, has aroused a fearful opposition among those who cannot bear arms, as well as those who can; and through the press, and through other organs of public opinion, we learn that hostility to Jeff Davis and his oppressive policy is universal and deep seated; and that the storm which is now gathering will soon burst forth.

The attempt to fire his house on the 21st, which is announced in the Richmond papers, is ominous; the effort to class it as an ordinary act to conceal a robbery will not do; it was the result of a determination to warn him to desist from his mad course. —[Nashville Union.

THE SNOWY MOUNTAINS.—The *Rocky Mountain News*, of Denver, of the 16th ult., says:

"For the first time in many days, daylight this morning revealed the high mountain ranges free from clouds. The rising sun illumined them with untold splendor, sparkling, glittering, brilliantly white in wintry robes."

At Aspinwall, a few days since, a seaman was going ashore on a hawser from the bow of the steamer Solent, when a shark took off one leg at the first bite.—On the next attack the man lost his left arm near the shoulder, then the right arm at the shoulder, and at last his head was taken clean off.

THE smallpox has broken out at Harper's Ferry. Some thirty cases of the disease have been reported. Vaccination is going on, and the spread of the contagion has been stopped, it is hoped.

A FOURTH island, connected with those known as the "Three Sisters," above Niagara Falls, has been discovered.

A letter from Kelley's Island says the cold weather of January 1st and 2d, made sad havoc among the vineyards of the Island. Grape buds are believed to be all killed.

Rebel prisoners in our hands are officially stated to be 8,000 officers and between 43,000 and 45,000 enlisted men.

DIED.

WINSLOW—In Waterloo City, on the 29th ult. after an illness of forty-six hours, NELSON FITZ CLARENCE, only son of Dr. J. U. and Sarah C. Winslow, aged 6 years, 7 months, and 4 days.

EMPLOYMENT.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address BOYLAN & CO., Gen. Agents, DETROIT, MICH.
[46ms2.]

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

FOR THE 30TH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. C. WYNONG, Co. H, 30th Indiana Regiment, has opened a recruiting office at J. D. Davis' Hardware Store. Those wishing to enter the service should now come forward and join the old Thirtieth. In the absence of the Sergeant, Mr. J. L. DAVIS will cheerfully assist in anything for the good of the army.
Feb. 6, 1864. [46w2pd.]

Complaint.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, ss.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, April Term, 1864.

John U. May, Stephen Hathaway, vs. Milton F. Pierce. } Complaint.

IT APPEARING by affidavit on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court that Milton F. Pierce, the above named defendant, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendancy of said complaint, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court and plead, answer or demurr thereto, the same will be heard and determined in his absence. JOHN RALSTON, *Clerk Circuit Court.*

E. B. MOTT, Atty for Pff.
Feb. 6, 1864. [47w3 $3.]

Partition.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, ss.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, April Term, 1864.

Richard Grambling, vs. Sybilla Markley. } Petition for Partition

IT APPEARING by affidavit on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court that the above named defendant, Sybilla Markley, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendancy of said petition, and that unless she appear at the next term of said Court and answer thereto, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

JOHN RALSTON, *Clerk Circuit Court.*

E. B. MOTT, Atty. for Petitioner.
Feb. 6, 1864. [47w2 $3.]

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session, (March, 1864) for license to sell spirituous liquors in a less quantity than one quart at a time, to be drank on the premises, in building situated on Lot No. 46, in the town of Waterloo City, DeKalb county, Indiana.

E. WHETSEL.
Feb. 6, 1864. (47w3.)

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Rachel Derer, administratorix of the Estate of George Williams, deceased, has filed her petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Court of Comsion Pleas of said county. JOHN RALSTON, Clerk,
C. C. P. DeKalb County.

E. B. MOTT, Atty for Estate.
Feb. 6, 1864. [47w3 $2.25.]

TWO SIDES TO THE PICTURE!!

Leather vs. Iron.

DANIEL TILL

(Having bought out the Hardware stock of the late firm of J. C. Boyer & Co.,) has fitted up the south side of his store, where he keeps one of the best assortments of miscellaneous

HARDWARE,

In this city or county. His stock consists of

Stoves, of all kinds.
Farming Implements,
Joiner's Tools,
Shelf Hardware,
Kitchen Cutlery, &c.

All of which he will sell as low as can be afforded in this market.

A good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES!

May be found on the north side of the store.

Also, LEATHER OF ALL KINDS.

From the best Tanneries, constantly on hand

N. B.—I have adopted the cash system, as much as possible. Those who are indebted to me by Note or Book account will please call soon and settle the same. D. TILL.
Waterloo City, Feb. 6, 1864. [v4 23tf.]

Petition for Partition.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, ss.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, April Term, 1864.

Hannah M. Hathaway, vs. Harrison Hathaway, Selana Lewis, John Lewis, Alvina Glazier, Clark Glazier, Calvin Hathaway, Albert Hathaway, Luther Hathaway, Lucian Hathaway, Jane Hathaway, Mary Mead, Georgiana Hathaway, and Nathan Hathaway. } Petition for Partition

IT APPEARING by affidavit on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court that Selina Lewis, John Lewis, and Calvin Hathaway, are not residents of the State of Indiana.—Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendants of the filing and pendancy of said petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court and plead, answer or demurr thereto, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

JOHN RALSTON, Clerk
De Kalb Circuit Court.

E. B. MOTT, Atty. for Petitioner.
Jan. 23, 1864. [45w3 $5.25]

United States Marshal's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the United States Circuit Court for the Circuit and District of Indiana, I will on

TUESDAY, THE 23D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. at the Court House door in the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, offer for sale At Public Auction for the term of seven years the rents and profits of the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half (½) of the north-east quarter of Section eleven, (11) Township thirty-four, (34) north of Range fourteen (14) east; excepting thereout twenty (20) acres out of the south-east corner owned by Noble Cherry, thirteen (13) acres out of the south-west corner, owned by Jonas Zeigler, and three [3] acres owned by H. C. Colgrove, out of the north-east corner, sixteen [16] rods wide, east and west. Being in DeKalb County and State of Indiana. Containing one hundred and twenty-two [122] acres, more or less.

And upon failure to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy the demand, I will at the same time and place, and in the manner aforesaid, offer for sale the fee simple of the same.

Taken as the Property of the Logansport and Northern Indiana Rail Road Company, at the suit of Edwin D. Cooper.

Sale to be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

DAVID H. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Per HERBERT N. BIGELOW, Deputy.
Jan. 30, 1864. [46w1 $6.11]

Wheeler & Wilson's

130,000

Of them is use in this country and Europe.

These are the **only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.**

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—**by their possessor.**

The **Glass Cloth-Presser,** (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

J. BARRON, Agent,
Kendalville, Indiana.
Jan. 16, 1864. [44tf.]

WATERLOO CITY

STOVE & TIN-WARE

STORE.

W. H. McCORMICK,

(Late with J. C. BOYER & Co.)

Dealer in

Every Description of

STOVES,

AND

Tin-Ware,

WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

Respectfully solicits a call from old customers, and the public generally.

[4-46.] W. H. McCORMICK.

NEW GOODS!

For Everybody!

ANOTHER SHOWER of CLOTHING

AND

DRY GOODS!

AT

S. FISHER'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

He is now receiving his

Stock of Winter GOODS, at 30 per Cent. Cheaper than Ever!

Go to FISHER'S and buy your COATS.
Go to FISHER'S and buy your VESTS.
Go to FISHER'S & buy your FACTORY.
Go to FISHER'S & buy your DENIMS.
Go to FISHER'S and buy your PANTS.
Go to FISHER'S and buy your HATS.
Go to FISHER'S and buy your SHIRTS.
Go to FISHER'S & buy your DUSTERS.
Go to FISHER'S & buy your HIC SHIRTING.

Examine Fisher's Stock!

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE!

And in fact an endless variety and great quantities.

EVERYBODY

AND THEIR

RELATIVES,

Are invited to call and examine the stock. Rest assured that he will not be Undersold. Hesitate not, and speed to **FISHER'S,** *and get No. One Clothing. Great Bargains are to be had for the next 60 days.*

Country Produce will be taken in exchange for GOODS. *Bring in your Butter and Eggs.*

4-22. SOLOMON FISHER.

License Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will make application to the board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their next regular session, (March, 1864) to grant me a license to sell at retail spirituous, malt and vinous liquors, in a less quantity than one quart at a time, to be drank on the premises, in building situated on Lot No. 48, in the town of Waterloo City, DeKalb county, Indiana.

C. RHINEHART.
January 30, 1864. [46w4.]

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of William Smith, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

SARAH ANN SMITH, Adm'rx.
January 30, 1864. [46w3 $2.]

THE NEW ERA.

Get what you call for.—And be sure to call for the genuine Chemical Saleratus, made by De Land & Co., and put up in bright red papers. There is a bogus article in the market, in green wrapers, which should be avoided by those who want a good thing.

An Officer in the Army Writes:—"At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for colds, etc." *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* should be in every soldier's knapsack or pocket, to be used upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

—Mr. D. Till, Waterloo City, has replenished his stock of Boots and Shoes Leather, and Shoemaker's Findings, with a great variety and first quality of the same. In addition to the above he has received and opened out a stock of Hardware, which he will sell at low figures.—Our readers will need no second invitation to call at Till's, after having once gone there, made a purchase, and tested the virtue of his stock.

—Company K, of the 44th Indiana Regiment, reached home on last Saturday. All of the members left, without an exception we believe, have re-enlisted in the veteran service. The Regiment arrived in Fort Wayne on the 29th ult., and was received by the citizens of that city with a grand public reception, the particulars of which may be found in another column as furnished to the Toledo *Commercial*, by its Fort Wayne correspondent, which we copy from that paper.

Little Things.—People who are unaccustomed to studying economy in their little arrangements, have little idea how easily money may be saved, and at the same time comfort secured by a little attention to a little economy in little things. In illustration, take the little article of metal tips worn on the toes of little shoes. It is asserted that by this article alone, the snug little sum of over six million dollars is annually saved to those who use them, and at the same time not a little amount of comfort and protection added to some three million pair of little feet. So with many other *little things*.—[Tribune.

A PERFECT FAC SIMILE OF THE

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT

OF THE

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION!

To be sold for the Benefit of the Permanent Soldiers' Home,

For the Sum of $2,00.

Appeal to the Citizens of the Loyal States in Behalf of Disabled Union Soldiers.

☞ THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

LET LOYAL HEARTS AND WILLING HANDS,
CHERISH, COMFORT AND CARE FOR MY WOUNDED HEROES.

Every genuine copy of the Fac-Simile contains not only the Proclamation, but also the letter of President Lincoln, dated Oct. 26, 1863, and may be easily recognized by the certificate on its face of Thos. B. Bryan, authenticating it; also by the above device and motto, and by the Proclamation Seal stamped upon every copy which is honestly in the market for the benefit of the soldiers.

The establishment of a permanent Home for Sick and Disabled Soldiers, is prompted by the dictates of humanity, and by gratitude to our patriotic sons and brothers. Thousands who have gone forth to battle for the preservation of our glorious institutions, the unity of the States and to extend the area of freedom, will return to us with mangled limbs, and shattered frames, incapaciated for labor during the remaining period of their existence here.—To such can we refuse a Christian welcome and a comfortable home?

It is generally known that the original draft of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, was purchased at the North-Western Sanitary Fair for $3,000, and through the generosity of our fellow-citizen, Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., is the property of the disabled Soldiers of the Union Army, to be held in trust for their benefit by the Soldiers' Home of Chicago. This document, destined to live on the page of history when generations unborn have passed away, and to be referred to by the historian as the great instrument by which that foul blot on our national escutcheon, human slavery, was obliterated, is regarded by us as of immense present and prospective value. In order that the disabled soldiers may more fully realize that value, the donor of the original document has engraved and copyrighted a perfect Fac-Simile of the Manuscript, and also of the President's Autograph Letter, the whole forming a large and beautiful engraving, ornamented with a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. Thus, for the petty sum of Two Dollars ($2), every loyal citizen can procure this document of enduring value, and at the same time aid in the erection of a permanent Home for Disabled Soldiers. President Lincoln, over his own signature, in a letter acknowledging the receipt of the Fac-Simile, pronounced it "a faithful and correct copy" of the original manuscript written by him. This Fac-Simile, published under the auspices of the Soldiers' Home, is the only one that is genuine. Is any appeal necessary to your humanity or your Christian sympathy? We trust not. We believe that all who love their country and its glorious institutions will gladly contribute the trifling sum that is necessary to shelter, support and smooth the passage to the grave, of the scarred and disabled veterans who have been ... defenders of our great and beloved Union.

MRS. O. E. HOSMER,
Chairman of the Pub. Committee.

Chicago, Ill., 1864.

CAUTION.—Let every purchaser see that the copy offered him by an agent is genuine—that is certified to by the President of the Soldiers' Home, contains President Lincoln's letter of Oct. 26, 1863, as well as the Proclamation, and the Soldiers' Home device and motto, and is duly stamped with the Proclamation Seal.

THOMAS B. BRYAN, Esq.,
Pres. of the Soldiers' Home, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY,
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,

By using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular, and Specific Remedy known as

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it—

DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.

Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it, *But may at some Future Day.*

"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."

It Saves Long Suffering and Exposure.

Beware of Counterfeits! Cures Guaranteed.

[47w4.]

Roback's Stomach Bitters.

SOLDIERS' HOME,
Superintendent's Office,
Cincinnati, June 4, 1863.

To Dr. C. W. Roback—

My Dear Sir: I am dispensing a second invoice of your Stomach Bitters among the large number of men who daily arrive at this Institution for refreshment and rest. The universal testimony is that these Bitters are the best made. For the various summer complaints which afflict so many, I knew no remedy so safe and so sure. Plutarch says, "To ask a physician what is easy and what is hard of digestion, and what will agree with the stomach, is about as sensible as to ask what is sweet or bitter, or sour." Persons who look out for breakers—and have your Stomach Bitters in the house—I am sure will never ask any one the foolish question spoken of by the great philosopher. I must not omit a word or two for your Catawba Brandy. I have many men here who have brandy prescribed for them by distinguished Army Surgeons. The effects of yours on such are most beneficial, far more so than any previously taken. Persons who desire a really pure Brandy cannot fail in their purchase if they get your brand.

I am, Dr., with much respect, your serv't,
G. W. D Andrews, Superintendent.

☞ Office and manufactory, Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street. For sale everywhere. [47w4.]

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1864. Winter Arrangement. 1864.

On and after Nov. 16th, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at......5:18 a. m. and 2:37 p. m
Arrive Toledo at........9:00 a. m. and 7:25 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at.......2:37 p. m. and 10:49 p. m
Arrive Chicago at...10:30 p. m. and 6:00 a. m.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING.—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. ☞ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. ☞ Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

H. H. PORTER, *Gen. Superintendent.*
D. R. Riddell, Agent, Waterloo.

Toledo & Wabash R. R.

1864. 1864.

Direct Route to the Mississippi River.

AT ST. LOUIS, QUINCY AND BURLINGTON WITHOUT BREAK OF GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Through from State Line and Quincy Without Change of Cars.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1863, trains will leave Toledo as follows:

EXPRESS, (except Sundays) 12.35 p. m.—Leave Fort Wayne, 5:25 p. m.; Peru, 8:00 p. m.; Logansport, 8:46 p. m.; Lafayette, 10:30 p. m.; State Line, 12:30 a. m.

MAIL, (except Saturdays) at 12:10 a m.; Fort Wayne, 4:80 a. m.; Peru, 7:40 a. m.; Logansport, 8:22 a. m.; Lafayette, 10:00 a. m.; State Line, Ill., 12:00 a. m.

Connecting at Logansport with the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad, and at Peru with the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad for Indianapolis, Madison, Louisville, &c.

TRAINS ARRIVE at Toledo from the West: Mail, 8:20 p. m.; Express, 4:20 a. m.

Freight Trains leave Toledo daily, (except Sundays,) at 6:20 and 10:15 a. m.; and 4:45 p. m.

☞ No passengers carried on Freight trains

☞ For the accommodation of Way Passengers between Toledo and Fort Wayne, a Passenger Coach will be attached to the Freight Trains leaving at 4:35 p. m. on Saturdays.

GEORGE H. BURROWS,
General Superintendent.

General Superintendent's Office,
Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1863.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4—9

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. John M. Dagnall, 186 Fulton St., Brooklyn, New York. v4—9

NEW GROCERY,

AND

PROVISION STORE!

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND FRESH SELECTED STOCK!

Just Received and Opening Out

IN THE

OLD ERA BUILDING.

GROCERIES,
WOODEN-WARE,
STONE-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
KEREOSENE OIL LAMPS,
TIN WARE,
CIGARS & TOBACCOS,

(Of the most celebrated brands.)

Celebrated (Imported) WINES AND BRANDIES, for medical use. &c., &c.

EMANUEL LEOPOLD would hereby inform the public that he is opening out the finest stock of Groceries ever brought to this market. His stock is complete and was selected with care in view to meet the demands of this market. Everything usually kept in a first-class country Grocery Store, can be found at his Store, and he will endeavor to sell the same at living profits only. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

EMANUEL LEOPOLD,
Era Building, Auburn, Ind.

Dec. 19, 1863. (40tf.)

U. S. 5-20'S.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Million Dollars. **Nearly Four Hundred Millions have already bee subscribed for and paid into the Treasury,** mostly within the last seven months The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Association now organising in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

IT IS A SIX PER CENT LOAN, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN, THUS YIELDING OVER NINE PER CENT PER ANNUM at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Funds may run for 20 years yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

The Interest is paid half-yearly, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50 $100 $500 and $1000, or Registered Bonds of same denomination, and in addition, $5,000 and 10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent. on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred Dollars per annum; all other investments such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent, tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the bonds, and all orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1863. (38ms3.)

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

Apothecaries' Hall;

WATERLOO CITY, DEKALB CO., IND.
J. U. WINSLOW, Proprietor.

KEROSENE OIL,

LINSEED OIL,
SPERM OIL,
AND VINEGAR.

ALCOHOL,

By the barrel, or less quantity.

White Lead,

VARNISH,
TURPENTINE,
NAPTHA.

QUININE,

OPIUM,
MORPHENE,
CREAM-TARTER

PURE WINES.

French, Sweedish and American (Catawba)

BRANDIES;

Together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

SOLD AS LOW AS IN FORT WAYNE.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf

THE

NEW YORK STORE!

WATERLOO CITY.

G. W. TROUT takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends in Auburn and surrounding country, a

Great Reduction in Prices of

Domestice

Cotton Goods

As well as all kinds of Foreign

DRY GOODS,

And invites an inspection of his immense stock of Shawls, Mantles,

DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS,

Housekeeping Goods, Fancy articles, Hoosiery Goods, &c., &c.

G. W. TROUT.

May 23, 1864.—23tf.

Dr. Dodge's Anzeige.

Dr. Hahnemann, ein Deutscher, war der Erfinder der Homöopathie. Dies ist der Grund, warum vielleicht Dr. Dodge so viele deutsche Familien behandelt und curirt. Dr. Dodge's homöopathische Arzneien curiren alle heilbaren Fälle von Krankheiten des Kopfes, Gehirns, Ohren, Augen, des Schlundes, der Lungen, des Herzens, der Leber, des Magens und der Gedärme, und vorzüglich alle weiblichen Krankheiten. Die in deutscher Sprache gedruckten Vorträge des Dr. Dodge für Frauenzimmer werden, sobald sie vollendet sind, allen denen, welche sich an ihn wegen denselben wenden, 10 Cents per Copy geliefert werden. Dr. Dodge hat sich die Dienste eines deutschen [illegible] auf seinen Reisen gesichert, und wird [illegible] deutsche Sprache sprechen. Es ist dies deshalb [illegible], um es der großen Anzahl der deutschen Patienten bequem zu machen. Dr. Dodge wird [illegible] alle acht Wochen an einem Platze eintreffen. Untersuchungen sind umsonst. Die Patienten sollten sich [illegible] zur Stunde der Ankunft des Dr. D. einstellen. Die Anzeige wann und wo Dr. D. für das kommende Jahr seine Besuche abhalten wird, kann aus den [illegible] Zeitungen und aus in englischer Sprache gedruckten Circularen ersehen werden. Dr. Dodge's Familien-Medicinen-Kästchen, bestehend aus 12 [illegible] für gewöhnliche Krankheiten, aus 12 homöopathischen Heilmitteln, abgetheilt in 12 Pulver, so daß jedes [illegible] Päckchen ein Gran von Pulver enthält, ferner seine Fieber-Pulver, seine [illegible]-Pulver, seine Pulver gegen Scharlachfieber, [illegible] und eine große Menge anderer Krankheiten, können zu 50 Cents das Dutzend oder zu 25 Cents das halbe Dutzend gekauft werden. Ebenso seine Pulver gegen unterdrückten Monatsfluß, gegen schmerzhafte und unregelmäßige Reinigungen &c., sowie alle seine Arzneien gegen weibliche Unregelmäßigkeiten und Klagen zu 50 Cents das Dutzend. Dr. Dodge wünscht außerdem einige Schüler, welche bei ihm Medicin studiren, aber die Reise-Ausgaben selbst bestreiten können. Das Zahlen der Collegien-gelder mag 10 Jahren später geschehen. Dr Dodge's Arzneien sind in allen Apotheken zu finden. Dr. D. wird in Chicago am Freitag Nachmittag von 1 bis 5 Uhr, nämlich am 25ten Decbr., 19ten Febr., 16ten April 11ten Juni und 6. August, im Sherman House, seine Zimmer-Patienten untersuchen und für dieselben verschreiben. Jedermann sollte an die Vorlesungen des Dr. D. in Bryan Hall in Chicago denken. Der Eintritt zur ersten Vorlesung ist frei.

Call at Auburn, from 1 till 5 p. m., on Friday Nov. 27, Jan. 22, March 19, May 14, July 9, and Sept. 8.

At Waterloo City, Lent's Hotel, on Saturdays, from 6 to 11 a. m., Nov. 28, Jan. 23, March 20, May 15, July 10, and Sept. 4.

At Angola, on Mondays from 8 to 6 p. m., Nov. 30, Jan. 25, March 22, May 17, July 12, and Sept. 6.

At Norristown, on Tuesday from 8 to 11 a. m., Dec. 1, Jan 26, March 23, May 18, July 13, and Sept. 7.

The Draft!

50,000 Pictures

TO BE TAKEN!!

U. E. BABB,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that he has refitted the Picture Gallery situated near A. Wolf's Store, and is now prepared to take

AMBROTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
MELAINEOTYPES, AND
EUREKA PLATE PICTURES

Miniatures inserted in

Lockets, Pins, Drops, or Rings.

He has constantly on hand a well selected stock of plain and fancy Cases, Frames, and Photographic Albums.

Remember Babb's Gallery is the place to get the best Pictures taken in all North-Eastern Indiana. He is an experienced operator and takes all the various styles of Pictures in the very latest style of the Art. All who patronize him may rely upon getting first-class Pictures.

Please call and examine specimens.

U. E. BABB, Artist.

Dec. 19, 1863. [40 tf]

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative of wonderful efficacy in in diseases of the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, Debility Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and resorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant: but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistable as a remedy and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless apperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits* and *Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters. Prepared by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere. 4—35

$100 REWARD!!

For a Medicine that will Cure

Tickling in the Throat,
Coughs,
Influenza,
Whooping Cough,

OR RELIEVE CONSUMPTIVE COUGH,
As quick as

Coe's Cough Balsam.

Over Five Thousand Bottles

have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from eminent physicians who have used it in their practice, and given it pre-eminence over any other compound

IT DOES NOT DRY UP A COUGH,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

Two or Three Doses will invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A half bottle has often completely cured the most

STUBBORN COUGH!!

and yet. though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of Croup we will guarrantee a Cure if taken in season.

No Family Should be Without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

Only 25 Cents.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this, knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

C. G. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS,
Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, Ct.

Lord & Smith,
General Western Agents,
35ms6 28 *Lake Street, Chicago.*

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excite the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows *Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits,* In one of which the Patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once effected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,

Which Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.* A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females—Females—Females.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leuchorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

Secret Diseases

In all their Stages. At little Expense,
Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience,
And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and wornout Matter.*

Thousands upon Thousands who have been the Victims of Quacks, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE from whatever cause originating and no matter HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases for which it is Recommended.*

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

Cures Guaranteed! Advice Gratis!!

Address letters for information to

H. B. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

104 South Tenth st., bel. Chestnut, Phila.
HELMBOLD'S *Medical Depot.*
HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse.*

594 Broadway, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits and Unprincipled Dealers who endeavor to dispose "*of their own*" and "*other*" *articles on the reputation attained by* Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

" " Extract Buchu.
" " " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY

ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no Other.

Cut out the Advertisement and send for it.

4—36ly *And avoid Imposition and Exposure.*

Hail! All Hail!!

NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

IN WATERLOO CITY.

EATON & CARR, Have just received their new

WINTER GOODS.

They have a full stock of Goods, which they are selling very

Cheap for Cash or Ready Pay!

They keep their stock full at all times, and you can rely upon getting what you want there, and at a

☞ **LOW PRICE!**

Our stock consists

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKREY,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

You can always

GET GOOD BARGAINS,

At their Store, as they never allow themselves to be undersold when you pay cash.

EATON & CARR.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf.

THE NEW ERA.

A FIGHTING SOLDIER.—A Wisconsin recruit, coming in on a railroad track, was struck by the engine and thrown a distance of nearly sixty feet, and had both legs broke. When picked up, he would not be carried off till he had seen the engineer, and promised him a whaling for not ringing the bell.

—The eligibility of Governor Morton to hold another term has been definitely settled by opinions in the affirmative of the best of legal talent in the State. He will be our next Governor.

THE PLATFORM OF THE Union War Democracy!!

RESOLUTIONS.

1, *Resolved*, That the Democratic principles, heretofore avowed, to which we stand pledged, imperitively demand of us to repudiate the doctrines of Secession and al sympathy with them, and to give our unl qualified support to our country and its constituted authorities in the great trial of war, until the last vestige of the present rebellion is suppressed and destroyed.

2. That the pride and boast of the Democracy has been to bow to the will of the majority, and we declare that the election of a President of obnoxious opinions and sentiments furnished no cause for Secession, and is no proper justifiable excuse for opposition to that war now waging to restore the authority of the National Constitution over the rebellious States.

3. That the conspiracy to break up the Union of democratic States, and to establish aristocracies, was deliberately planned and executed by those who broke up and purposely defeated the Democratic party. We have no apologies to offer for the acts of the traitors who declares that the "election of Mr. Lincoln would be a good cause for secession, disunion and revolution, and we denounce all organizations that oppose, or fail with their whole strength to support the war and crush out the rebellion as anti-democratic, fanatic and treasonable.

4. That the causeless attack by the rebellion upon the integrity or the Union established by our Revolutionary fathers under which we have received so many blessings, is a war upon the principles of civil liberty, and must be overthrown to preserve the institutions of freedom and our example and hope for freemen.

5. That whenever the people of any of the rebellious States deluded into secession, lay down their arms. and consent to return to the Union, obey the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, they should be recognized as citizens and protected in their Constitutional rights.

6. That, amid the trials of the times, the friends of organized civil liberty should show that our Government has, and will use, the power to put down all mobs and other unlawful combinations to resist the laws enacted to raise men and means to suppress this rebellion and duty to Democratic institutions requires an unhesitating exercise of that power.

7. That upon the interference of any foreign power sympathizing with this rebellion of the aristocracy, and seeking to overthrow the institutions of democratic liberty, we appeal to our Government to meet such interference with war, and we pledge ourselves to sustain without faltering our Government in the struggle.

8. That while the people have poured forth their blood and treasure in support of the institutions and government of freemen, our authorities both State and National, are imperiously required to sternly rebuke all neglect, to faithfully apply the public monies and sustain the public credit, to hold all to a strict accountability, to suppress all lavish expenditures, and more than all, the spirit of speculation, bleeding the Treasurer and demoralizing the people, and to visit swift and condign punishment, on all speculators and peculators upon the money and means of the people now suffering innumerable privations in their devotion to the country.

9 That the Democracy of Indiana cherish with feelings of the highest gratification and admiration the brave and noble bearing of the sons of Indiana who have volunteered in the trying service of their country, and of the soldiers and seamen of the United States battling with heroic valor for the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and Union of these States, and pledge them our warmest gratitude, affection and support.

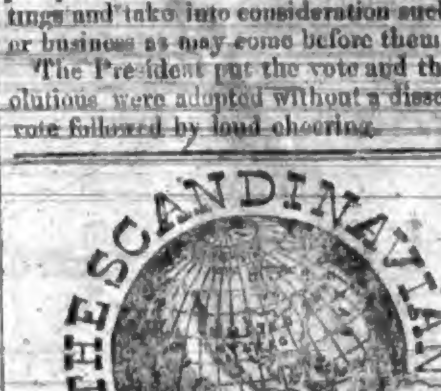
10. That our volunteers, impelled by convictions of patriotic duty, to leave their homes and families for the privations and diseases of the camp and perils of battle and guerrilla warfare, have lost none of their rights and privileges as fellow citizens, and every effort under the laws, for a modification to receive their votes, should be made, and, situated as they are, in the face of the rebellion to see its enormities, their voices should be potential upon the best mode and means for its suppression and the restoration of peace.

11. That we denounce as treasonable and dangerous to the peace of society, all secret political societies organized to resist the laws and to give aid and comfort to the rebellion.

12. That we will sustain the integrity and credit of the National and State governments, and we denounce the State Agent, Auditor and Treasurer, for their willingness to repudiate the public debt and sacrifice the honor and credit of the State to minister to partisan agrandizement and private emolument.

Resolved, That while we join hands with all loyal men in support of our government in the present crisis, and have no separate or party action to embarrass our authorities, but seek to add strength and energy to suppressing this rebellion, we desire to meet and consult together, and for that purpose authorise the Chair to appoint a committee of one from each Congressional District, including two from the city of Indianapolis, who shall act as the Central Executive Committee of the Union War Democracy, with power in the majority of their numbers to appoint meetings and take into consideration such other business as may come before them.

The President put the vote and the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote followed by loud cheering.



DR. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,

far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,

and hence their

Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates

which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula, Syphilis,
Skin Diseases, Old Sores,
Salt Rheum, Rheumatism,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague,
Leucorrhœa, Female Complaints,
Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire,
Tumors, Eruptions,
Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years. Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills

are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness,
Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus,
Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,
Dizziness, etc.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of three eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of N. Y., and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 18 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY
GEO. WAGGONER,
AUBURN, IND.

C. W. ROBACK, Compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, Distiller and Manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW

DRUG STORE.

H. GREGG, M. D.,

Is just opening out at

No. 1, RHODE'S BLOCK,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

An entirely new and carefully selected stock of

DRUGS,	MEDICINES,
PAINTS,	OILS,
DYE-STUFFS,	VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,	TURPENTINE;
FINE SOAPS,	PERFUMERY,
PATENT	MEDICINES,
PURE	LIQUORS,
VIALS,	BOTTLES,
COAL OIL,	LAMPS,
AND	LAMP
TRIMMINGS.	

Together with

Every Article

USUALLY KEPT IN A

FIRST-CLASS

DRUG STORE.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in my line will consult their own interest by giving me a call, as I *positively* will sell as low as they can purchase the same article in Fort Wayne.

Auburn, Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

Immense Arrival

OF

F. & C. RAUT,

AT THE

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,

The Very Latest

WAR NEWS

IS THAT WE HAVE ON HAND THE

Largest Stock of

BOOTS

AND

SHOES,

Of all Styles

In Northern Indiana.

CHEAP!

We employ experienced and competent workmen, and manufacture to order Boots and Shoes, neat and substantial. We warrant all of our work.

Call and See F. & C. RAUT.

Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

BOOKS

and

STATIONARY.

J. W. CASE,

No. 1, Rhode's Block.

keeps constantly on hand

An elegant stock of

BOOKS,

AND

STATIONARY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS,
CAP, NOTE
& LETTER PAPER.

PENS INK & PEN HOLDERS, &c.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

FRANCISCO'S

Mercantile College,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Young Men taught that which they will *practice* in after years, studies and business training arranged on an entirely new method to meet the demands of the present age, for the proper education of young men for the active duties of business life.

The LONDON CORN EXCHANGE PRINCIPLE introduced combining Theory and Practice by a novel and peculiar plan of operations superior to any system ever devised for a correct and rapid acquisition of the Rules, Laws, Forms, Customs and operations of the business world, fitting a person in the shortest possible time and at the least expense for the practical duties of the counting room.

THEORY DEPARTMENT.

First four weeks daily exercises in Penmanship, with lectures upon the nature of Book-Keeping, Journalizing, Ledgerizing and making out balance sheets, with instruction in commercial law, calculations, letter-writing, etc., preparitory to entering the business department.

ACTUAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Under the charge of the Principle, with Assistants In this department the student enters upon the most intersting part of his course; he is assined his place and wherever it may be keen, sharp-eyed business students are on every side of him, and to compete with them every enery must be put forth, and rules and studies must be mastered with a will. He is first furnished with a cash capital, and a sufficient stock of samples to commence business with; he is also provided with Journal, Day-Book, Ledger Bill Book, Cash Book, Blank Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, and all other forms in use in the best business houses. At the Bank he is supplied with a Bank Book, Check Book and Deposit Tickets, and thus equipped with every necessary he commenses operations, buying and selling by samples, paying and receiving money, giving and receiving notes and other bills shipping and selling goods on commission, receiving and answering business letters and performing the actual operations of merchants, wholesale and retail To understand fully the rotine of business in this department by which Theory and Practice are combined, the stranger must visit the College in business hours. The system cannot be explained to do it Justice.

PAINTING AND DRAWING.

Including Perspective, Crayon and Pencil Drawing. Pastolle and Oil Painting will be taught in connection with the studies of the Ladie's Department, by a teacher of experience and ability, who has been awarded eighteen first premiums, for the best specimens of the art. Students commence at any time. Day and evening classes now in session. Scholarships entitle students to every advantage of the college for a complete course and gives them the privilege of review at any time free of charge.

To show what business men think of our College we insert a few extracts from the numerous recommendations which we have received:

"Prof. Francisco is a scientific and experienced accountant, and his specimens of Penmanship excel anything of the kind I ever saw.

JAS. H. McMECHEN,
Wheeling, Virginia."

"From a personal acquaintance with Prof Franciso I can cheerfully recommend him as a competent, and accomplished teacher of the art of Penmanship in all its different branches, NORMAN KELLOG,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, Mishawaka, Ind

We, the undersigned, citizens of Ft. Wayne appreciating the high character and usefulness of Francisco's Mercantile College located in our city, avail ourselves of this method of recommending the Institution to the public.—We regard the permanent establishment of this College as a most fortunate result for young men seeking to qulify themselves for the active duties of life by securing a practical business education, and we are gratified at the location of a Colleg at Fort Wayne, whereby our citizens and those of the adjacent counties may enjoy the advantage the excellent and thorough course of instruction pursued here. This College not only possesses in an eminet degree the confidence of our community, but numbers among its patrons our best citizens.

JAMES H. ROBINSON, Leather and Shoe Dealer

A. M. ORBISON, Forwarding and Commission Merchant

N. B. YOUNG and W. E. WOODWARD Wholesale and Retail Clothing Merchants.

A. F. SIEMON & BRO., Books and Stationary Dealers.

E. VORDEMARK, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.

CHAS. F. STURGIS, Physician and Surgeon.

J. D. NUTMAN, Pres't Netional Bank.

H. McCULLOCH, Compt. U. S. Currency.

ALLEN HAMILTON, President Hamilton & Co.'s Bank.

SAMUEL HANNA, Vice President Pitsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

JOHN HUGH, Attorney, Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

MORGAN & BUECH, Hardware Merchants.

B. W. OAKLEY, Hardware Merchant.

N. P. STOCKBRIDGE, Books and Stationary Dealer.

JOHN M. LOWRIE, Pastor First Presbyterian Church.

W. JACOBS & SON, Merchants and Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes.

I. KNAPP, Surgeon Dentist.

JOHN M. MILLER, Cabinet Furniture Dealer.

B. TRENTMAN, Wholesale Grocery Merchant.

WATSON WALL, firm of Read & Wall.

M. DRAKE, Jr., Post Master.

For full particulars, with terms, etc., call for a circular at the College Rooms over the Post Office, or address,

M. J. FRANCISCO, Principal.

Oct. 31, 1863.

TISH WANG,

THE GREAT CHINESE REMEDY FOR SECRET DISEASES.

ONE BOX WILL PERFORM A CURE.

Ingredients purely vegetable; pleasant to the taste; has no bad odor, and may be carried in the vest pocket without fear of detection. Price $1 per box, sent post paid to any address by

J. J. KROMER, 406 Chestnut st., Phila.

Circulars sent free. 29m6

E. H. & T. ANTHONY,
MANUFACTURERS of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL
501 Broadway, New York.

Card Photographs.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over **Four Thousand** different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals	525 Statesmen,
190 Brig.-Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	30 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Navy Officers,	46 Prom'nt Women

147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,

including productions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of **$1.80**, and sent by mail **free**.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

Storescopes and Stereescopic Views.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions. 32-6ms.

GRISWOLD'S

HACK LINE!

Between

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1.25.

This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Cars running East and West on the Air Line Railroad, and also with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

OFFICE: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Hedekin House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.

Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 4tf

CLARK & LONG,

COR. VAN VLECK STS., WATERLOO CITY

Dealers in

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.

And any thing that anybody wants, at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

CLARK & LONG.

May 23, 1863.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that William Fail, administrator of the Estate of Daniel E. Fail, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. JOHN RALSTON, Clerk,
C. C. P. DeKalb County.

E. B. MOTT, Atty for Estate.

Jan. 23, 1864. [45w3$2.25.]

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Nathan Hathaway, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOSEPH DEPEW, Adm'r.

Jan. 28, 1864. [45w3 $2.]

FALL OF 1863.

HOPKINS & WILLIS

WATERLOO CITY.

HAVE just received the most Beautiful Styles of

DRESS GOODS

Consisting of

Poplins,
Delains,
Mohairs,
Mozambipues,

In check stripes and in all other plain colors The very richest BLACK and FIGURED

Dress Silks.

Also, a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
MUSLIN,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
CHINTZ,
LAWNS,
COTTONADES,
SHAWLS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, &C.

The largest assortment of

GOODS,

Ever before exhibited in this market.

Call and Examine Our Stock.

We are always in the market paying the highest price for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Seeds, Wool, &c., &c.

HOPKINS & WILLIS.

Waterloo City, May 16th, 1863.—22tf.

CITY

Drug Store!

WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE

Four-Winged Mortar!

J. A. VANCE has made extensive additions to his stock and has increased facilities to favor cash buyers.

CALL, COMPARE AND SEE

if my prices will not average much lower than *time prices.* J. A. VANCE,
Waterloo City.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,	WINDOW GLASS,
PUTY, ALCOHOL,	BURNING FLUID,
PERFUMERIES &	FANCY GOODS,
PATENT MEDICINES,	NOTIONS, &c.
At	J. A. VANCE'S, Waterloo City.

Waterloo City, May 23, 1863.—23tf.

I. W. BOWEN,

CORRUNNA, INDIANA,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS.

His stock of articles in the above line I always kept complete and is of the very best quality.

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY

GO TO BOWEN'S.

Nov. 15, 1862. 51tf.

JOB WORK

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

Dekalb County

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, Feb. 20, 1864. No. 49.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS

TERMS:

Paper —$1.50 per year, in advance; $2.00 within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

Business Directory.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

E. R. Wilson, Judge Circuit Court;
J. H. Sorrel, Circuit Prosecutor;
Wm. M. Clapp, Judge Court Common Pleas;
A. B. Kennedy, Common Pleas Prosecutor;
John Ralston, Clerk;
Auditor: George Wiseman
Sheriff: John N. Miller;
Treasurer: George Barney;
Recorder: Samuel W. Widney;
Coroner, Jennings Plum;
Surveyor, D. W. Altenburg;
Commissioners: John Brandon; J. M. Brumback; Henry Fusselman.

J. E. ROSE. E. W. FOSDICK.

ROSE & FOSDICK,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Real Estate, Bounty and Pension Agent, Jarvis, DeKalb county, Indiana. Office over Isherwood's store, east side Broadway. [4—45]

E. D. HARTMAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Claim, Bounty and Pension Agent, Waterloo City, Indiana. Office over J. U Winslow's Drug Store. Will give special attention to the Collection of Soldier's Claims, Pensions, Bounty and Arrears of Pay. 4—41

J. B. MORRISON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office with the Clerk of the Courts. 4—36

J. B. BRINKERHOFF,

Attorney and Councellor at Law, and General Pension Agent, Auburn, Ind. Office with the County Treasurer. 4—35

MORRIS & DILS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts o Kalb and adjoining counties.

JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. WM. M. DILLS Auburn. 1-1y

JOHN S. WHITE,

Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.

Particular attention paid to collections. Office: West Street, two doors north of Public Square, Auburn, Indiana, dec27n5tf.

A. S. BLAKE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

Office in Mechanic's Block. 3—4

AMES I. BEST. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

BEST & McCLELLAN,

Attorneys & Counselors At Law, PENSION, REAL ESTATE & PAY AGENTS.

Office up-stairs, over M. & A. Hale's east side Wayne st., Waterloo City, Ind. 4-22

S & J. S. STOUGH,

Physicians and Surgeons, give prompt attention to all professional calls, Waterloo City, Ind. 4—35

DR. G. KEESLER, M. D.

OFFICE at his residence, east side Main Street, Auburn, Indiana. 4—30

ERICKSON & MORRIS,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Kendallville, Ind. Office over Cole's Store, Miller's Block. Office hours from 12 to 2 P. M. 4—30.

MAYOR HOUSE,

CORNER Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.— H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

GRISWOLD HOUSE,

CORNER Main and Fourth sts., Auburn, Ind. First class livery in connection. JAMES GRISWOLD.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

P. Morston, Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 3tf

R. BUMPUS,

Carriage and Wagon Maker, north of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. 4—38

AUG. F. SIEMON. RUDOLPH SIEMON.

SIEMON & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books, Stationary, Wall Papers, Looking Glasses, Pictures, &c. Importers of German Literature, Toys, Fancy Goods, etc. School Books of all kinds at Publisher's Prices. Union Block, Clinton St., bet. Main and Columbia, Fort Wayne, Ind. [44ms6.]

DAILY HACK LINE.

AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.

The undersigned has commenced running a daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.

Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S & N. I. Railroad.

Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.

S. D LONG, Proprietor.

July 5, 1862.

EMPLOYMENT.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address BOYLAN & CO., Gen. Agents, Detroit, Mich.

[46ms2.]

WATERLOO CITY

LIVERY STABLE.

D. D. LONG, Proprietor.

We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. Office at the American House.

Waterloo City, Ma10, 1863. 24tf.

INSURE WITH THE ÆTNA, OF HARTFORD, CT.

J. U. WINSLOW, Agent

Waterloo City Ind.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v4—1

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. [7

WATERLOO CITY & FT. WAYNE

DAILY HACK LINE!

LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Ft. Wayne for Auburn and Waterloo City, at 7 o'clock a. m.

Fare between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,50, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,40, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,50.

Offices at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.

E. BRYAN, Proprietors.

Waterloo City, Oct. 3, 1863. 29 3tf

New Meat Market.

CHARLEY FOX

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has opened out a Meat Market in Auburn, in the building opposite the Weaver House, where the public will find nice plump fresh meat every day in the week. Having had several years experience in the business he can guarrantee satisfaction.

Meat supplied at the same figures it can be purchased on the streets of farmers.— Meat well pickled and put up for winter use and delivered at the houses of citizens. 30tf

MILLINERY!

MRS. R. C. DEMMING

would inform the ladies of Auburn and vicinity that she has opened out a

MILLINERY STORE

in Ward's building, and respectfully asks their patronage. Everything in the line of

Millinery Goods,

constantly on hand, and of the LATEST FASHIONS. Especial attention is called to her stock of BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, LACE and BORDERS, FLOWERS, SKIRT HOOKS, etc.

A call is solicited from those wishing any thing in the line of Millinery and dress making done in a neat manner and Latest Style.

Mrs. R. C. DEMMING.

Auburn, Oct. 24, 1863. 33tf

GEORGE WAGGONER,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

and Yankee Notions.

Also all the best

PATENT MEDICINES

of the country.

Stock well kept up, and sells as low as any other store of the kind in the county

Auburn, Oct. 25, 1863.

DeKalb Saloon:

MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,

Auburn, Indiana

ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 14. 1862. v4—3v1

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

Persons desiring to accommodate themselves in the above named articles will do well to call at Bassett & Maxon's, Waterloo City, Indiana. American Watches of a superior quality always on hand as well other varieties

SILVER & PLATED WARE, SPECS, GOLD PENS, &C.

For sale at reasonable rates.

Repairing of all kinds done up in good style and warranted.

BASSETT & MAXON

Waterloo City, May [illegible] 1863 —34tf

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Silver Mines at Virginia City.

We have frequent inquiries through letters from subscribers and others about the truth of the alleged silver discoveries in the new Western Territories. In response, we publish below extracts from letters received by a friend from a gentleman well known in this city, and for many years connected with the *Enquirer* as the foreman of its job rooms. The writer left this city a number of months ago, and we indorse him as a reliable and intelligent man.

Under date of Virginia City, Nevado Territory, November 7, 1863, he says:

"I tell you there is a fortune here for every man who has the nerve and good sense to pick it up. The mines are the richest in the world, and cover an area of hundreds of miles.

* * * * * *

"I have not told you anything about Virginia City. Well, it is a town such as they can only get up on the Pacific Slope. It was laid out three years ago. Now it contains 30,000 inhabitants. It stands 8,000 feet up on the Sierra Nevada range, on the side of an almost perpendicular mountain. It is built upon a honeycomb of mines, some of which are the richest in the world. The town is compactly built, and the style of architecture equal to that of Cincinnati. On a clear day you can stand in the street and see over three ranges of mountains, to a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. The country produces nothing but silver, and that in abundance. One man here has a little claim of twenty feet in a ledge known here as Comstock. He works it himself, and takes therefrom $2,500 daily This will, in all probability, last until doomsday. The market price of the Gould and Curry ledge is $15,000 per foot, and there are claims still richer.

"I own two thousand feet in good ledges, and will be content if they bring me a million of dollars. If——will move his mill out to the Great Basin on this side of the Salt Lake he can save his potash bill.— There you can see alkali lakes miles square, and so strong that oxen die instantly on drinking it. I have traveled for days where the ground was covered with it to the depth of two inches, and presented the appearance of glittering snow. I have seen salt in the same abundance. One never appreciates the truth of the expression, 'welcome as wells in the Desert,' until he travels on a desert. After traveling all day without water, the traveler comes to a beautiful, clear lake, but upon tasting it finds it salt. Again, you see in the distance a sheet of clear water, surrounded by shady groves, but after you advance it recedes, and after many hours chase, you ascertain that it is but a mirage.

* * * * *

Under date of Virginia City, December 19, he says:

"That shipment of provisions, without timely notification was a sad blunder. Had we been aware of the shipment, we could have remained and made several thousand dollars, besides advancing our ledges. But as it was, we were regularly starved out.— By hard work we could just make enough [illegible] meat, without saving a cent, and [illegible] to winter where we could have [illegible]. When we left Reese River hay was twenty cents per pound and oats and barley thirty three and one third cents. The early fall of snow prevented us laying in a stock of hay.

* * * *

"If I had had a thousand dollars when I first landed at Clifton I would now be worth one hundred thousand. I was then offered lots for one hundred dollars that cannot now be bought for less than from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Big Creek property is going up in the same way.

* * *

"I fear from the tone of your letter of Nov. 5, that you have but an imperfect idea of silver mining. You probably imagine that like a placer of gold diggings, the metal is taken out without much labor, and in a pure state. On the contrary, silver ore is obtained by running tunnels and sinking shafts and is invariably in quartz or rocks.

* * *

"If you were here I could post you in silver ledges in a day. Mining is the only business of this country. Claims are granted at all prices, from one dollar to one thousand dollars a share. Many of the ledges now in market have not been struck; or in other words; the companies have not yet come to pay rock. These ledges are valued according to the amount of work done in them, the known richness of the district, and the probable time required to reach the vein. Often two ledges run in to the same hill, and while one brings but five dollars a share, or a foot the other will amount to one thousand dollars.

* * *

"When a ledge is once struck and the quantity of the ore ascertained, it is a fixed thing. Nearly all mines increase in richness the deeper they are worked. Thus a mine worth twenty dollars per foot now may be worth one hundred dollars next week. There are companies here of whom you cannot buy a foot at any price. A quartz mine here is valued at twenty thousand dollars per foot, and it is said to produce sixty thousand dollars per day. To give an idea of the extent of these mines, one, the Gould and Curry claim, has under ground, in the shape of braces and supports, more timber than is required to build the city of Virginia.

"Wells Fargo & Co., shipped yesterday $[illegible] in bullion

"Nearly half a ton of bullion was shipped from the Virginia office yesterday.— *From Daily Paper yesterday.*

"The above is a fair sample of the daily shipments from this town alone, to say nothing of the surrounding districts, and the immense amount that is shipped to Europe, where they have a superior process of extracting the silver.

* * *

"The majority of the men who discover the richest ledges in the Territory are now poor men. I will tell you how it happens. A man discovering a rich ledge and locating it, is entitled to a claim of two hundred feet, and two hundred more for the discovery. Probably half a dozen of his friends take up two hundred feet each. Mines can not be worked to any extent without a large outlay of money.— In order to raise money they sell a portion of their feet to some capitalist. The company is then incorporated, and the stock is divided into shares, each foot, or sometimes each inch, representing a share. A ledge of one thousand feet will contain one thousand shares, and an assessment of one dollar on each share is made for the purpose of working the mines. Buildings and mills are to be erected, and when you fail to pay up on the instant, some stock is sold out at auction. When capitalists see that they have a rich thing, they levy assessments and make improvements costing sometimes millions of dollars, before a single dividend is declared. After all the poor men are run out they own everything, and you soon hear of rich dividends. This is what they term "freezing out" This is the universal history of man. The Gould and Curry claim, now worth $15,000 a foot, was discovered by a poor man who guarded it for days with out food, and nearly starved to death. He was compelled to sell a portion of it, and was 'froze out.'"

A Conscript's Epistle to Jeff. Davis.

The following quaint epistle has been furnished for publication by a member of the Mountain Rifles, who picked it up in a deserted rebel camp on the Chowan river, about thirty miles from Winton, while out on a scouting exepidition. last spring.

The letter was addressed in this wise:

Read, if you want to, you thieving scalp hunter, whoever you are, and forward post-paid, to the lord high chancelor of the devil's exchequer (?)on earth.

Jeff. Davis, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS "SCALP HUNTERS," CAMP CHOWAN, N. C., Jan. 11.

Excellency Davis:

With feelings of undeveloped pleasure that an affectionate conscript intrusts this sheet of confiscated paper to the tender mercies of a Confederate States mail carrier, addressed as it shall be, to yourself, O. Jeff. Red Jacket of the Gulf, and Chief of the Six Nations—more or less. He writes on the trunk of a shivered monarch of the forrest, with the pine trees wailing round him, and "Endymonion's planet rising on the air." To you, O Czar of all Chivalry and Kahn of Cotton Tartary; he appeals for the privilege of seeking on his own hook, a land less free—a home among the hyenas of the north. Will you not halt your "brave columns," and stay your gorgeous career for a thin spade?—and while an admiring crowd takes a brief gaze at your glorious and God-forsaken cause, pen for the happy conscript a furlough without end? Do so, and mail it, if you please, to that city the windy, wandering Wigfall, didn't winter in, called for short Philadelphia.

The etesian winds sweeping down the defiles of the Old Dominion, and over the swamps of the Suffolk come moaning the pines of the old State laden with the music, and sigh themselves away into sweet silence to the far off South. Your happy conscript would go away to the far-off North whence the wind comes, and leave you to reap the whirlwind, with no one but your father, the Devil, to rake and bind after you. And he's going.

It is with intense and multifariously proud satisfaction that he gazes for the last time upon our holy flag, that symbol of an adorned trinity—cotton, niggers and chivalry. He still sees it in the little camp Chowan, tied to the peak of his palmetto pole, and floating over our boundless Confederacy, the revived relics of ages gone, banner of our king of few days and full of trouble. And that pole in its tapering uprightness testifying some of the grand beauties of our nationality; its peak pointing hopefully towards the tropical stars, and its biggest end run into the ground. Relics and pole, good by. 'Tis best, the conscript goes; his claim to chivalry has gone before him. Behind he leaves the legitimate chivalry of his unbounded nation centered in the illegitimate son of a Kentucky horse thief.

But a few words more illustrious President, and he is done—done.

Elevated by their sufferings and their suffrages to the highest office in the gift of a great and exceeding free people, you have held your position without a change of base, or purpose of any sort, through weary months of war, and want and woe; and though every conscript would unite with the thousands of loyal and true men at the South in a grand old grief at your downfall, so too will they sink under the calamity of an exquisite joy when you shall have reached that iminent meridian whence all progress is perpendicular.

And now, bastard President of a political abortion, farewell.

"Scalp hunters," relic, pole, and chivalrous confederates in crime, good bye.— Except it be in the army of the Union, you will not again see the conscript,

NORM HARROLD.
Of Ashe Co., N. C.

Something about the Nevada Mines.

The Gould & Curry is the great mine of Virginia City. A late number of the *Enterprise* states that the works of this company have been carried to the depth of 440 feet on the part of the great Comstock vein claimed by them. At the various stations from near the surface of the ground to the lowest level, men are quarrying out ore. The stations are some ten feet apart, and some 300 men are employed about the mine. A vast amount of ore is being hoisted daily. Notwithstanding the quantity already taken out, there is so much ore to be seen in every station as to give the impression that the rich deposits in the vein are almost inexhaustible. At the depth of 429 feet the ore is exceedingly rich and the deposit wide, being at the South end 46 feet in width of excellent paying ore. From the 10th to the 21st day of December the Gould & Curry mill shipped $185,000 worth of bullion. Forty new stamps are being added, and a new 400-horse power engine to drive the immense amount of machinery in the establishment. This is but one of Virginia's mineral developments.

The *Gold Hill News* presents a birds eye view of the mining operations of the Gold Hill district On Gold Hill proper, there are nine spring hoisting works in a distance of only 725 feet. Near by are two others. The eleven mines employ collectively engines of 317 horse power.— They are in operation day and night, keeping pace with the labor of the toiling miners in the caverns far below. In plain view are fifteen stamp mills with the engines of an aggregate 552-horse power, driving 208 stamps, and crushing an average of 1,451 tons of quarts per week.— Farther down the cannon, upon the Carson river, are scattered other mills. One of these, the Rock Point, crushes 1,300 tons of rock per month, the product of the imperial mine at Gold Hill. The above much abridged account from the *Enterprise* and the *News*, will give some idea of what constitutes the mines of Virginia and Gold Hill in Nevada.

Among the Siamese birds, the crows most attract attention. They exist in extraordinary numbers, and when they seek their night quarters in Bangkok—the temples—they almost darken the air. These birds display an almost incredible impudence. Before day break they stalk about the streets in dozens, to steal everything that comes in the way of their greedy beaks. They do not hesitate to snatch edibles from the hands of children—and even of elderly persons—force their way into kitchens, knock off the covers of pots, and take out the meat, which, if unable to swallow on the spot, they try to conceal in some corner, on a roof, or up a tree. They fight boldly with dogs and cats for a bone, and when so engaged, will hardly get out of the way of passers by. If they are shot at, or stones are thrown at them, they collect in hundreds, and make an awful row, which is quite unindurable. However, they combine with the dogs in acting as scavengers—clearing the towns, villages of all rotten substances.—[Mercantile Journal, New York.

SMOKER.—"Meerschaum" means "froth of the sea," it resembles. The article is so closely imitated that it is difficult, sometimes, to distinguish the genuine. Meerschaum is light and will not sink in water. It is quite soft, and when cut with a sharp instrument, leaves a smooth oily surface. When warm a pin may be run into it without effect The color of meerschaum is not uniform. In fact, there are different qualities of it, in which the colors differ. The most valuable pipes are cut and shaped from the solid meerschaum just as it is taken from the bed; the pieces are moulded into an inferior article. Meerschaum is the king of clay, consisting of hydrate of magnesia combined with silex. It occurs in beds of strata and is found in many parts of Europe, but particularly in Natola. When first taken from the earth, is almost as hard as bar-soap. After being shaded and moulded into pipes it is boiled in oil of wax, and then baked. That some meerschaums are mere shams, is an old and poor joke, but nevertheless true

THE NEW ERA.

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JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to execute Job Work of every description in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

AN INCIDENT AT CHATTANOOGA.—At one point there was a lull in the battle, at least it had gone shattering and thundering down the line, and the boys were as much "at ease" as boys can be upon whom, at any moment, the storm may roll back again. To be sure occasional shots, and now and then a cemetary shell kept them alive; but one of the boys ran down to a little spring, and towards the woods where the enemy lay, for water. He had just stopped and swung down his canteen, when "tick," a rifle ball struck it at an angle and bounded away. He looked around an instant, discovered nobody, thought it was a chance shot—a piece of lead, you know, that goes at a killing rate without malice prepense; and so, nowise infirm of purpose, he again bent to get the water. Ping! a second bullet cut the cord of his canteen, and the boy "got the idea"—a sharpshooter was after him—and he went to the right about on the double quick to the ranks A soldier from another part of the line made a pilgrimage to the spring, was struck, and fell by its brink. But where was the marksman? Two or three boys ran out to draw his fire, while others watched. Crack went the unseen piece again, and some keen eyed fellow spied a smoke rolling out from a little cedar.— This was the spot, then, where the rebel had made him a hawk's nest—in choice Indian, a Chattanooga in the tree—and drawing the covert around him, was taking a quiet hand at "steeple-shooting" at long range.

A big, blue-eyed German, tall enough to look into the third generation, and a sharpshooter withal, volunteered to dislodge him. Dropping into a little runway that neared the tree diagonally, he turned upon his back, and worked himself cautiously along; reaching a point perilously close, he whipped over, took aim as he lay, and God and his true right hand gave him good deliverance." Away flew the bullet; an instant elapsed, the volume of the cedar parted, and, "like a big frog," as the boys described it, out leaped a gray back, the hawk's nest was empty, and a dead rebel lay under the tree. It was neatly done by the German man grown.— May he live to tell the story a thousand times to his moon-faced grand children.—[B. F. Taylor.

SPEECH BY GENERAL GRANT.—In response to the serenade in his honor at St. Louis, some evenings since, Gen Grant said: "Gentlemen: I thank you for this honor. I cannot make a speech. It is something I have never done, and never intend to do, and I beg you will excuse me." Loud cheers followed this brief address, at the conclusion of which the General replaced his hat, took a cigar from his pocket, lit it, and stood on the balcony in the presence of the crowd, puffing his Havana and watching the rockets as they ascended and burst in the air.

"Madam," said a very polite traveler to a testy old landlady, "If I see proper to help myself to this milk, is there any impropriety in it?"

"I don't kow what you mean; but if you mean to insinuate that there is anything nasty in *that* milk, I'll give you to understand you've struck the wrong house! There ain't a first hair in it, for as soon as Dorathy Ann told me the cat was drowned in the milk, I went right straight and strained it over."

The young man fainted.

Miss Klave, the daugter of a wealthy gentleman at Warsaw, a lady of great moral worth and accomplishments, who was transported for collecting contributions for the families of deceased insurgents, is shut up in a sort of workhouse, where she is not allowed the most necessary articles of dress, is forced to sleep almost on the bare ground, and suffers much from hunger and cold, the latter having made her ill. The family is in despair, for there is no means of sending anything to Miss Klave, everything sent for prisoners in Russia being confiscated by the authorities

San Francisco now ranks as the third commercial port in the Union, New York being the first, and Boston the second.— If San Francisco keeps growing much longer, however, she will change places with Boston.

THE NEW ERA.

To Restore the Union & Maintain the Constitution.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

Saturday, : : Feb. 20, 1864.

FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR ELECTION TO THE VICE-PRESIDENCY,

GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON.

UNION STATE CONVENTION!

Remember the Union State Convention at Indianapolis, on next Monday and Tuesday, 22d and 23d. Let everybody from this county, who can possibly leave home, attend the great Union Mass Meeting!

What you Swallow when you Vote the So-Called Democratic Ticket.

To show what doctrines men profess, endorse and encourage, when they vote the false Democratic, or Copperhead ticket, we select a few specimen sentences from Copperhead authorities.

No honest man can read them without shame that such doctrines can be professed in America.

"Negro Slavery is the foundation of Liberty and the essence of Democracy.—New York Day Book.

"There never has been anything called for by the South, and there never can be, that I would not willingly consent to."—Speech of State Senator Clark, of Wisconsin, March 1862.

"We tell them (Congress) that a Cromwell will rise in their midst before they progress too far, who will bring their head to the block without delay or mercy."—Free Press, March 24.

"I say to you, my constituents, that as your representative, I will never vote one dollar, one man, or one gun to the administration of Abraham Lincoln to make war upon the South."—D. W. Voorhees, M. C. 7th District Indiana, April, 1861.

"The Democracy will yet teach Abe Lincoln and his co-usurpers that the way of the transgressors is not easy."—Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa.

"This is a damned Abolition war. We believe Abe Lincoln is as much of a traitor as Jeff. Davis."—Ashland (Ohio) Democrat.

"The President and his Cabinet were never worthy of the confidence of the nation. The Democratic party should never have given its assent to the appeal to the sword after the affair at Fort Sumter."—Detroit Free Press.

The Ashland (Ohio) Union, a Democratic organ, speaking of our soldiers calls them "hired Hessians going to the sunny Southern soil to butcher by wholesale, not foreigners but good men, as exemplary christians as any of our men."

The Crawford County Forum, referring to our soldiers says:

"It (the Administration) has put arms in the hands of outlaws, thieves, murderers and traitors."

The Democratic Press, Taylorsville, Ills., speaking of the Republican party and the army, says:

"If the North and the South are ever united we shall predict it will be even the Confederate States North shall adopt their own constitution (of Jeff. Davis,) or something very near like it. There's a good time coming boys."—Van Buren County Press at Paw Paw.

"Why this expenditure of more blood and treasure in a hopeless enterprise—why blame men for being traitors? We cannot see why."—Detroit Free Press.

"There, sir is the Damnable Abolitionist who administers the Government. The people ought to rise up and by physical force hurl him from the chair of the Government. In the eyes of God and man, the people would be justified, they should do it; and I will go with them."—Judge Bratt's speech in the Michigan Legislature, Feb. 12, 1863.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.—We have heard William, S. Smith, of Fort Wayne, mentioned in connection with the nomination by the Union State Convention as Secretary of State. His nomination is one eminently fit to be made. He is a War Democrat, on whom there is no discount. His whole heart is enlisted in the cause of freedom and an undivided country. As a candidate on the Union State ticket in 1862, he canvassed the State effectively, and his eloquent voice was heard in behalf of his imperiled country. He spent much time in this district, and accomplished great good, and in 1863, when important county elections were to be held in several of the counties down here, he left his business and family and spent several weeks here in canvassing. He would make an excellent and popular Secretary of State, and merits a nomination.—[Evansville Journal.

A gentleman recently returned from the South says he saw John Bell and Neill Brown not long since, down in Georgia. The former took his daily morning strolls through the little town in which he has sought repose from the "tyranny and oppression" of the United States Government, his walk as stately as ever, and "that umbrella" under his arm. Brown was a personification of misery, and a scuffling in no one and no one scuffling in him.—[Nashville Union.

Letter to the Patriots of the 10th District.

COMPATRIOTS.—Having been ordered with the 12th Indiana Cavalry to Kendallville, I am requested to aid in the raising of troops in the 10th District, I take the liberty of addressing to you a circular stating some of the reasons for the necessity of action on the part of all patriots, and that I may be able to present before you a mode by which this great and good work may be successfully accomplished.

Already this District has done a work that renders its name most enviable. At least six and a half regiments have gone from the 10th District beside three batteries;—and ten companies;—infantry and cavalry,—have gone into other regiments. Now there is a most patriotic rally to the call on the part of the Government for 300,000 new troops. The State is justly proud of this District—but more remains to be done. The President has called for 200,000 more. The various parts of Indiana—which stands pre-eminent in the Union for bravery and patriotism—are vieing with each other in the work.

The battle cry of our troops at the breaking out of this war was "Remember Baena Vista." That disgrace has been long since wiped out, and what may at first have been a desire to obliterate the stain of dishonor, is now an absorbing love for country, and a determination to achieve its salvation. Indiana is loyal. Her blood has made sacred the various battle fields. Her tattered flags are mementoes of her devotion. Garbs of mourning are all over the State, in every neighborhood—in almost every family—to tell of the most heroic self-sacrifice—the surrender of those who are most dear. Even the tinge of disloyalty which was discovered at the breaking out of this unholy war, has been obliterated, and the hearts of all the people throb with a determination to offer blood that it may save the nation

As a response to this we have the most cheering news of conflict. Our brave veterens are giving themselves again to the service. By thousands they are re-enlisting in a cause which has become a part of their very religion. Ask them where is their home and each answers, "My Country!" Ask them what is their dearest treasure and their highest pride, and each responds, "My Country's honor!"—He who became a soldier from curiosity or love of adventure, remains one from principle. Even little children have forgotten the lullaby of the nursery, and sing the "*Star Spangled Banner!*" Mothers hush their infants to sleep with the song, "*Rally Round the Flag Boys,*" and think of the dear absent husband and father, as they sing with voice trembling in their anxiety, "*Brave Boys are They!*" Our nation is a war nation, made so by the nation's peril and the people's love of country.—Old party lines are being obliterated, old party issues are being forgotten, and all are rallying round the one great watch-word, "The Union!"

Before this great fusing process of mind with mind, the enemies of our country are rapidly falling. Of the 800,000 square miles of territory held by the rebels at the commencement of this war, they now hold less than 200,000. The history of the world presents no parallel to the magnitude of our battles, nor to the number of our victories within the short duration of our war. Blood and treasure are alike poured upon the altar of the country.

God is blessing us. The enemy's distress is measured by our prosperity. They decrease as we increase. Every step we take in the advance is a sure step. The end of the Southern Confederacy is certain—our complete victory is merely a matter of time. We desire to shorten that time.

This can only be done by the enlargement of our army. Death and sickness have told fearfully upon the regiments that entered the field with their ranks full.—Some brigades in the field are mere regiments in point of numbers! This must be added to the fact that while we are closing about the enemy, and shortening our line, we are concentrating their forces, enabling them to reinforce in a very short time, the parts of their army that are attached. Besides this, as we acquire territory, and the army advances, a portion of it must be left as a garrison. We are in effect weakening our army for offensive operations as we are strengthening theirs for defensive.

If by an immediate augmentation of our army we can insure the speedy destruction of the Confederacy, and the return of peace, how glorious will be our label! Patriotism to-day it not only the noblest, but the most profitable possession of the American citizen. This trait has become practical in its bearings. Men have learned that they love their country.—They are prepared to suffer for it. There can be no nobler cause for which to suffer. By a speedy enlargement of our army, that we may be able to discipline our raw forces and throw them into the field by the early Spring, all further suffering can be saved, and our sorrow will be turned to joy. In order to do this we must throw aside all party and come up to this great work. We must each change the name "*Democrat,*" or "*Republican,*" and adopt the name "PATRIOT." The parties cannot be what they were. We have different issues before us, and we must unite to the support of these. The only platform we can build on which to stand is couched in three words—"OUR COUNTRY SAVED!" Let us learn of Hungary, of Italy, of Poland, and throw aside everything that may have divided us heretofore, to rally round the standard of our glorious Republic!

Who in this country is more interested in the salvation of the Nation than an other. Even the people who have come to this country from abroad, adopting this land as their own, are as much interested as any. If they have not a past history to make the country dear to them they have a present interest. Under the institutions of this nation, they can acquire property, secure labor, procure homes, educate their families, and take a part in common with all, in the National interest. *It is a doubtful policy to endanger a safe and good government, unless a better one is sure.* If we allow this to fall we may, and probably will, be ruined.—We have everything at stake. Even those who look on coldly are standing on a volcano whose eruption would destroy everything they possess.—Native Americans and Foreigners are interested in every respect. It is not a political question, it is a question of interest. Even if we lose everything in sustaining the Government, and our lives besides, we will leave to our children a richer legacy, than if we gave them millions of money with an oppressive or an unsafe form of Government.

We must have men, and must have them immediately. How can it be done? The country was never in a better condition for recruiting than it now is. Men are ready to go, but since there is no excitement, there must be inducement, held out that will secure them to the service. Men must know that their families will be cared for. This is not the result of a lack of patriotism, nor of a selfish desire to grasp as much money as possible; it is a result of the calm after thought which has succeeded the first outburst of zeal in the Country's behalf. The soldier must know that his family shall be comfortably provided with the necessaries of life. In the East the people are paying hundreds of dollars—our men demand less.

Subscriptions raised, that will insure fifty, or one hundred, or one hundred and fifty dollars to each man who enlists, in addition to the $300 and $400 bounties still offered by the Government, will secure these men. Each man must interest himself. Let all the people rouse themselves to this work, and the men will be enlisted within three weeks! Men are plenty and ready to go—they need only the inducements that show the zeal of those who offer them. No man should wait for others to start. Each man should make the responsibility his own.

Look at the results that will accrue to this effort, successfully put forth. How glorious the day, when our brave men return to tell of the battles they have fought—to make us weep as they recount their hardships; to make us happy, as they shout with us the joy of victory—of peace. Think of the bonfires and the illuminations with which we will announce our joy that the Country is safe again. That glad day will dawn. America will be saved, most gloriously saved, and by us! The sun will roll on till years are counted by generations, and our children's children will speak our praises, and sing of our glorious names as we do of our fathers in the Revolution.—The numbers '76 and '64 shall be sacred. The nations of the earth, learning Freedom and Democracy from us, shall join Americans in their peans mingling our names with their glad melody.

Compatriots, do not your hearts swell with the ardor of heroes who pant to be counted among their country's saviors?

Let us take a large view of the great questions with which our age teems—Let us join heart an dhand in this glorious work, laboring, giving, uniting for "GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND"

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Serv't,
EDWARD ANDERSON,
Com. 12th Ind. Cav. 10th Dis.

AN INTERESTING FIGHT.—The "Conservatives" are just now engaged in a nice little family quarrel relative to the Presidency. A portion of them, led by some of the Ohio delegation in Congress, favor McClellan, and a sort of War Platform; and to support their views they point to the late defeat of Vallandigham as an evidence that a peace man would be overwhelmingly beaten; another portion, led by the Woods, reply to these men, by showing that in New York, the Democrats were badly worsted on a War Platform.

The fight, we hope, will terminate after the manner of the Kilkenny Cats, and it is extremely desirable that the factions eat each other up.—[Nashville Union.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS. Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troaches*" give sure and almost immediate relief. *Military Officers and Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket, and taken as occasion requires.*

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Wilmington Township, by S. B. Ward, Mr. WM. A. ROSE to Miss KELESTINE MATHEWS, all of DeKalb County.

Divorce.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, ss.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, April Term, 1864.
Hiram Reynolds } Pet. for Divorce
vs.
Elizabeth H. Reynolds.

IT APPEARING by affidavit on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court that the above named defendant, Elizabeth H. Reynolds is not a resident of the State of Indiana.—Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendancy of said petition, and that unless she appear at the next term of said Court and plead, answer or demurr thereto, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

JOHN RALSTON, Clerk
De Kalb Circuit Court.
J. B. MORRISON, Atty. for Petitioner.
Feb. 20, 1864. [49w3 $3.50.]

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Waterloo City, Feb. 20, 1864. [22tf]

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W. H. MOORE.
Waterloo City, Feb. 20, 1864. [49tf.]

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D. W. ALTENBURG & BRO.
Auburn, Feb. 20, 1864. [49w6]

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1864. 1864.

THE CLOSING YEAR OF THE WAR.

EVERY MAN SHOULD TAKE a PAPER

PROSPECTUS

Fort Wayne Gazette!

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

The year 1864 will be one of surpassing interest, both in military and political matters. During this year, it is confidently believed, the great Rebellion of the Southern oligarchy will be effectually squelched, and a number of the Southern States, if not all will be reformed with constitutions prohibiting slavery again taking their places in the Union, under the protecting ægis of the venerated Stars and Stripes. Battles, both bloody and desperate on the side of the rebels, and glorious but at a heavy sacrifice of life on our side, may yet have to be fought: and every friend of the Union and the existing Government must naturally and anxiously look forward to the culmination of the war, the establishment of such a peace as the honor and safety of the Nation can except, and the demands of justice in the punishment of the guilty and the exculpation of the innocent, will permit. To this end, the GAZETTE will zealously labor, eschewing party, and acting only at the paramount considerations of Union upon the basis of the Constitution, and peace upon the principles of justice and liberty.

During this year a President of the United State, Governor and full State ticket for Indiana, Members of Congress and of the General Assembly elected, and people will again be called upon to exercise the elective franchise in the selection of suitable men to fill these various and responsible offices. A more important election has never occurred since the formation of the Government, and every man and every woman should be thoroughly posted in the issues involved, and prepared to discuss them intelligently with their neighbors. The press being the great lever by which individuals and communities are moved and directed in their political action it is essential that a staunch Union Administration paper be sustained in this city, the most considerable town and commercial point in Northern Indiana.—The 10th Congressional District must be redeemed from Copperhead control, and the brunt of the battle is to be fought in Fort Wayne and Allen County, and the cause demands that every man should do his duty.

The GAZETTE is now established upon a firm basis, and its editors, feeling determined that it shall fully meet the demands for a reliable Union organ in this part of Indiana, have made such preparations for the coming year as will enable them to issue it to subscribers promptly, both Daily and Weekly ahead of any paper published out of the State.

Full telegraph reports of the news, and of the proceedings of Congress while in session, will be given daily, and the material portions of the same, with the market reports, will be transferred to the weekly edition.

TERMS:

Daily Gazette by mail per year,	$6,00
Weekly " " "	2,00
Weekly " in clubs of 10 or more,	1,50

Payment must be made invariably in advance to insure the reception of the paper.

JONES & JENKINSON.
Feb. 13, 1864. [48w3.]

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of John Meese, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent. ROBERT CULBERTSON, Adm'r.
February 20, 1864. [49w3 $2.]

A. LARIMORE, M. D.

DR. A. LARIMORE, partner of Dr. A. Goss-it, having bought the interest of Dr. G. will continue the practice of medicine at their old stand, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. Prescriptions sent to any distance. 4-49

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John Meese deceased, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on

Saturday, the 12th Day of March, 1864,

at the residence of the deceased, in Wilmington Township, DeKalb county, Indiana, all his personal property (not taken by the Widow), consisting of Horses, one yoke of Oxen, Young Cattle, Milch Cows, Farming Utensils, and numerous other articles.

TERMS: Sums of $3 and under cash. Over $3 a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note with interest and approved security, waiving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws.

ROBT CULBERTSON,
Administrator.
February 20, 1864. (49w3 $3.)

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at Public Auction, on

Saturday, the 5th Day of March, 1864,

at the residence of Nathan Hathaway; late of DeKalb county, Indiana, deceased, all his personal property (not taken by the widow), consisting of Horses, Cattle, Farming Utensils, &c.

TERMS: A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over $3; the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

JOSEPH DEPEW, Adm'r.
E. B. MOTT, Atty. for Estate.
Feb. 13, 1864. [48w3 $3.]

Complaint.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, ss.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, April Term, 1864.
John U. May, Stephen Hathaway, } Complaint.
vs.
Milton F. Pierce.

IT APPEARING by affidavit on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court that Milton F. Pierce, the above named defendant, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendancy of said complaint, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court and plead, answer or demurr thereto, the same will be heard and determined in his absence. JOHN RALSTON, *Clerk*
Circuit Court.
E. B. MOTT, Atty for Pl'ff.
Feb. 6, 1864. [47w3 $3.]

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Rachel Berer, administratorix of the Estate of George Williams, deceased, has filed her petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. JOHN RALSTON, Clerk.
C. C. P. DeKalb County.
E. B. MOTT, Atty for Estate.
Feb. 6, 1864. [47w3 $2.25.]

RECRUITING SERVICE.

40 Recruits Wanted!

FOR CO. H, 30TH REG. IND. VOL. INFT.

$300 BOUNTY

Paid for each Recruit enlisting before 1st of March!

AVOID THE DRAFT BY ENLISTING!

The undersigned are now recruiting for the above Company, and have their office at the Griswold House. Co. H has always been a No. 1 company in the 30th Reg., and recruits may rest assured that they will be well cared for and receive all the instruction necessary to make them, what they should be, good and true soldiers. Capt. W. W. GRISWOLD.
1st Lieut. L. F. WELDIN.
Feb. 13, 1864. [48w2.]

Partition.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, ss.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, April Term, 1864.
Richard Grambling, } Petition for Partition
vs.
Sybilla Markley.

IT APPEARING by affidavit on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court that the above named defendant, Sybilla Markley, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendancy of said petition, and that unless she appear at the next term of said Court and answer thereto, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.
JOHN RALSTON, *Clerk*
Circuit Court.
E. B. MOTT, Atty. for Petitioner.
Feb. 6, 1864. [47w3 $3.]

United States Marshal's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the United States Circuit Court for the Circuit and District of Indiana, I will on

TUESDAY, THE 23D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. at the Court House door in the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, offer for sale at Public Auction for the term of seven years the rents and profits of the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half (½) of the north east quarter of Section eleven, (11) Township thirty-four, (34) north of Range fourteen (14) east; excepting thereout twenty (20) acres of the south-east corner owned by Noble Cherry, thirteen (13) acres out of the south-west corner, owned by Jonas Zeigler, and three [3] acres owned by H. C. Colgrove, out of the north-east corner, sixteen [16] rods wide north and south, and thirty [30] rods wide east and west. Being in DeKalb County and State of Indiana. Containing one hundred and twenty-two [122] acres, more or less.

And upon failure to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy the demand, I will at the same time and place, and in the manner aforesaid, offer for sale the fee simple of the same.

Taken as the Property of the Logansport and Northern Indiana Rail Road Company, in the suit of Edwin B. Cooper.

Sale to be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Per HERBERT B. BIGELOW, Deputy.
Jan. 30, 1864. [46w4 $6.]

THE NEW ERA.

Waterloo City Business Notices.

—By their advertisement in this week's paper, it will be seen that Messrs. Wm. Hopkin's & Co., offer desirable bargains in their closing out sales of goods before the opening up of the spring trade. The magnificent establishment of the Messrs. Hopkin's & Co. has lately been filled with large invoices of goods, from New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The last invoice of winter goods before spring, which will be sold at a reduction of prices on former stocks. As this announcement suggests a mode by which our readers may enrich themselves by abundant purchases before the great advance of goods in the spring, everybody will go there at once and lay in supplies. Bear in mind the closing out sale of Hopkin's & Co., for the next twenty days.

—Our advertising columns to-day represent a new business firm of this city in the name and style of W. H. Moore, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, successor to Mr. J. A. Vance. The new proprietor of this house is an experienced druggist, and merits a full continuance of the patronage extended to the old firm.

—The dry-goods store of Geo W. Trout is always attractive and inviting to our country people, whenever they make their customary visits to Waterloo City, for the purpose of disposing of their produce, and purchasing dry-goods, groceries and wares. Mr. Trout, by keeping his store abundantly supplied with seasonable goods, and selling the same at profits allowing him but a just compensation, has built up an extensive trade throughout the country.—His stock is at present full and he has made his latest purchase at a great advantage, and therefore can afford to sell cheaper than ever.

—Do you want to get a bargain? If so, just call at Hale's and purchase a set of those beautiful furs, which they are now selling off *at cost*. Mark it. The best quality of Brown Sugar, Tea and Coffee is kept at Hale's. The place to buy your Dry Goods and Groceries is at Hale's. Save Money. 1t.

—We to-day publish an address to the people of the 10th district, by the new commandant of this post, Col. Edward Anderson. It is a manly letter, and will well pay perusal.

—Fort Wayne Gazette.—We invite attention to the prospectus of the above paper in another column. The *Gazette* is an able and thorough advocate of the Union cause, and withal an enterprising newspaper. It should be well sustained by the Union party of the 10th District.

—We direct attention to the card of Dr. A. Larimore, late Drs. Goeriz & Larimore, Physicians and Surgeons. The entire interest of the firm has passed into the hands of the latter, who will continue the practice of medicine and surgery in this and adjoining counties. Dr. L's. office is situated as heretofore, one door south of the Griswold House.

—D. W. Altenburg & Bro., have just received from the South Bend manufactories, a lot of Cabinet Ware and Chairs, the particulars of which are made known in our advertising columns. D. W. & Bro. are go-ahead men and they purpose to carry on the furniture business to the full extent of the demands of this market. They not only keep manufactory work, but make up to order. Give them a call.

The Good and the Bad.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeit, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detest the ingrates who are making and vending the latter. The genuine is always in red papers.

Fernandina Island, off the coasts of Sicily, disappeared beneath the waves some years ago, but it is gradually coming to the surface again.

The Scientific American.

Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers, Engineers, Agriculturists, Chemists, and all classes of readers, ought by all means, to take the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN *the most valuable Journal of its class now published.* VOL. X, NEW SERIES.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

Mechanics will find in the "Scientific American" valuable information concerning their various Trades, and details of all the latest and best improvements in Machinery, Tools, and Processes; together with such useful knowledge as will tend to dignify their occupations and lighten their labors.

Inventors will find in the "Scientific American" all necessary instructions how to secure Letters-Patent for their inventions; also excellent *illustrations* and descriptions of all the principal inventions recently made in this country and in Europe; likewise an Official List of the claims of all Patents granted weekly at Washington, with numerous explanatory notes; also, discussions of questions concerning the Patent Laws of the United States, reports of trials in court, with legal opinions, etc.

Manufacturers will find in the "Scientific American" illustrated articles descriptive of the most recently invented machines used in various *manufacturing operations*, the different processes being fully described, with practical recipes of much value to manufacturers, with hints upon the management of manufactories.

Engineers will find in the "Scientific American" valuable descriptions of all the best inventions connected with Steam, Railroad, Marine, and Mechanical Engineering; together with a faithful record of the progress of science in all these departments, both at home and abroad.

Chemists will find in the "Scientific American" details of recent discoveries made in Chemistry, and articles on the application of that science to all the Useful Arts.

Agriculturists will find in the "Scientific American" engravings and descriptions of all the best and most approved Farm Implements; also, original or well selected articles on matters relating to general Agriculture; great care being taken to furnish Farmers, regularly, with such information as will be valuable in the *field*, as well as in the *household*.

All Classes of Readers will find in the "Scientific American" a popular *resume* of all the best scientific information of the day; and it is the aim of the publishers to present it always in an attractive form, avoiding as much as possible abstruse terms. To every intelligent mind, this journal affords a constant supply of instructive reading.

Terms of Subscription.—$3 for one year; $1.50 for six months; $1 for four months; 20 copies in a Club can be had for $40. Specimen Copies sent free; also, gratis, a pamphlet of "Advice to Inventors." Address

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York City.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. John M. Dagnall, 186 Fulton St., Brooklyn, New York. v4—9

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY,
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS.
By using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular, and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it—
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it, *But may at some Future Day.*
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It Saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
Beware of Counterfeits! Cures Guaranteed.
[47w4.]

Roback's Stomach Bitters.

SOLDIERS' HOME,
Superintendent's Office,
Cincinnati, June 4, 1863.

To Dr. C. W. Roback—

My Dear Sir: I am dispensing a second invoice of your Stomach Bitters among the large number of men who daily arrive at this Institution for refreshment and rest. The universal testimony is that these Bitters are the best made. For the various summer complaints which afflict so many, I know no remedy so safe and so sure. Plutarch says, "To ask a physician what is easy and what is hard of digestion, and what will agree with the stomach, is about as sensible as to ask what is sweet or bitter, or sour." Persons who look out for breakers—and have your Stomach Bitters in the house—I am sure will never ask any one the foolish question spoken of by the great philosopher. I must not omit a word or two for your Catawba Brandy. I have many men here who have brandy prescribed for them by distinguished Army Surgeons. The effects of yours on such are most beneficial, far more so than any previously taken. Persons who desire a really pure Brandy cannot fail in their purchase if they get your brand.

I am, Dr., with much respect, your serv't,
G. W. D Andrews, Superintendent.

Office and manufactory, Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street. For sale everywhere. [47w4.]

Toledo & Wabash R. R.
1864. 1864.

Direct Route to the Mississippi River.

AT ST. LOUIS, QUINCY AND BURLINGTON WITHOUT BREAK OF GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Through from State Line and Quincy Without Change of Cars.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1863, trains will leave Toledo as follows:

EXPRESS, (except Sundays) 12.35 p. m. Leave Fort Wayne, 5:25 p. m.; Peru, 8:00 p. m.; Logansport, 8:46 p. m.; Lafayette, 10:30 p. m.; State Line, 12:30 a. m.

MAIL, (except Saturdays) at 12:10 a m; Fort Wayne, 4:30 a. m.; Peru, 7:40 a. m.; Logansport, 8:22 a. m.; Lafayette, 10:00 a. m.; State Line, Ill., 12.00 a. m.

Connecting at Logansport with the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad, and at Peru with the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad for Indianapolis, Madison, Louisville, &c.

TRAINS ARRIVE at Toledo from the West: Mail, 3:20 p. m.; Express, 4:20 a. m.

Freight Trains leave Toledo daily, (except Sundays,) at 6:20 and 10:15 a. m.; and 4:45 p. m.

No passengers carried on Freight trains.

For the accommodation of Way Passengers between Toledo and Fort Wayne, a Passenger Coach will be attached to the Freight Trains leaving at 4:35 p. m. on Saturdays.

GEORGE H. BURROWS,
General Superintendent.

General Superintendent's Office,
Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1863.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1864. Winter Arrangement. 1864.

On and after Nov. 16th, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at......5:18 a. m. and 2:37 p. m.
Arrive Toledo at.......9:00 a. m. and 7:35 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at......2:37 p. m. and 10:49 p. m.
Arrive Chicago at....10:30 p. m. and 6:00 a. m.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarnia, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine.

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING.—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

H. H. PORTER, *Gen. Superintendent.*
D. R. Riddell, Agent, Waterloo.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4—9

$500 REWARD! $500

HAVING JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK

Of All Kinds of

GOODS!

We are prepared to

REWARD ALL OUR CUSTOMERS!

FOR TRADING WHERE THEY

Sell Goods Cheaper!

THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE IN DE KALB CO.

We do that Trick at

M. & A. HALE'S.

Feb. 13, 1864. [v4—48.]

NEW GROCERY,

AND

PROVISION STORE!

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND FRESH SELECTED STOCK!

Just Received and Opening Out

IN THE

OLD ERA BUILDING.

GROCERIES,
WOODEN-WARE,
STONE-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
KEREOSENE OIL LAMPS,
TIN WARE,
CIGARS & TOBACCOS,
(Of the most celebrated brands.)
Celebrated (Imported) WINES AND BRANDIES, for medical use, &c., &c.

EMANUEL LEOPOLD would hereby inform the public that he is opening out the finest stock of Groceries ever brought to this market. His stock is complete and was selected with care in view to meet the demands of this market. Everything usually kept in a first-class country Grocery Store, can be found at his Store, and he will endeavor to sell the same at living profits only. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

EMANUEL LEOPOLD,
Era Building, Auburn, Ind.

Dec. 19, 1863. (40tf.)

JOB WORK

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

Apothecaries' Hall;

WATERLOO CITY, DEKALB CO., IND.

J. U. WINSLOW, Proprietor.

KEROSENE OIL,

LINSEED OIL,
SPERM OIL,
AND VINEGAR.

ALCOHOL,

By the barrel, or one quantity.

White Lead,

VARNISH,
TURPENTINE,
NAPTHA.

QUININE,

OPIUM,
MORPHENE,
CREAM-TARTER

PURE WINES.

French, Sweedish and American (Catawba)

BRANDIES;

Together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

SOLD AS LOW AS IN FORT WAYNE.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf

THE

NEW YORK STORE!

WATERLOO CITY.

G. W. TROUT takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends in Auburn and surrounding country,

Great Reduction in Prices of

Domestic

Cotton Goods

As well as all kinds of Foreign

DRY GOODS,

And invites an inspection of his immense stock of Shawls, Mantles,

DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS,

Housekeeping Goods, Fancy articles, Hoosiery Goods, &c., &c.

G. W. TROUT.

May 23, 1863.—23tf.

Dr. Dodge's Anzeige.

Dr. Hahnemann, ein Deutscher, war der Erfinder der Homöopathie. Dies ist der Grund, warum vielleicht Dr. Dodge so viele deutsche Familien behandelt und curirt. Dr. Dodge's Homöopathische Arzneien curiren alle heilbaren Fälle von Krankheiten des Kopfes, Gehirns, Ohren, Augen, des Schlundes, der Lungen, des Herzens, der Leber, des Magens und der Gedärme, und vorzüglich alle weiblichen Krankheiten. Die in deutscher Sprache gedruckten Vorträge des Dr. Dodge für Frauenzimmer werden, sobald sie vollendet sind, allen denen, welche sich an ihn wegen denselben wenden, 10 Cents per Copy geliefert werden. Dr. Dodge hat sich die Dienste eines deutschen Predigers auf seinen Reisen gesichert, und wird derselbe in deutscher Sprache sprechen. Es ist dies deshalb so eingerichtet, um es der größern Anzahl der deutschen Patienten bequem zu machen. Dr. Dodge wird präcis und ohne Fehl alle acht Wochen an einem Platze eintreffen. Untersuchungen sind umsonst. Die Patienten sollten sich genau zur Stunde der Ankunft des Dr. D. einstellen. Die Anzeige wann und wo Dr. D für das kommende Jahr seine Besuche abhalten wird, kann aus den verschiedenen County Zeitungen und aus in englischer Sprache gedruckten Circularen ersehen werden. Dr. Dodge's Familien-Medicinen-Kästchen, bestehend aus 12 Heilmitteln für gewöhnliche Krankheiten, aus 12 homöopathischen Heilmitteln, abgetheilt in 12 Pulver, so daß jedes Medizin Kästchen ein groß von Pulver enthält, ferner seine Fieber-Pulver, seine Ruhr-Pulver, seine Pulver gegen Scharlachfieber, Diptheria und eine große Menge anderer Krankheiten können zu 50 Cents das Dutzend oder zu 25 Cents das halbe Dutzend gekauft werden. Ebenso seine Pulver gegen unterdrückten Menatsfluß, gegen schmerzhafte und knappe Reinigungen &c., sowie alle seine Arzneien gegen weibliche Unregelmäßigkeiten und Klagen zu 50 Cents das Dutzend. Dr. Dodge wünscht außerdem einige Schüler, welche bei ihm Medicin studiren, aber die Reise-Ausgaben selbst bestreiten können. Das Zahlen der Collegien-[illegible] Dr. Dodge's Arzneien sind in allen Apotheken zu haben. Dr. D. wird in Chicago am Freitag Nachmittag von 1 bis 5 Uhr, nämlich am [illegible] Decbr., 19ten Febr., [illegible] April, 11ten Juni und 6. August, im Sherman House, seine Zimmer-Patienten untersuchen und für dieselben verschreiben. Jedermann sollte an die Vorlesungen des Dr. D. in Bryan Hall in Chicago denken. Der Eintritt zur ersten Vorlesung ist frei.

Call at Auburn, from 1 till 5 p. m., on Friday Nov. 27, Jan. 22, March 19, May 14, July 9, and Sept. 3.

At Waterloo City, Lent's Hotel, on Saturdays, from 6 to 11 a. m., Nov. 28, Jan. 23, March 20, May 15, July 10, and Sept. 4.

At Angola, on Mondays from 3 to 6 p. m., Nov. 30, Jan. 25, March 22, May 17, July 12, and Sept. 6.

At Norristown, on Tuesday from 8 to 11 a. m., Dec. 1, Jan 26, March 23, May 18, July 13, and Sept. 7.

The Draft!

50,000 Pictures

TO BE TAKEN!!

U. E. BABB,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that he has rebuilt the Picture Gallery situated near A. Wolf's Store, and is now prepared to take

AMBROTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
MELAINEOTYPES, AND
EUREKA PLATE PICTURES
Miniatures inserted in

Lockets, Pins, Drops, or Rings.

He has constantly on hand a well selected stock of plain and fancy Cases, Frames, and Photographic Albums.

Remember Babb's Gallery is the place to get the best Pictures taken in all North-Eastern Indiana. He is an experienced operator and takes all the various styles of Pictures in the very latest style of the Art. All who patronize him may rely upon getting first-class Pictures.

Please call and examine specimens.

U. E. BABB, Artist.

Dec. 19, 1863. [40 tf]

TWO SIDES TO THE PICTURE!!

Leather vs. Iron.

DANIEL TILL

(Having bought out the Hardware stock of the late firm of J. C. Boyer & Co.,) has fitted up the south side of his store, where he keeps one of the best assortments of miscellaneous

HARDWARE,

In this city or county. His stock consists of

Stoves, of all kinds.
Farming Implements,
Joiner's Tools,
Shelf Hardware,
Kitchen Cutlery, &c.

All of which he will sell as low as can be afforded in this market.

A good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES!

May be found on the north side of the store.

Also, LEATHER OF ALL KINDS,

From the best Tanneries, constantly on hand

N. B.—I have adopted the cash system, as much as possible. Those who are indebted to me by Note or Book account will please call soon and settle the same. D. TILL.

Waterloo City, Feb. 6, 1864. [v4 22tf.]

NEW GOODS!

For Everybody!

ANOTHER SHOWER of CLOTHING

AND

DRY GOODS!

AT

S. FISHER'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

He is now receiving his

Stock of Winter Goods, at 50 per Cent. Cheaper than Ever!

Go to FISHER'S and buy your COATS.
Go to FISHER'S and buy your VESTS.
Go to FISHER'S & buy your FACTORY.
Go to FISHER'S & buy your DENIMS.
Go to FISHER'S and buy your PANTS.
Go to FISHER'S and buy your HATS.
Go to FISHER'S and buy your SHIRTS.
Go to FISHER'S & buy your DUSTERS.
Go to FISHER'S & buy your HIC SHIRTING.

Examine Fisher's Stock!

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE!

And in fact an endless variety and great quantities.

EVERYBODY

AND THEIR

RELATIVES,

Are invited to call and examine the stock. Rest assured that he will not be Undersold. Hesitate not., and speed to **FISHER'S,** *and get No. One Clothing. Great Bargains are to be had for the next 60 days.*

Country Produce will be taken in exchange for GOODS. *Bring in your Butter and Eggs.*

4—22. SOLOMON FISHER.

$100 REWARD!!

For a Medicine that will Cure
Tickling in the Throat,
Coughs,
Influenza,
Whooping Cough,
OR RELIEVE CONSUMPTIVE COUGH,
As quick as

Coe's Cough Balsam.

Over Five Thousand Bottles

have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from eminent physicians who have used it in their practice, and given it pre-eminence over any other compound

IT DOES NOT DRY UP A COUGH,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

Two or Three Doses will invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A half bottle has often completely cured the most

STUBBORN COUGH!!

and yet though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of Croup we will guarantee a Cure if taken in season.

No Family Should be Without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

Only 25 Cents.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this, knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

C. G. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS,
Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, Ct.

Lord & Smith,
General Western Agents,
35mo6 28 *Lake Street, Chicago.*

WATERLOO CITY

STOVE & TIN-WARE STORE.

W. H. McCORMICK.

(Late with J. C. Boyer & Co.)

Dealer in

Every Description of

STOVES;

AND

Tin-Ware,

WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

Respectfully solicits a call from old customers, and the public generally.

W. H. McCORMICK.

[4-45.]

GRISWOLD'S

HACK LINE!

Between

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1.25.

This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Cars running East and West on the Air Line Railroad, and also with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

Office: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Hedekin House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.

Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 4tf

CLARK & LONG,

COR. VAN VLECK STS., WATERLOO CITY

Dealers in

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,

And any thing that anybody wants, at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

CLARK & LONG.

May 23, 1863.

HAIL! ALL HAIL!!

NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

IN WATERLOO CITY.

EATON & CARR,
Have just received their new

WINTER GOODS.

They have a full stock of Goods, which they are selling very

Cheap for Cash or Ready Pay!

They keep their stock full at all times, and you can rely upon getting what you want there, and at a

LOW PRICE!

Our stock consists

DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

You can always

GET GOOD BARGAINS,

At their Store, as they never allow themselves to be UNDERSOLD when you pay cash.

EATON & CARR.

Waterloo City, May 15, 1863.—2tf.

THE NEW ERA.

A project has originated at West Point to erect there a "Battle Monument," upon which shall be inscribed the names of all officers of the Regular Army, who shall have been killed or died of wounds received during the present War. The expenses of the monument is to be defrayed by a sliding scale of taxation upon the officers of the Regular Army—$27 for a Major-General down to $7 for a Lieutenant-Colonel. Col Bowman is President and Prof. Church Treasurer of the Association.

DR. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,

far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,

and hence their

Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates

which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula,	*Syphilis,*
Skin Diseases,	*Old Sores,*
Salt Rheum,	*Rheumatism,*
Dyspepsia,	*Sick Headache,*
Liver Complaint,	*Fever and Ague,*
Leucorrhœa,	*Female Complaints,*
Erysipelas,	*St. Anthony's Fire,*
Tumors,	*Eruptions,*

Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after he had almost wasted away.

The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills

are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache,	*Costiveness,*
Colic Pains,	*Cholera-Morbus,*
Indigestion,	*Pain in the Bowels,*
Dizziness, etc.	

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of those eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of N. Y., and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1. Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 2d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 10 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY
GEO. WAGGONER,
AUBURN, IND.

C. W. ROBACK, Compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, Distiller and Manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1864.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL

RAIL ROAD!

RUNNING FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURGH!

330 Miles of Double Track.

FROM all portions of the West, North-West, and South-West, this line and its connections form either the shortest or the best route to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. The traveler may with confidence rely upon sure connections, high speed with perfect safety, and every appliance for comfort that can be procured. New and elegant passenger cars, for day and night service, have recently been added to the equipment of the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road.

FOUR DAILY THROUGH TRAINS
FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA!

THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS
FROM
PITTSBUEGH TO NEW YORK!

THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS
FROM
PITTSBURGH TO BALTIMORE!

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

FAST MAIL.—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8.00 a. m. arrives at Altoona for breakfast at 7.40 a. m. reaches Harrisburg at 12.45 p. m., and Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGERS by this train leave Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m. and arrive in Baltimore at 5.40 p. m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train leave Philadelphia at 6.45 p. m. and arrive in New York at 10.00 p. m.

THROUG ACCOMMODATION—Stopping at all Stations—Leaves Pittsburg at 6.00 a. m., arrives at Altoona for dinner at 11.25 a. m., reaches Harrisburg at 5.10 p. m., and Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 4.35 p m, arrives at Altoona for supper at 9.20 p m, reaches Harrisburg at 2.30 a m and Philadelphia at 7.20 a m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGERS by this train leave Harrisburg at 2.50 a m and arrive in Baltimore at 7.00 a m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train leave Philadelphia at 8.00 a m and arrive in New York at 12.00 m.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8.45 p m, arrives at Altoona at 1.20 a m, reaches Harrisburg at 6 00 a m, and Lancaster for breakfast at 7.20 a m, arriving in Philadelphia at 10.35 a m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGELS by this train leave Harrisburg at 7.00 a m and arrive in Baltimore at 11.50 a m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train have a choice of routes. A sleeping car runs through from Pittsburgh to New York, without change, via. Harrisburg and Allentown, arriving in New York at 1.45 p m. By way of Philadelphia, passengers reach New York at 2.35 p m.

Tickets for sale to Boston by Boat or Rail.
BOAT TICKETS GOOD ON ANY OF THE SOUND LINES.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
Philad., New York & Baltimore.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS.

of all discriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any points on the Rail Roads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, *by Rail Road direct.*

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and others entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy arrival.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania and Central Rail Road, *are as reasonable as are charged by other Rail Road Companies.*

☞ Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R.

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburg;
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburg;
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio;
R. C. MELDRUM & Co., Madison, Indiana;
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Kentucky;
W. M. AIKMAN, Evansville, Ind.;
R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Missouri;
CLARKE & Co., Chicago, Illinois;
J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, O;
J. M. LOVE, Marysville, Ky;
HALL & Co., Marietta, O;
E. AYRES, Muskingum River;
W. H. & E. Jo LANGLEY, Gallipolis, O;
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, O;
N. H. HUDSON, Ripley, O;
R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this a most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW York and BALTIMORE MARKETS.—This will be found the shortest, quickest, and most direct route for Stock to New York—[via Allentown] and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philad'a.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Phil.
Feb. 13, 1864. [48tojan'65]

I. W. BOWEN,
CORRUNNA, INDIANA,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS.

☞ His stock of articles in the above line I always kept complete and is of the very best quality. ☜

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY
☞ *GO TO BOWEN'S.* 51

NEW

DRUG STORE.

H. GREGG, M. D.,

Is just opening out at

No. 1, RHODE'S BLOCK,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

An entirely new and carefully selected stock of

DRUGS,	MEDICINES,
PAINTS,	OILS,
DYE-STUFFS,	VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,	TURPENTINE,
FINE SOAPS,	PERFUMERY,
PATENT	MEDICINES,
PURE	LIQUORS,
VIALS,	BOTTLES,
COAL OIL,	LAMPS,
AND	LAMP
TRIMMINGS.	

Together with

Every Article

USUALLY KEPT IN A

FIRST-CLASS

DRUG STORE.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in my line will consult their own interest by giving me a call, as I *positively* will sell as low as they can purchase the same article in Fort Wayne.

Auburn, Oct 17, 1863. 4—31

Immense Arrival

OF

F. & C. RAUT,

AT THE

NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING,

The Very Latest

WAR NEWS

IS THAT WE HAVE ON HAND THE

Largest Stock of

BOOTS

AND

SHOES,

Of all Styles

In Northern Indiana.

CHEAP!

☞ We employ experienced and competent workmen, and manufacture to order Boots and Shoes, neat and substantial. We warrant all of our work.

Call and See

Oct. 17, 1863. F. & C. RAUT. 4—31

BOOKS

and

STATIONARY.

J. W. CASE,

No. 1, Rhode's Block.

keeps constantly on hand

An elegant stock of

BOOKS,

AND

STATIONARY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
CAP, NOTE & LETTER PAPER.

PENS INK & PEN HOLDERS, &c.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

FRANCISCO'S

Mercantile College,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Young Men taught that which they will *practice* in after years, studies and business training arranged on an entirely new method to meet the demands of the present age, for the proper education of young men for the active duties of business life.

The LONDON COIN EXCHANGE PRINCIPLE introduced combining Theory and Practice by a novel and peculiar plan of operations superior to any system ever devised for a correct and rapid acquisition of the Rules, Laws, Forms, Customs and operations of the business world, making a person in the shortest possible time and at the least expense for the practical duties of the counting room.

THEORY DEPARTMENT.

First four weeks daily exercises in Penmanship, with lectures upon the nature of Book-Keeping, Journalizing, Ledgerising and making out balance sheets, with instruction in commercial law, calculations, letter-writing, etc., preparatory to entering the business department.

ACTUAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Under the charge of the Principle, with Assistants. In this department the student enters upon the most interesting part of his course; he is assined his place and wherever it may be seen, sharp-eyed business students are on every side of him, and to compete with them every energy must be put forth, and rules and studies must be mastered with a will. He is first furnished with a cash capital, and a sufficient stock of samples to commence business with; he is also provided with Journal, Day-book, Ledger Bill Book, Cash Book, Blank Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, and all other forms in use in the best business houses. At the flank he is supplied with a Bank Book, Check Book and Deposit Tickets, and thus equipped with every necessary he commences operations, buying and selling by samples, paying and receiving money, giving and receiving notes and other bills shipping and selling goods on commission, receiving and answering business letters and, performing the actual operations of merchants, wholesale and retail. To understand fully the routine of business in this department by which Theory and Practice are combined, the stranger must visit the College in business hours. The system cannot be explained to do it Justice.

PAINTING AND DRAWING.

Including Perspective, Crayon and Pencil Drawing. Pastelle and Oil Painting will be taught in connection with the studies of the Ladie's Department, by a teacher of experience and ability, who has been awarded eighteen first premums, for the best specimens of the art. Students commence at any time. Day and evening classes now in session. Scholarships entitle students to every advantage of the college for a complete course and gives them the privilege of review at any time free of charge.

To show what business men think of our College we insert a few extracts from the numerous recommendations which we have received:

"Prof. Francisco is a scientific and experienced accountant, and his specimens of Penmanship excel anything of the kind I ever saw.

JAS. H. McMECHEN,
Wheeling, Virginia."

"From a personal acquaintance with Prof. Francisco I can cheerfully recommend him as a competent, and accomplished teacher of the art of Penmanship in all its different branches, NORMAN KELLOG,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, Mishawaka, Ind

We, the undersigned, citizens of Ft. Wayne appreciating the high character and usefulness of Francisco's Mercantile College located in our city, avail ourselves of this method of recommending the Institution to the public.—We regard the permanent establishment of this College as a most fortunate result for young men seeking to qualify themselves for the active duties of life by securing a practical business education, and we are gratified at the location of a College at Fort Wayne, whereby our citizens and those of the adjacent counties may enjoy the advantages of the excellent and thorough system of instruction pursued here. This College is now possessed in an eminent degree the confidence of our community, but numbers among its patrons our best citizens.

JAMES H. ROBINSON, Leather and Shoe Dealer.
A. M. ORBISON, Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
N. E. YOUNG and W. E. WOODWARD Wholesale and Retail Clothing Merchants.
A. P. SIEMON & BRO., Books and Stationary Dealers.
E. VORDEMARK, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.
CHAS. F. STURGIS, Physician and Surgeon.
J. D. NUTMAN, Pres't National Bank.
H. McCULLOCH, Compt. U. S. Currency.
ALLEN HAMILTON, President Hamilton & Co.'s Bank.
SAMUEL HANNA, Vice President Pitsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.
JOHN HUGH, Attorney, Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
MORGAN & BUECH, Hardware Merchants.
B. W. OAKLEY, Hardware Merchant.
N. P. STOCKBRIDGE, Books and Stationary Dealer.
JOHN M. LOWRIE, Pastor First Presbyterian Church.
W. JACOBS & SON, Merchants and Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes.
I. KNAPP, Surgeon Dentist.
JOHN M. MILLER, Cabinet Furniture Dealer.
B. TRENTMAN, Wholesale Grocery Merchant.
WATSON WALL, firm of Read & Wall.
M. DRAKE, Jr., Post Master.

For full particulars, with terms, etc., call for a circular at the College Rooms over the Post Office, or address,
M. J. FRANCISCO, Principal.
Oct. 31, 1863.

TISH WANG,

THE GREAT CHINESE REMEDY FOR SECRET DISEASES.

ONE BOX WILL PERFORM A CURE.

Ingredients purely vegetable; pleasant to the taster has no bad odor, and may be carried in the vest pocket without fear of detection. Price $1 per box, sent post paid to any address by

J. J. KROMER, 403 Chestnut st., Phila.
Circulars sent free. 29ms3

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative of wonderful efficacy in in diseases of the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, Debility Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether is herent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and reparative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistable as a remedy and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DISPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless apperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits* and *Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Prepared by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere. 4—35

E. H. & T. ANTHONY,
MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL
501 Broadway, New York.

Card Photographs.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over **Four Thousand** different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals	525 Statesmen,
190 Brig.-Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	30 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Navy Officers,	46 Prom'nt Women

147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,

including productions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions. 52-6ms.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excite the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Fatality, Epileptic Fits,

In one of which the Patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once effected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System.

Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.* A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females—Females—Females.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

Secret Diseases

In all their Stages. At little Expense.
Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience.
And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the cases of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and worn out Matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE from whatever cause originating and no matter HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases for which it is Recommended.*

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications,

Cures Guaranteed!

Advice Gratis!!

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Jan. 16, 1864. [44tf]

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THE NEW ERA.

[illegible] FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, March 5, 1864. No. 51.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS

Terms.—$1.50 per year, in advance; [illegible] within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, [illegible] the Publisher.

Business Directory.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

[illegible] Judge Circuit Court;
J. H. Schell, Circuit Prosecutor;
Wm. M. Clapp, Judge Court Common Pleas;
A. B. Kennedy, Common Pleas Prosecutor;
John Baldwin, Clerk.
Auditor: George [illegible]
Sheriff: John N. Miller;
Treasurer: George Barney;
Recorder: Samuel W. Widney;
Surveyor: [illegible]
Commissioners: John Braddon; J. M. Brumback; Henry Fusselman.

J. E. ROSE. E. W. FOSDICK.

ROSE & FOSDICK,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Real Estate, Bounty and Pension Agent, Jarvis, DeKalb county, Indiana. Office over Isherwood's store, east side Broadway. [4—45]

E. D. HARTMAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Claim, Bounty and Pension Agent, Waterloo City, Indiana. Office over J. U Winslow's Drug Store. Will give special attention to the Collection of Soldier's Claims, Pensions, Bounty and Arrears of Pay. 4—41

J. B. MORRISON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office with the Clerk of the Courts. 4—36

J. B. BRINKERHOFF,

Attorney and Councellor at Law, and General Pension Agent, Auburn, Ind. Office with the County Treasurer. 4—35

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts o[f De]Kalb and adjoining counties.
JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. WM. M. DILLS Auburn. 1-1y

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Office in Mechanic's Block. 8—4

AMES I. BEST. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

BEST & McCLELLAN,

Attorneys & Counselors At Law.

PENSION, REAL ESTATE & PAY AGENTS.

Office up-stairs, over M. & A. Hale's east side Wayne st., Waterloo City, Ind. 4-22

A. LARIMORE, M. D.

Dr. A. Larimore, partner of Dr. A. Goeriz, having bought the interest of Dr. G. will continue the practice of medicine at their old stand, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. Prescriptions sent to any distance. 4-49

S. & J. S. STOUGH,

Physicians and Surgeons, give prompt attention to all professional calls. Waterloo City, Ind. 4—36

DR. G. KEESLER, M. D.

OFFICE at his residence, east side Main Street, Auburn, Indiana. 4—30

ERICKSON & MORRIS,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Kendallville, Id. Office over Cole's Store, Miller's Block. Office hours from 12 to 2 P. M. 4—30.

MAYOR HOUSE,

CORNER Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office. H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

GRISWOLD HOUSE,

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NATIONAL HOTEL,

P. MONROE, Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 3tf

R. BUMPUS,

Carriage and Wagon Maker, north of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. 4—38

AUG. F. SIEMON. RUDOLPH SIEMON.

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July 5, 1862.

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Waterloo City, March [illegible], 1862. [illegible]

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Waterloo City, Oct. 3, 1862. 29-3tf

MILLINERY!

MRS. R. C. DEMMING

would inform the ladies of Auburn and vicinity that she has opened out a

MILLINERY STORE

in Ward's building, and respectfully asks their patronage. Everything in the line of

Millinery Goods,

constantly on hand, and of the LATEST FASHIONS. Especial attention is called to her stock of BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, LACE and BORDERS, FLOWERS, SKIRT HOOKS, etc.

A call is solicited from those wishing any thing in the line of Millinery and dress-making done in a neat manner and Latest Style.

MRS. R. C. DEMMING.

Auburn, Oct. 24, 1863. 32tf

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Groceries, Provisions.

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

and Yankee Notions.

Also all the best

PATENT MEDICINES

of the country.

Stock well kept up, and sells as low as any other store of the kind in the county

Auburn, Oct. 25, 1863.

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WINES, LIQUES, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—3y1

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

Persons desiring to accommodate themselves in the above named articles will do well to call at Bassett & Maxon's, Waterloo City, Indiana. American Watches of a superior quality always on hand as well other varieties

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For sale at reasonable rates.

Repairing of all kinds done up in good style and warranted.

BASSETT & MAXON.

Waterloo City, May 30, 1863.—24tf

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Nearer to Life's Winter.

Nearer to life's Winter, wife,
We are drawing nearer,
Memories of our blessed Spring
Growing dearer, dearer.

Through the Summer heats we've toiled,
Through the Autumn weather
We have almost passed, sweet wife,
Hand in hand together.

Time was, locks were, well as [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of gold are [illegible]
Silver this November.

Flowers are fewer than at first,
And the way grows drearer,
For unto life's Winter, wife,
We are drawing nearer

Nearer to life's end, sweet wife,
We are drawing nearer;
The last mile-stone on the way,
To our sight grows clearer.

Some whose hands we held grew faint,
And lay down to slumber
Looking backward, we to-day
All their graves may number.

Heights we've sought we've failed to climb,
Fruits we've failed to gather
But what matter, since we've still
Jesus and each other!

The Union State Convention.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At 10 o'clock, promptly, Mr. A. H. Coner, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, called the meeting to order, and nominated Col. George K. Steele of Park for temporary President. The nomination was heartily received and unanimously confirmed. On taking the Chair the President briefly expressed his thanks for the honor, and after dialating a few moments on the importance of the nominations to be made, and of harmony in making and supporting them, proceeded with the business of putting the Convention in working order.

Mr. J. B. Mallet of Decater county, was nominated for temporary Secretary.

NOMINATION OF LINCOLN AND MORTON.

Col. Cyrus M. Allen, of Knox county, the moment that the uproar of completing the temporary organization subsided, arose and offered the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That in the midst of a civil war for the preservation of the life of the Government, and having confidence in the patriotism, the wisdom, the justice, and the honesty of Abraham Lincoln, we regard his re-election to the position he now occupies as essential to the speedy and triumphant end of the war, and therefore, hereby instruct the delegates to be appointed by this Convention to represent this State in the National Union Convention, to cast their votes for his nomination.

RESOLVED, That duty, patriotism, and the interests of Indiana, demand the election of Oliver P. Morton as her next Governor, and we hereby declare him to be the Union Candidate for that position.

Those resolutions were also embodied in the Platform. Their reading was received with a very general enthusiasm. If any dissent was felt none was seen. The cheering broke out with the first intimation of the resolutions, and subsided to allow them to be heard only to arise with greater vehemence at the conclusion. It was one of the most inspiring scenes ever witnessed at a Convention in the State, and fully attested the deep hold taken upon the popular heart by the sterling qualities of the great leaders of the Union movement, Abraham Lincoln and Oliver P. Morton. Both resolutions were declared adopted unanimously.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

Judge Abner T. Ellis, of Knox, next moved that a committee of two from each Congressional District should be appointed to make a permament organization. On motion, the number of the committee was made one instead of two from each district, and in that shape was unanimously adopted. The following gentlemen were designated by the various delegations at their representatives upon the committee, the President preferring to follow the course, now become almost a law of Union Conventions, of leaving the selection of committees to the delegates:

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

1st District—Abner T. Ellis, of Knox.
2d District—Thomas C. Slaughter, of Harrison.
3d District—William McKee Dunn, of Jefferson.
4th District—John Swartz, of Dearborn.
5th District—Lewis Burke, of Wayne.
6th District, James Richey, of Johnson.
[illegible] District—Hervey D. Scott, of Vigo.
[illegible] District—Dr. Wm. Stewart, of Cass.
[illegible] District—C. W. Cathcart, of La[porte].
[illegible] District—T. R. Dickenson, of De[illegible]
[illegible] District—James O'Brien, of Hamilton.

[illegible] completion of the appointments, the President announced that the committee would meet at once in the Senate Chamber.

Rev John A. Lozier moved the appearment of a committee of one from each district on resolutions.

Judge D. S. Gooding, of Hancock, suggested that it might be better to wait till the permanent organization had been completed, as the meeting was proceeding to do all that could be done by that organization under a more temporary arrangement. (Cries of "Let's do all we can."—"Finish now.") In response the Judge said his objection was solely to the propriety of anticipating the work of the regular organization, and if the meeting preferred to go on he would withdraw his objection. The motion was then put and carried, and the following gentlemen were designated for the

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1st District, Francis M. Thayer, of Vanderburg.
2d District, Charles H Mason, of Perry.
3d District, John R. Cravens, of Jefferson.
4th district, O. B. Cobb, of Decatur.
5th District, T. W. Bennett, of Union.
6th District, David S Gooding of Hancock.
7th District, Richard W. Thompson, of Vigo.
8th District, Col. James McClellan, [illegible]
9th District, James N. Tyner, of Miami.
10th District, E. W. H. Ellis, of Elkhart.
11th District, W. W. Conner, of Hamilton.

The committee was requested to meet in the Hall of the House at once.

Col. Dan Mace, of Tippecanoe, moved for a committee of one from each district to make nomination for Electors for the State at large.

Judge Gooding said that the counties and districts had already in their separate meetings instructed for the appointment of Electors both for the District and State.

The President said the committees nevertheless could easily confine its action to the expressed will of the of tha district, and supply what had been omitted. The motion was carried.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND DELEGATES.

1st District, Blythe Hines.
2d District, H. Woodbury.
3d District, Charles G. Berry.
4th District, John G. Berkshire.
5th District, Judge J. Wilson.
6th District, A. H. Conner.
7th District, Dr. Gifford, of Clay.
8th District, Hen. Don Mace, Chairm'n.
9th District, Colonel K. G. Shryock.
10th District, John H. Baker.
11th District, E. L. Wilson, (instructed.)

Committee was announced to meet at 12 o'clock at the Palmer House.

Hon. John Beard, of Montgomery, moved to add to the business of the committee the selection of four delegates from the State at large to the National Convention, which was carried.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

Judge David Kilgore, of Deleware, moved for a committee of one from each county to prepare nominations for the action of the Convention. On the question being put the President could not determine how it had been carried, and out of the uncertainty a debate sprang up during which a good deal was said of the best mode and the usual mode of presenting nominations, and of the proportion of the votes of Counties in the Convention to the popular vote.

The President stated that two modes had been followed, formerly that of nominating by a committee of three from each district, but latterly by a body composed of one from each county to execute, as far as possible, the instructions of the counties. On putting the question again, Judge Kilgore's motion prevailed by a large majority.

Mr. A. H. Connor moved that a statement be offered as to the proportion of the votes of counties in making nominations to the vote cast for Wm. A. Peelle in 1862, be adopted as the basis of the action of the convention upon the nomination that might be proposed. Several objections were made that the statement was inaccurate.

W. C. Wilson, of Tippecanoe, moved that the statement be referred to the committee of counties on nominations, and let them amend it as they found necessary, which prevailed.

It was then proposed to call the list of counties and let each designate its member of the committee as it was called, but a discussion of the feasibility of the plan, and the advantages of letting the county delegates meet and appoint a man each, and send him to some agreed place of assembling, delayed action so long that the committee on permanent organizations returned and reported the following.

Permanent Organization.

For the President of the Convention—Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Parke co.

Vice-Presidents.

1st District—Willis Howe, of Gibson county.
2d District—C. H. Mason, of Perry.
3d District—J. H. Wright, of Switzerland.
4th District—J. L. Yater, of Ripley.
5th Distrirt—Daniel B. Crawford, of Wayne.
6th District—J. Richey, of Johnson.
7th District—R. W. Thompson, of Vigo.
8th District—Dr. Labarre, of Montgomery.
9th District—E. Wright, of Jasper.
10th District—George Moon, of Kosciusko.
[illegible] bash.

Secretaries.

John C. New, Austin H. Brown, } of Marion.
D. M. Blymeyer, of Jefferson.
Isaac Jenkinson, of Allen.
J. F. Meridith, of Vigo.

The announcement of the name of ex-Governor Wright as President was greeted with uproarious cheers, and at the call of his name from all sides he appeared and was cheered again even more heartily than at first.

Upon the renewal or the question in regard to the call of counties for the Committee on Nominations, he said that there was no reason for the delay of going through so long a process, and that the county delegates could name a man and send him at once to the Supreme Court room or whatever place of meeting was appointed. This suggestion ended the debate, and the selection was then made.

The Convention was then addressed by Gov. Wright and Gov. Morton, in able and eloquent speeches.

Platform.

At the conclusion of the Governor's speech, R. W. Thompson, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following platform, which was unanimously adopted as a whole, the resolutions in regard to Mr. Lincoln and Gov. Morton exciting as warm applause the second time as the first. In putting the question Gov Wright called for a show of hands of those in favor of it, and the sight that followed was something to remember for a life time:

1. *Resolved*, That the cause of the Union demands of every patriotic citizen the sacrifice of every partisan feeling, of all selfish purposes, of all private ambition, and that no action of the Government, whether in accordance with our views of correct policy or not, can absolve any man from the duty to render every possible aid to crush the rebellion, by furnishing the Government men and means, counsel and encouragement.

2. That we hail with joy the indications of approaching peace not by a compromise with rebels in arms, but by their complete and utter subjugation to the laws and constitution of the United States; and that we are in favor of the destruction of everything which stands in the way of a permanent and perpetual peace amongst the people of all the States, and a full and complete restoration of the just authority of the Union, under the Constitution of the United States.

3. That those who persist in their opposition to the Government in its hour of peril, who denounce its every act for the preservation of the Union, who refuse to contribute men or money for its support, or who organize secret combinations to embarrass the Government by resisting the laws and encouraging desertions, are thereby rendering the rebel cause more effective support than if they joined the rebel armies, and are entitled to and will receive the execration of all patriotic citizens to the latest posterity.

4. That now, henceforward and to the end of time, the thanks of a grateful people are due to the rank and file of the army and navy, to the officers and men, who on so many battle-fields have perilled their lives in defence of their homes and of constitutional liberty, and by their patient endurance of trials, by their dauntless courage and their devotion to the Union, have covered themselves with imperishable renown.

5. [Here was introduced the resolution instructing for Mr. Lincoln, which will be found in its proper place among the proceedings.]

6. That the gratitude of the American people is due to Andrew Johnson of Tennessee for his devotion & fidelity to the cause of the Union, and his patriotic and unselfish efforts for the overthrow of the rebellion, and that we present his name as the choice of our people for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

7. [Here followed the resolution in regard to Governor Morton which will be found in the beginning of the proceedings.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling, at 2 o'clock, Hon. D. S. Gooding proposed to commence the work by giving three cheers for the Union, the Convention, and the gallant armies in the field. They were given with a will, and the Judge was then compelled to answer a call for a speech. He did this in a few very happy remarks, after which the Convention proceeded to business.

Hon. D. S. Gooding moved the appointment of a committee to nominate a State Central Committee.

The Chair appointed the following:

1st District, Alvah Johnson, of Knox; 2d, Henry Crawford, of Floyd; 3d, N. T. Hauser, of Bartholomew; 4th R. Delos Brown, of Dearborn; 5th, J. F. Kibbey, of Wayne; 6th, W. R. Harrison, of Morgan; 7th George K. Steele, of Parke; 8th, Wm. C. Wilson, of Tippecanoe; 9th Thomas S. Stanfield, of St. Joseph; 10th E. W. H. Ellis, of Elkhart 11th, James O' Brien, of Hamilton.

The President read a dispatch just received from General Milroy, reporting the following resolutions adopted by the Union men of Indiana in the Capital of the Nation, on yesterday morning:

Resolved, That, as Western men, we unconditionally endorse the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and we are in favor of his renomination for the Presidency.

Resolved, That we unconditionally endorse his nomination.

These resolutions were received with tumultuous applause.

Gen. Hovey was then introduced by the President, and spoke a few minutes with happy effect. He said Jeff Davis feared the votes of Indiana this fall more than a campaign. He knows Indiana has no love for him. The Gen. was in favor of giving the lands to the brave soldiers. He would take not only their mules and lands from the rebels, but their slaves.—[Cheers.] He said he had declined to go on the ticket being made to day, not because he would not feel honored by a place upon it, but because he could do more for his country in the field, whither he expected soon to lead a brigade of Indianians. [Cheers]

The rain comming on the Convention adjourned to Masonic Hall, where while waiting for the report of the Committee on Nominations, the convention listened to patriotic and stirring speeches by Lieut. Dewy, of the 73d Indiana, and Rev. Granville Moody, both of which were enthusiastically received:

THE NOMINATIONS

On motion, O. P. Morton was unanimously declared the nominee of the Convention for Governor.

For Lieutenant Governor—Gen. Nathan Kimball.

For Auditor of State—T. B. McCarty of Wabash.

For Secretary of State—Nelson Trusler, of Fayette.

For Treasurer of State—John I Morrison of Washington.

For Attorney General—D. E. Williams of Putnam.

For Judges of Supreme Court—1st district, Jas. S. Frazer, Kosciusko county; 2d district, J. W. T. Elliott, Henry county; 3d district, Chas N. Ray, Marion county; 4th district, R. C. Gregory, Tippecanoe county.

For Clerk Supreme Court—Las Noble of Wayne

For Reporter Supreme Court—Ben. J. Harrison of Marion county.

For Superintendant Public Instruction—G. W. Hoss, of Marion.

The committee appointed to select Delegates and Electors for the State at large, reported the following names, which were unanimously adopted:

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, DELEGATES AT LARGE:

Maj. Dan Mace, of Tippecanoe.
Jonas L. Yater, of Ripley.
John Beard, of Montgomer.
Isaac Jenkinson, of Allen.

CONTINGENT DELEGATES.

E. W. H. Ellis, Elkhart.
D. G. Rose, Laporte.
John M. Wilson, Floyd.
Nathanial Usher, Knox.

1st District, L. Q. DeBruler, Spencer county, Cyrus M Allen, Knox; 2nd District, Jesse J Brown, Floyd, H Woodbury, Crawford; 3d District, W M Dunn, Jefferson, G A Buskirk, Monroe; 4th District,

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W Morrow, Franklin,—Favrie, Dearborn 5th District, Miles Murphy, Henry, Benj F Miller, Union, 6 h Distaict, John W Ray, Marion, Levi Ritter, Hendricks; 7th District, John H Martin, Ezra Read, Vigo; 8th District W C Wilson, Tippecanoe, L B Simms, Carroll; 9th District, John Reynolds, St. Joseph, D B Bearss, Miami; 10th District, Jesse L Williams, Allen, Jas S Collins, Whitley; 11th District, John L Wilson, Wells, Daniel L Brown, Hamilton.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Hon. David S Gooding, Hancock.
Hon. R. W. Thompson, Vigo.

Contingents.

Prof. Madison Evans, Lawrence.
Maj. John D. Evans, Hamilton.

State Electors.

1st District—Jas. C. Denning, Knox county; J. S. Hoagland, of Spencer.
2d District—Cyrus F. Nixon, Clark; Francis Wester, Lagrange.
3d District—Henry Pritchard, Bartholomew; Madison Evans, Lawrence.
4th District—Leo. Sexton, Rush; U. V. Kiger, Franklin.
5th District—B. F. Claypool, Fayette, J. H. Mellet, Henry.
6th District—J. J. Wright, Morgan; J C Green, Shelby.
7th District—John Osborn, Putnam; Thos. N. Wright, Park.
8th District—R. P. Davidson, Tippecanoe; B. F. Gregory, Warran.
9th District—R. B. Belford, White; Aaron Guerney, Porter
10th District—T R. Dickinson, DeKalb; Hallet Kilbourne, Elkhart.
11th District—John M Wallace, Grant; James A. Templer, Jay.

The report of the Committee on Nominations for State Central Committee was next received and ratified by the Convention.—The following is the

State Central Committee.

6th District—Jacob T. Wright, Chairman: W. J. Elliot, John C. New Marion.
1st District—Alvah Johnson, Vanderburg.
2d " Wm. Ferior, Clarke.
3d " Smith Tawt-r, Jennings.
4th " James Gavin, Decater.
5th " J. F Kibbey, Wayne.
7th " George K. Steele, Parke.
8th " Henry Taylor, Tippecanoe.
10th " Wm M. Clapp, Noble.
11th " W. W. Conner, Hamilton

The following resolution, read by the Secretary, was adopted with hearty cheers:

Resolved, That the Union men of Indiana, having watched with interest the patriotic services of Brigadier General Alvin P Hovey, while in the field fighting for our liberties and country, do unanimously recommend him as our choice to fill the vacancy for the position of Major General from our State.

Five Thousand Persons Burned Alive in Japan.

In August last, in Japan, not a building with two thousand beings in it, but a whole city of a hundred and seventy thousand souls, was suddenly burned to ashes in a few hours; a city of paper and bamboo, covering many square miles, filled with its women and children, the sick and the infirm, the blind, the halt, and the maimed. It burned like straw, on many sides at once, reddenning the ocean for leagues with its flames. It was fired, with no warning, by bomb-shells and red hot shot rained incessantly during two days into its midst. In that vast conflagration it is morally certain that not two thousand only, but at least five times, perhaps ten or twenty times two thousand helpless creatures must have perished. No brilliant pen has painted for us the hideous incidents of their last agonies, and the horrors of an infernal fire, before which that of Chili burns but pale and feebly. That death was dealt out to these innocent beings in Japan by English sailors, purposely, unsparingly, and boastfully, not in war, not in necessity, not in self-preservation, but in otder to strike terror into a harmless people whom we are bent upon forcing into trade.—[Letter in London Daily News.

At Pilau, in Prussia, now lives a woman who has for some years consecrated her life to the noble but dangerous task of rescuing persons from drowning. Whenever a tempest comes on, day or night, Catherine Kleinfeldt, who is the widow of a sailor, is ready with a boat, in which she puts out to sea, and frequently goes further than any other, in order to give help to those who may be shipwrecked. More than three hundred individuals have been saved from death by her efforts; and, accustomed for twenty years to make voyages with her husband, she possesses a skill and hardihood that renders these efforts unusually successful. Whenever she is seen the greatest respect is paid to her, and the sailors regard her as their guardian angel; the very children of the fishermen go upon their knees to her and kiss the skirts of her dress. The Prussian and other governments have decreed her medals, and the Principality of Pilau has made her an honorary citizen for life. She is about sixty years of age, with an athletic figure and great strength (a Grace Darling enlarged into gigantic proportions); she has a masculine countenance, which however, is softened by the benevolent expression that it constantly wears.

Evils in the journey of life are like the hills which alarm the traveler upon the road; they both appear great a distance, but when we approach them we find them far less than we imagined.

The whole amount of coin hoarded in the United States, is estimated to be two hundred millions of dollars.

THE NEW ERA.

To Restore the Union & Maintain the Constitution.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

Saturday, : : March 5, 1864.

FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR ELECTION TO THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
OLIVER P. MORTON.
For Lieutenant Governor,
GEN. NATHAN KIMBALL.
For Secretary of State,
NELSON TRUSSLER.
For Auditor of State,
THOMAS B. McCARTY.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN I. MORRISON.
For Attorney General,
DELANA E. WILLIAMSON.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
GEORGE W. ROSS.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
1st District, JAMES S. FRAZER.
2d District, J. T. ELLIOTT,
3d District, CHARLES A. RAY,
4th District, R. C. GREGORY.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
GEN. LAZ. NOBLE.
For Reporter of Supreme Court,
COL. BENJ. HARRISON.

Organize.

The Indianapolis *Journal* puts forth the following timely and pertinent suggestions in an article upon the necessity of an effective and immediate organization of the Union party, preparatory for the Spring elections. We copy the remarks of the *Journal* as expressive of our own opinions and as taking a correct view of affairs:

"The April elections are to the State and Presidential canvass, what reconnoitering parties are to the grand clash of arms in the decisive battle.

Let a line be drawn at once between those who unreservedly support the Government, and those who support it from compulsion.

No man should ask the votes of loyal people who bears in his heart any other feeling than that of unreserved fidelity to our glorious old Union.

Unconditional Unionists throughout the State, in every township, should put a ticket into the field at once, to be supported at the April election. Great good is accomplished by organization. The people of many sections will be greatly surprised at the change of feeling as indicated by the ballots. Many a man who was immensely popular a few years ago, will now find himself in a great minority, and simply because he has given the Government a "cold shoulder." In these days, when so many of our country's noble sons are pouring out their life blood for freedom, it will not answer for men to give a nominal support to the war. Unless a man is openly, heartily, and intensely loyal, he is suspected of secession proclivities, and will be shunned. The popular men now a days are those who bare their breasts for the preservation of the Union, or who, remaining at home, by word and act hold up the hands of the brave volunteers in defending the Government which our fathers established.

Let the very best men be nominated.—In many instances, perhaps, men who have never asked for office should be put on the track, and then let every Union man in the township exert himself for the success of the ticket.

If the Copperheads are defeated pretty generally at the Spring elections they will feel discouraged for the work of the State campaign, and the Unionists will be encouraged. At any rate the organization, whether with or without success, will be a powerful lever in conducting the great national political battle between the friends and enimies of the Republic. Let the weight of every honorable influence be cast into the scale against treason. Organize at once; organize for the spring election."

—Our neighbor at Waterloo City comes out in favor of Old ABE for re-election to the Presidency in the last issue of his paper. In an article upon the subject, he advocates the nomination and election of his candidate in a manner that evinces a whole heart engaged in the cause. You are right, neighbor DICKINSON. Go on, and we pledge you a hearty co-operation in the great work of reinstating at the helm of the ship of State the WASHINGTON of the hour—the fine gold whose lustre can never grow dim, be the process of testing its value tenfold as trying as the ordeal through which it has passed untarnished, and upon which the world looks with wonder and admiration.

—The National Union Committee issued a call for a National Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of June, 1864, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Coming Draft.

The following circular has been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office:

Boards of enrollment will at once commence to prepare cards for the draft of men enrolled, including the second class.

Cards will be uniform in shape, size and color, with those of the first class, and will contain the name and residence of the person enrolled, with the number which is opposite his name on the enrollment lists.

Names of persons heretofore stricken from the lists for manifest permanent physical disability and non-residence will not be placed in the box or wheel.

The names of those who were drafted or held to service, or paid commutation or furnished substitutes under the preliminary part of the draft of 1863, and names of those known to be in service at the date of receipt of order for the draft will also be left out of the box or wheel, names of all persons enrolled will be put in the draft box.

JOHN B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

For the Journal.

Copperheads.

Naturalists tell us that every created being, every insect, every reptile, every beast has its uses, that they are parts of a stupendous whole; and if but one of the great tribes of earth were removed destruction would visit all animated nature; every vile and foul thing in God's universe has its end—the slimy reptile and the poisonous snake are as necessary to the harmony of nature as the beautiful gold fish and the graceful antelope; that buzzards and crows and vultures, are as useful in nature's economy as canaries, or larks or eagles. Can we apply this truth to the higher animal we call man? If so, it harmonizes many seeming inconsistencies. I have often wondered to what use in the vast economy of nature the Creator could apply the copperhead, and I believe I have found out. As natural history teaches that poisonous reptiles were created to absorb gases poisonous and deadly to man and nature, so their compeers in the human family were created to absorb like substances in moral nature, that it might be purer for the rest of mankind.

C. K., 17th Indiana.

SELMA, ALABAMA.—This place is situated on the Alabama river, about forty miles due west of Montgomery, and 130 miles north of Mobile, (though considerably more by the course of the river.) It is a place of considerable importance of the rebels, on account of the extensive foundries and other manufactories which have been established there, and which have trebled its population since the commencement of the war. Its manufactories are said to greatly exceed in number and magnitude any supposition that has been formed of them by people at the north. The city is admirably situated for a manufacturing place, beds of superior iron ore and of coal being found in its vicinity.—[Chicago Post.

In moralizing upon the Malden murder, the New York Commercial says: "Hundreds of young men in this city are living in a style and at an expense which cannot be sustained by their earnings or by any honest means, and they can have no hope of meeting their obligations honestly. They must rob or cheat somebody to keep up the show for any length of time. It is only by wrong doing to their employers or creditors, or the public that they can sport their fast horses, their rich jewelry, their expensive feastings, and their costly apparel. And the terrible truth meets us in the history of every bad life, that he who yields to any one vice commits himself to a course which is ever downward, each step easier than the preceding, each little fraud or falsehood paving the way for the blackest crimes."

A letter from Hagerstown, Maryland, says that owing to the apprehensions of a rebel invasion early in the spring, many of the farmers in that section of the State are selling their farms and stock preparatory to moving West. Washington county is one of the largest and best wheat growing counties in the State of Maryland, but since the breaking out of the rebellion the farmers have been such heavy losers by having their crops destroyed by the rebel army, that many of them put out an unusually small crop of wheat last fall.

An intercepted rebel letter published in the New York Herald, places the estimate of Lee's army at 45,000, Johnston's at 35,000, and Longstreet's at 20,000 men. It further states that there are but two companies of cavalry and 3,000 citizen soldiery at Richmond, that the Fort Darling garrison is only 750, and that only a part of a North Carolina regiment guards the line of the Cdickahominy.

An officers in Grierson's column of Smith's expedition gives our loss in the whole raid at only one hundred and fifty. Grierson burned 3,000 bale cotton and over a million bushels corn, and captured over one hundred prisoners, more than a thousand mules and a multitude of negroes.

Captain Ferguson, late Quartermaster at Alexandria, Va., has been released from Old Capital Prison and honorably acquitted.

FRANCISCO'S
Mercantile College,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Extensive operations are hinted at, but nothing definite has yet transpired.

The Army of the Cumberland is again in motion and marching on the Confederate forces at Dalton. This movement will claim the attention of Johnston and prevent operations against Sherman.

There is an important movement in progression in the Army of the Potomac, but the particulars have not yet transpired.

The bombardment of Charleston is vigorously kept up. About one hundred shells a day are thrown into the city.

Ten thousand dollars in gold were seized at Louisville on Monday night by officer Symmes, in transit from Cincinnati to Tennessee againtt non-intercourse regulations.

Governor Johnson is sustained by the President in the course he has taken in demanding a test oath of voters in the coming Tennessee election.

Two escaped Union prisoners have arrived at New Orleans from Cahawba, Alabama. They report the woods of Mississippi and Alabama full of refugees from the rebel conscription. The conscripts are being hunted down with blood-hounds.

—Frederick F. Streeter, the murderer of the Coy Family was executed at Medina, O., the scene of the murder, on Friday afternoon 26th ult. He declared his innocence of the crime up to the last moment of his life.

Advices from Bombay to the 24th of January, received by the Bremen, state that the Alabama was then off the coast of India.

Nova Scotia is going wild over the discovery of gold within her borders, and thinks she will rivial California and Australia.

Of the seventy Union prisoners who escaped from the Confederate prison at Danville, only eleven were taken.

THE Lafayette (Indiana) *Courier* learns that Jessee D. Bright has modified his political views to harmonize with the logic of events. He says the South has staked the institution of slavery upon the fortunes of war, and having lost in the desperate chance, must abide the result.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and the various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers are liable, relieved by *Brown's Bronchial Troches.* Having a *direct* influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation.

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—When you buy Saleratus be sure that you are not imposed upon bn the sale of a spurious article in green papers purporting to be DeLand & Co's Chemical Saleratus. The genuine always comes in bright red papers, and can be had at the best stores everywhere.

AVELINE HOUSE,
F. S. Aveline, Proprietor, corner Clinton and Berry Streets, opposite the Court House, Fort Wayne, Indiana. [v4n6]

STATE
Insurance Company.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Organized Under the General Law of Indiana.

INSURES
DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BARNS, HAY & GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK THEREIN, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS.

DIRECTORS.
JAS. L. WORDEN, HUGH B. REED
S. LUMBARD, O. BIRD,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK.

OFFICERS.
JAS. L. WORDEN, President.
O. BIRD, Vice-President.
HUGH B. REED, Treasurer.
S. LUMBARD, Secretary.
GEO. W. BABCOCK, General Agent.
P. DANEL, Assist. Gen'l Agent.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Samuel Hanna, Vice-President of Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Hon. Jas. S. Frazer, Warsaw, U. S. Assessor. Hon. T. G. Palmer, Deputy Auditor of State. Hon. P. Hoagland, Pres. Branch Bank, Fort Wayne. Hon Jas. S. Collins, Attorney at Law. Hon. Edward Wilson, Judge Circuit Court.

REFERENCES IN DEKALB COUNTY.
Auburn—S. W. Sprott, W. H. Dils, E. B. Mott, John Butt, John N. Miller, Joseph Stiefel, Andrew Larimore, Aaron Wolf, J. C. Loveland, J. N. Chamberlain. Franklin Township—Hon. Miles Waterman. Butler—Simon Stiefel, Isaac Ochs Fairfield—Abraham Buss. Union—Lanslot Ingman. Corruuna—Henry Sherlock. Lawrence—Lyman Green.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
With this Home Compnay
THAT ISSUES NO POLICIES OUT OF THE STATE!
JOHN BUTT, Agent, Auburn, Ind.
March 5, 1864. [51y1.]

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical
GREAT BARGAINS!
EXTENSIVE VARIETY
LARGE STOCK
—OF—
SAUCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS!
Are to be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS!
A FULL LINE OF
Dress Goods,
VERY CHEAP.
Notions in Full Variety,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Men's Under Wear,
Woolen Goods,
Full Stock,
Embroideries
and Edgings,
Ladies' Collars
and Head Netts.
LARGE STOCK
—OF—
Plain and Shirting
FLANNELS,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
TO BE SOLD AT
Great Bargains,
AT
HOPKINS & FARNAM.
Waterloo City, Feb. 20, 1864. [2n1]
1864. 1864.
THE CLOSING YEAR OF THE WAR.

EVERY MAN SHOULD TAKE a PAPER

PROSPECTUS

Fort Wayne Gazette!

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

The year 1864 will be one of surpassing interest, both in military and political matters. During this year, it is confidently believed, the great Rebellion of the Southern oligarchy will be effectually squelched, and a number of the Southern States, if not all will be reformed with constitutions prohibiting slavery again taking their places in the Union, under the protecting ægis of the venerated Stars and Stripes. Battles, both bloody and desperate on the side of the rebels, and glorious but at a heavy sacrifice of life on our side, may yet have to be fought: and every friend of the Union and the existing Government must naturally and anxiously look forward to the culmination of the war, the establishment of such a peace as the honor and safety of the Nation can except, and the demands of justice in the punishment of the guilty and the exculpation of the innocent, will permit. To this end the GAZETTE will zealously labor, eschewing party, and aiming only at the paramount considerations of Union upon the basis of the Constitution, and peace upon the principles of justice and liberty.

During this year a President of the United State, Governor and full State ticket for Indiana, Members of Congress and of the General Assembly elected, and people will again be called upon to exercise the elective franchise in the selection of suitable men to fill these various and responsible offices. A more important election has never occurred since the formation of the Government, and every man and every woman should be thoroughly posted in the issues involved, and prepared to discuss them intelligently with their neighbors. The press being the great lever by which individuals and communities are moved and directed in their political action it is essential that a staunch Union Administration paper be sustained in this city, the most considerable town and commercial point in Northern Indiana.—The 10th Congressional District must be redeemed from Copperhead control, and the brunt of the battle is to be fought in Fort Wayne and Allen County, and the cause demands that every man should do his duty.

The GAZETTE is now established upon a firm basis, and its editors, feeling determined that it shall fully meet the demands for a reliable Union organ in this part of Indiana, have made such preparations for the coming year as will enable them to issue it to subscribers promptly, both Daily and Weekly ahead of any paper published out of the State.

Full telegraph reports of the news, and of the proceedings of Congress while in session, will be given daily, and the material portions of the same, with the marke reports, will be transferred to the weekly edition.

TERMS:

Daily Gazette by mail per year,	$6,00
Weekly " " "	2,00
Weekly " in clubs of 10 or more,	1,50

Payment must be made invariably in advance to insure the reception of the paper.

JONES & JENKINSON.
Feb. 13, 1864. [48w3.]

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of John Meese, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent. ROBERT CULBERTSON, Adm'r.
February 20, 1864. [49w3 $2.]

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Charles Chaney, deceased, late of DeKalb County, Indiana. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

NELSON CHANEY, Adm'r.
J. B. Maustean, Atty. for Estate.
March 5, 1864. (51w3$2.)

New Arrangement!

THE undersigned having purchased of J. A. Vance his entire stock of Drugs and Medicines, respectfully informs the public that he will continue the business at the old stand, where can always be found

A LARGE STOCK OF

Chemicals,
DYE STUFF,
PAINTS, OILS,
BRUSHES, PUTTY,
Varnishes,
WINDOW GLASS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Spices,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
CIDER VINEGAR,
NOTIONS,
PERFUMES,
Fancy Articles,

All of which he warrants to be of a No. 1 quality. He also keeps a full assortment of

LIQUORS,

Which he will sell for medical purposes only. Physicians are respectfully invited to examine his stock. W. H. MOORE.
Waterloo City, Feb. 20, 1864. [49tf.]

D. W. Altenburg & Bro.,

MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN

CABINET WARE

& CHAIRS.

We are at present receiving a fine assortment of the celebrated South Bend manufacture of

Cane-Seat & Plain Chairs,

which we offer to sell cheaper than can be afforded any where else in this county. We also manufacture and sell cheaper than anybody else.

BUREAUS (plain and fancy),
CUPBOARDS, SINKS, SAFES,
LOUNGES, TABLES, SETTEES,
BEDSTEADS (French and Cottage),
CRIBS, &c., &c.

UNDERTAKING.

We pay particular attention to this business. Having a first-class Hearse, we are prepared to attend to burial services whenever called upon. Coffins, plain and ornamental, made on short notice.

The highest market price paid for Lumber, and taken in exchange for Furniture.

D. W. ALTENBURG & BRO.
Auburn, Feb. 21, 1864. [49n6]

Divorce.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, ss.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, April Term, 1864.

Hiram Reynolds } Pet. for Divorce
vs.
Elizabeth H. Reynolds.

IT APPEARING by affidavit on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court that the above named defendant, Elizabeth H. Reynolds is not a resident of the State of Indiana.—Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendancy of said petition, and that unless she appear at the next term of said Court and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

JOHN RALSTON, Clerk
De Kalb Circuit Court.
J. B. MORRISON, Atty. for Petitioner.
Feb. 20, 1864. [49w3 $3.50.]

Administrator's Sale

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John Meese deceased, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on

Saturday, the 12th Day of March, 1864,

at the residence of the deceased, in Wilmington Township, DeKalb county, Indiana, all his personal property (not taken by the widow), consisting of Horses, one yoke of Oxen, Young Cattle, Milch Cows, Farming Utensils, and numerous other articles.

TERMS: Sums of $5 and under cash. Over $5 a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note with interest and approved security, waiving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws. ROBT CULBERTSON, Administrator.
February 20, 1864. (49w3 $2.)

Meetings will be held every fortnight (on Saturday evenings), until further notice.

By Order of the Pres.

J. L. DAVIS, Sec'y.

March 5, 1864.

—The March number of the "Atlantic," is upon our table. An excellent list of contributions appear in this number. We would like to notice some of the most prominent articles, but lack of space is our excuse. Terms $3. Boston.

—The "Continental" for March is promptly on hand, richly freighted with choice reading. The "Continental" as a political scientific and literary work, is gaining for itself an eminent name, and is already classed with the standard works of American literature. Terms $3. New York.

—The "Indianapolis Journal," the central organ of the Union party of Indiana, entered upon its forty-third year on the 1st of January last. The "Journal" is growing far into years in the service of journalism, but each succeeding year finds it a genial companion and welcome to the firesides of thousands and thousands of loyal readers. We trust it may live long and prosper well in the good cause it manfully battles for and maintains. For the benefit of our readers we insert the prospectus for 1864, of this valuable paper.

—The work on the new Court House is being resumed as spring opens, and the enterprise will be pushed forward as rapidly as the weather will admit. Messrs. Silvers & Wheelock, the contractors, are energetic and thorough business men, and whatever they undertake is sure of success. The other day we were shown a sample of the work on the window and door frames, executed by our fellow townsman Mr. Thos. Baldock, who has the contract for putting up the frame-work on the building. The specimen that we examined speaks very highly of Mr. Baldock's skill as a mechanic. He is a fine architect and builder, and fully sustains the reputation he has acquired for the beauty of finish, as well as for the durability of his work.

—We are gratified to notice the organization and establishment of a Home Insurance Company in our State, and that upon a firm and safe basis. There are in existence a legion of Insurance Companies, and many of them are commendable, but a Company located at home, composed of our own men and capital, and in every particular safe, sound and reliable, should receive our patronage, countenance and encouragement. The STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Fort Wayne, the advertisement of which may be found elsewhere, is the proper institution for our people to insure with. Its responsibility, honesty and integrity, cannot be questioned, as its directors and officers comprise some of the best men in the State, and they are known to many of our readers.

Mr. P. Danel is the Assistant General Agent of this Company, and he will wait upon our citizens soliciting their applications. We recommend him and the Company to all.

INDIANA

STATE JOURNAL.

Its 43d Year.

"Rally round the Flag, Boys, Rally once again, Shouting the battle cry of Freedom."

THE year 1864 will be an eventful one. During this year the Rebellion will be crushed. The victorious armies of the Republic will hoist the Stars and Stripes above every Southern Capital, and the strongholds of rebeldom will crumble before the power of our Army and Navy.

This work will be no child's play, but the most terrible battles of modern times will be fought between the contending armies. Of these battles, as they occur, the Journal will contain complete accounts.

With the progress of our arms there will also be questions of momentous importance springing up in regard to the management of the conquered territory, the disposition of the freed slaves, and the character of the punishment due the arch traitors—the originators and ringleaders of the rebellion. These will all be freely and fully discussed in the Journal.

In the North the paramount question of national unity will continue to be agitated, and the Journal will combat the doctrine of separation with all the force it can wield.

During the year the political parties will hold their Conventions for making Presidential nominations. The proceedings of these meetings will be reported for us, and the merits of the candidates be considered in our columns. The Presidential canvass of 1864 will be an unu-

...one and ... share in upholding the ... the Union cause.

In short, whatever is of general interest to the public, and especially all that relates to the war or the progress of liberty and the glorious democratic principles of the founders of our form of government, will have a hearing in our columns.

The Journal will aim to be candid, fearless and independent in treating the great questions of the hour, having in view only the success of

The Cause of Freedom,
Justice, Humanity,
And the Union Forever.

We shall give particular attention to whatever relates to our own State, giving from time to time lists of the deaths in battle or hospital of Indiana soldiers, military appointments, promotions resignations, decisions of court-martial, and any other matters of this nature which may be of interest to citizens of any part of the State.

We shall make the Journal a complete current history of the progress of the War, with the general news of the day; we shall give the proceedings of Congress, Market Reports, Agricultural articles, Poetry, Anecdotes, and pleasant Miscellany.

A career of forty-two years makes it useless to specify more particularly as to our course. We shall aim to sustain our good name with the people of Indiana, and if possible make even a better paper than heretofore.

Terms—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

One copy one year	$1 50
Ten copies to one address, and one to the maker of the club	15 00
Twenty copies to one address, and two to the maker of the club	30 00
Thirty copies to one address, and one copy of each weekly and daily to the maker of the club	45 00
Fifty copies to one address, and two copies of each daily and weekly to the maker of the club	75 00

Additions can be made to clubs at any time at the above rates.

DAILY JOURNAL.

One year	$7 00
Six months	3 50
One month	0 60

To News Agents, by Express or otherwise, at 12 cents per week. Address:

Journal Company,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY,
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular, and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it—
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it, *But may at some Future Day.*
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It Saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
Beware of Counterfeits! Cures Guaranteed.
[47w4.]

Roback's Stomach Bitters.

SOLDIERS' HOME,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, June 4, 1863.

To DR. C. W. ROBACK—

MY DEAR SIR: I am dispensing a second invoice of your Stomach Bitters among the large number of men who daily arrive at this Institution for refreshment and rest. The universal testimony is that these Bitters are the best made. For the various summer complaints which afflict so many, I knew no remedy so safe and so sure. Plutarch says, "To ask a physician what is easy and what is hard of digestion, and what will agree with the stomach, is about as sensible as to ask what is sweet or bitter, or sour." Persons who look out for breakers—and have your Stomach Bitters in the house—I am sure will never ask any one the foolish question spoken of by the great philosopher. I must not omit a word or two for your Catawba Brandy. I have many men here who have brandy prescribed for them by distinguished Army Surgeons. The effects of yours on such are most beneficial, far more so than any previously taken. Persons who desire a really pure Brandy cannot fail in their purchase if they get your brand.

I am, Dr., with much respect, your serv't,
G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Office and manufactory, Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street. For sale everywhere. [47w4.]

Toledo & Wabash R. R.

1864. 1864.

Direct Route to the Mississippi River.

AT ST. LOUIS, QUINCY AND BURLINGTON WITHOUT BREAK OF GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Through from State Line and Quincy Without Change of Cars.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1863, trains ll leave Toledo as follows:

EXPRESS, (except Sundays) 12.35 p. m. Leave Fort Wayne, 5:25 p. m.; Peru, 8:00 p. m.; Logansport, 8:46 p. m.; Lafayette, 10:30 p. m.; State Line, 12:30 a. m.

MAIL, (except Saturdays) at 12:10 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 4:80 a. m.; Peru, 7:40 a. m.; Logansport, 8:22 a. m.; Lafayette, 10:00 a. m.; State Line, Ill., 12.00 a. m.

Connecting at Logansport with the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad, and at Peru with the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad for Indianapolis, Madison, Louisville, &c.

TRAINS ARRIVE at Toledo from the West: Mail, 8:20 p. m.; Express, 4:20 a. m.

Freight Trains leave Toledo daily, (except Sundays,) at 6:20 and 10:15 a. m.; and 4:45 p. m.

No passengers carried on Freight trains.

For the accommodation of Way Passengers between Toledo and Fort Wayne, a Passenger Coach will be attached to the Freight Trains leaving at 4:35 p. m. on Saturdays.

GEORGE H. BURROWS,
General Superintendent.

General Superintendent's Office, Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1863.

... Indiana

RAIL ROAD.

1864. Winter Arrangement. 1864.

On and after Nov. 16th, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at......5:18 a. m. and 2:37 p. m.
Arrive Toledo at.......9:00 a. m. and 7:35 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at......2:37 p. m. and 10:49 p. m.
Arrive Chicago at...10:20 p. m. and 6:00 a. m.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine.

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING,—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

H. H. PORTER, *Gen. Superintendent.*
D. B. RIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4—9

TWO SIDES TO THE PICTURE!!

Leather vs. Iron.

DANIEL TILL

(Having bought out the Hardware stock of the late firm of J. C. Boyer & Co.,) has fitted up the south side of his store, where he keeps one of the best assortments of miscellaneous

HARDWARE,

In this city or county. His stock consists of

Stoves, of all kinds.
Farming Implements,
Joiner's Tools,
Shelf Hardware,
Kitchen Cutlery, &c.

All of which he will sell as low as can be afforded in this market.

A good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES!

May be found on the north side of the store.

Also, **LEATHER OF ALL KINDS,**

From the best Tanneries, constantly on hand

N. B.—I have adopted the cash system, as much as possible. Those who are indebted to me by Note or Book account will please call soon and settle the same. D. TILL.

Waterloo City, Feb. 6, 1864. [v4 23tf.]

NEW GROCERY,

AND

PROVISION STORE!

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND FRESH SELECTED STOCK!

Just Received and Opening Out

IN THE

OLD ERA BUILDING.

GROCERIES,
WOODEN-WARE,
STONE-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
KEREOSENE OIL LAMPS,
TIN WARE,
CIGARS & TOBACCOS,
(Of the most celebrated brands.)
Celebrated (Imported) WINES
AND BRANDIES, for medical use.
&c., &c.

EMANUEL LEOPOLD would hereby inform the public that he is opening out the finest stock of Groceries ever brought to this market. His stock is complete and was selected with care in view to meet the demands of this market. Everything usually kept in a first-class country Grocery Store, can be found at his Store, and he will endeavor to sell the same at living profits only. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

EMANUEL LEOPOLD,
ERA BUILDING, Auburn, Ind.

Dec. 19, 1863. (40tf.)

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

Apothecaries' Hall;

WATERLOO CITY, DEKALB CO., IND.
J. U. WINSLOW, Proprietor.

KEROSENE OIL,

LINSEED OIL,
SPERM OIL,
AND VINEGAR.

ALCOHOL,

By the barrel, or less quantity.

White Lead,

VARNISH,
TURPENTINE,
NAPTHA.

QUININE,

OPIUM,
MORPHENE,
CREAM-TARTER

PURE WINES.

French, Swedish and American (Catawba)

BRANDIES;

Together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

SOLD AS LOW AS IN FORT WAYNE.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf

THE

NEW YORK STORE!

WATERLOO CITY.

G. W. TROUT takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends in Auburn and surrounding country, a

Great Reduction in Prices of

Domestic

Cotton Goods

As well as all kinds of Foreign

DRY GOODS,

And invites an inspection of his immense stock of Shawls, Mantles,

DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS,

Housekeeping Goods, Fancy articles, Hoosiery Goods, &c., &c. G. W. TROUT.

May 23, 1863.—23tf.

Dr. Dodge's Anzeige.

Dr. Hahnemann, ein Deutscher, war der Erfinder der Homöopathie. Dies ist der Grund, warum vielleicht Dr. Dodge so viele deutsche Familien behandelt und curirt. Dr. Dodge's homöopathische Arzneien curiren alle heilbaren Fälle von Krankheiten des Kopfes, Gehirns, Ohren, Augen, des Schlundes, der Lungen, des Herzens, der Leber, des Magens und der Gedärme, und vorzüglich alle weiblichen Krankheiten. Die in deutscher Sprache gedruckten Vorträge von Dr. Dodge für Frauenzimmer werden, sobald sie vollendet sind, allen denen, welche sich an ihn wegen denselben wenden, 10 Cents per Copy geliefert werden. Dr. Dodge hat sich die Dienste eines deutschen Predigers auf seinen Reisen gesichert, und wird derselbe in deutscher Sprache sprechen. Es ist dies deshalb so eingerichtet, um es der großen Anzahl der deutschen Patienten bequem zu machen. Dr. Dodge wird pracis und ohne Fehl alle acht Wochen an einem Platze eintreffen. Untersuchungen sind umsonst. Die Patienten sollten sich genau zur Stunde der Ankunft des Dr. D. einstellen. Die Anzeige wann und wo Dr. D für das kommende Jahr seine Besuche abhalten wird, kann aus den verschiedenen County Zeitungen und aus in englischer Sprache gedruckten Circularen ersehen werden. Dr. Dodge's Familien-Medicinen-Kästchen, bestehend aus 12 Heilmitteln für gewöhnliche Krankheiten, aus 12 homöopathischen Heilmitteln, abgetheilt in 12 Pulver, so daß jedes Medizin Kästchen ein groß von Pulver enthält, ferner seine Fieber-Pulver, seine Stuhl-Pulver, seine Pulver gegen Scharlachfieber, Diptherie und eine große Menge anderer Krankheiten können zu 50 Cents das Dutzend oder zu 25 Cents das halbe Dutzend gekauft werden. Ebenso seine Pulver gegen unterdrückten Monatsfluß, gegen schmerzhafte und starke Reinigungen rc., sowie alle seine Arzneien gegen weibliche Unregelmäßigkeiten und Klagen zu 50 Cents das Dutzend. Dr. Dodge wünscht außerdem einige Schüler, welche bei ihm Medicin studiren, aber die Reise-Ausgaben selbst bestreiten können. Das Zahlen der Collegiengelder mag 10 Jahren später geschehen. Dr Dodge's Arzneien sind in allen Apotheken zu haben. Dr. D. wird in Chicago am Freitag Nachmittag von 1 bis 5 Uhr, nämlich am 20ten Decbr., 19ten Febr., 16ten April, 11ten Juni und 6. August, im Sherman House, seine Zimmer-Patienten untersuchen und für dieselben verschreiben. Jedermann sollte an die Vorlesungen des Dr. D. in Bryan Hall in Chicago denken. Der Eintritt zur ersten Vorlesung ist frei.

Call at Auburn, from 1 till 5 p. m., on Friday Nov. 27, Jan. 22, March 19, May 14, July 9, and Sept. 2.

At Waterloo City, Lent's Hotel, on Saturdays, from 9 to 11 a. m., Nov. 28, Jan. 23, March 20, May 15, July 10, and Sept. 4.

At Angola, on Mondays from 3 to 6 p. m., Nov. 30, Jan. 25, March 22, May 17, July 12, and Sept. 6.

At Norristown, on Tuesday from 8 to 11 a. m., Dec. 1, Jan 26, March 23, May 18, July 13, and Sept. 7.

The Draft!

50,000 PICTURES TO BE TAKEN!!

U. E. BABB,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that he has refitted the Picture Gallery situated near A. Wolf's Store, and is now prepared to take

AMBROTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
MELAINEOTYPES, AND
EUREKA PLATE PICTURES
Miniatures inserted in

Lockets, Pins, Drops, or Rings.

He has constantly on hand a well selected stock of plain and fancy Cases, Frames, and Photographic Albums.

Remember BABB'S GALLERY is the place to get the best Pictures taken in all North-Eastern Indiana. He is an experienced operator and takes all the various styles of Pictures in the very latest style of the Art. All who patronize him may rely upon getting first-class Pictures.

Please call and examine specimens.

U. E. BABB, ARTIST.

Dec. 19, 1863. [40 tf]

Blackwood's Magazine

AND THE

British Reviews,

PRICES CHEAP AS EVER,
TO THOSE WHO ARE PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.

Postage Reduced!

Premiums to new Subscribers!

Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours *complete*, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:—

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. WESTMINISTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAG. (Tory)

TERMS.

	Per Ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

POSTAGE.

The postage to all parts of the United States is now ONLY FIFTY-SIX CENTS A YEAR FOR THE WHOLE FIVE PUBLICATIONS, viz.—twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood and ONLY EIGHT CENTS A YEAR FOR A REVIEW. Postage is payable at the office where the numbers are received.

PREMIUMS.

New Subscribers to any two of the Periodicals for 1864, will receive *as a premium* their choice of any *one* of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to all five will receive their choice of any *two* of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to any or all of the works for 1864, may procure any of the four Reviews for 1863, to which they may not be entitled as premiums, at $1 a year each.

The Third of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the **Battle of Gettysburg,** is now ready—price 25 cts.

Remittances and communications should be addressed to

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker St., bet. Broadway and Church Street.

We also Publish the

Farmer's Guide,

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edingburgh and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

Price $6, for the two volumes. By Mail $7.

feb20 L. SCOTT & CO.

$500 REWARD! $500

HAVING JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK

Of All Kinds of

GOODS!

We are prepared to

REWARD ALL OUR CUSTOMERS!

FOR TRADING WHERE THEY

Sell Goods Cheaper!

THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE IN DEKALB CO.

We do that Trick at

M. & A. HALE'S.

Feb. 16, 1864. [v4—18.]

$100 REWARD!!

For a Medicine that will Cure

Tickling in the Throat,
Coughs,
Influenza,
Whooping Cough,
OR RELIEVE CONSUMPTIVE COUGH,
As quick as

Coe's Cough Balsam.

Over Five Thousand Bottles

have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from eminent physicians who have used it in their practice, and given it pre-eminence over any other compound

IT DOES NOT DRY UP A COUGH,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

Two or Three Doses will invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A half bottle has often completely cured the most

STUBBORN COUGH!!

and yet though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of Croup we will guarantee a Cure if taken in season.

No Family Should be Without It.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

Only 25 Cents.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this, knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

C. G. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, New Haven, Ct.

Lord & Smith,
General Western Agents,
35mo6 28 *Lake Street, Chicago.*

WATERLOO CITY

STOVE & TIN-WARE

STORE.

W. H. McCORMICK,

(Late with J. C. Boyer & Co.)

Dealer in

Every Description of

STOVES;

AND

Tin-Ware,

WATERLOO CITY, INDIANA.

Respectfully solicits a call from old customers, and the public generally.

W. H. McCORMICK.

[4-45.]

GRISWOLD'S

HACK LINE!

Between

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1.25.

This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Cars running East and West on the Air Line Railroad, and also with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

OFFICE: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Hedekin House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.

Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 6tf

CLARK & LONG,

COR. VAN VLECK STS., WATERLOO CITY.

Dealers in

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,

And any thing that anybody wants, at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

CLARK & LONG.

May 23, 1863.

HAIL! ALL HAIL!!

NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

IN WATERLOO CITY.

EATON & CARR,
Have just received their new

WINTER GOODS.

They have a full stock of Goods, which they are selling very

Cheap for Cash or Ready Pay!

They keep their stock full at all times, and you can rely upon getting what you want there, and at a

LOW PRICE!

Our stock consists

DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

You can always

GET GOOD BARGAINS,

At their Store, as they never allow themselves to be UNDERSOLD when you pay cash.

EATON & CARR.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf.

THE NEW ERA.

A diamond is a diamond, though you shall put it on the finger of a beggar—only on the finger of a beggar, nobody would believe it to be a diamond. Does not mendicant genius every day offer the precious "jewel in the head" for sale; and yet, because the holder is a mendicant, does not the world believe the jewel to be of no value? Men have died with jewels in their brains, and not until the men were dead were the gems owned to be of true water.

"Is pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless Continent is ours."

DR. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,

far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,

and hence their

Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates

which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula,	*Syphilis,*
Skin Diseases,	*Old Sores,*
Salt Rheum,	*Rheumatism,*
Dyspepsia,	*Sick Headache,*
Liver Complaint,	*Fever and Ague,*
Leucorrhœa,	*Female Complaints,*
Erysipelas,	*St. Anthony's Fire,*
Tumors,	*Eruptions,*
Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.	

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills

are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache,	*Costiveness,*
Colic Pains,	*Cholera Morbus,*
Indigestion,	*Pain in the Bowels,*
Dizziness, etc.	

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of those eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of N. Y., and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half-dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 15 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY GEO. WAGGONER,
AUBURN, IND.

C. W. ROBACK, Compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, Distiller and Manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1864. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAIL ROAD! RUNNING FROM PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURGH!

330 Miles of Double Track.

FROM all portions of the West, North-West, and South-West, this line and its connections form either the shortest or the best route to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. The traveler may with confidence rely upon sure connections, high speed with perfect safety, and every appliance for comfort that can be procured. New and elegant passenger cars, for day and night service, have recently been added to the equipment of the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road.

FOUR DAILY THROUGH TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA!

THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK!

THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO BALTIMORE!

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

FAST MAIL.—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3.00 a. m. arrives at Altoona for breakfast at 7.40 a. m. reaches Harrisburg at 12.45 p. m., and Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGERS by this train leave Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m. and arrive in Baltimore at 5.40 p. m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train leave Philadelphia at 6.45 p. m. and arrive in New York at 10.00 p. m.

THROUGH ACCOMMODATION—Stopping at all Stations—Leaves Pittsburg at 6.00 a. m., arrives at Altoona for dinner at 11.25 a. m., reaches Harrisburg at 5.10 p. m., and Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 4.35 p m, arrives at Altoona for supper at 9.20 p m, reaches Harrisburg at 2.30 a m and Philadelphia at 7.20 a m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGERS by this train leave Harrisburg at 2.50 a m and arrive in Baltimore at 7.00 a m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train leave Philadelphia at 8.00 a m and arrive in New York at 12.00 m.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8.45 p m, arrives at Altoona at 1.20 a m, reaches Harrisburg at 6 00 a m, and Lancaster for breakfast at 7.20 a m, arriving in Philadelphia at 10.35 a m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGERS by this train leave Harrisburg at 7.00 a m and arrive in Baltimore at 11.50 a m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train have a choice of routes. A sleeping car runs through from Pittsburgh to New York, without change, via. Harrisburg and Allentown, arriving in New York at 1.45 p m. By way of Philadelphia, passengers reach New York at 2.85 p m.

Tickets for sale to Boston by Boat or Rail.

BOAT TICKETS GOOD ON ANY OF THE SOUND LINES.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
Philad., New York & Baltimore.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS.

of all discriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any points on the Rail Roads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, *by Rail Road direct.*

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania and Central Rail Road, *are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Rail Road Companies.*

Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R.

To Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburg;
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburg;
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio;
R. C. MELDRUM & Co., Madison, Indiana;
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Kentucky;
W. N. AIKMAN, Evansville, Ind.;
R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Missouri;
CLARKE & Co., Chicago, Illinois;
J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, O;
J. M. LOVE, Marysville, Ky;
HALL & Co., Marietta, O;
E. AYRES, Muskingum River;
W. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, O;
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, O;
N. H. HUDSON, Ripley, O;
R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this a most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW York and BALTIMORE MARKETS.—This will be found the shortest, quickest, and most direct route for Stock to New York—[via Allentown] and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philad'a.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Phil.
Feb. 13, 1864. [48tojan'65]

I. W. BOWEN,
CORRUNNA, INDIANA,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS.

His stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality.

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY
GO TO BOWEN'S. 51

NEW DRUG STORE.

H. GREGG, M. D.,

Is just opening out at

No. 1, Rhode's Block,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

An entirely new and carefully selected stock of

DRUGS,	MEDICINES,
PAINTS,	OILS,
DYE-STUFFS,	VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,	TURPENTINE,
FINE SOAPS,	PERFUMERY,
PATENT	MEDICINES,
PURE	LIQUORS,
VIALS,	BOTTLES,
COAL OIL,	LAMPS,
AND	LAMP
TRIMMINGS.	

Together with

Every Article
USUALLY KEPT IN A
FIRST-CLASS
DRUG STORE.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in my line will consult their own interest by giving me a call, as I *positively* will sell as low as they can purchase the same article in Fort Wayne.

Auburn, Oct 17, 1863. 4—31

Immense Arrival OF BOOTS & SHOES!

F. & C. RAUT,
AT THE
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,

The Very Latest WAR NEWS

IS THAT WE HAVE ON HAND THE Largest Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
Of all Styles
In Northern Indiana.
CHEAP!

We employ experienced and competent workmen, and manufacture to order Boots and Shoes, neat and substantial. We warrant all of our work.

Call and See

F. & C. RAUT.
Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

BOOKS and STATIONARY.

J. W. CASE,
No. 1, Rhode's Block,
keeps constantly on hand
An elegant stock of
BOOKS.
AND
STATIONARY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS,
CAP, NOTE
& LETTER PAPER.
PENS INK & PEN HOLDERS, &c.
CHEAP! CHEAP!!
Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

Mercantile College,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Young Men taught that which they will *practice* in after years, studies and business training arranged on an entirely new method to meet the demands of the present age, for the proper education of young men for the active duties of business life.

The LONDON CORN EXCHANGE PRINCIPLE introduced combining Theory and Practice by a novel and peculiar plan of operations superior to any system ever devised for a correct and rapid acquisition of the Rules, Laws, Forms, Customs and operations of the business world, fitting a person in the shortest possible time and at the least expense for the practical duties of the counting-room.

THEORY DEPARTMENT.

First four weeks daily exercises in Penmanship, with lectures upon the nature of Book-Keeping, Journalizing, Ledgerising and making out balance sheets, with instruction in commercial law, calculations, letter-writing, etc., preparitory to entering the business department.

ACTUAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Under the charge of the Principle, with Assistants. In this department the student enters upon the most interesting part of his course; he is assined his place and wherever it may be keen, sharp-eyed business students are on every side of him, and to compete with them every enery must be put forth, and rules and studies must be mastered with a will. He is first furnished with a cash capital, and a sufficient stock of samples to commence business with; he is also provided with Journal, Day-Book, Ledger Bill Book, Cash Book, Blank Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, and all other forms in use in the best business houses. At the Bank he is supplied with a Bank Book, Check Book and Deposit Tickets, and thus equipped with every necessary he commences operations, buying and selling by samples, paying and receiving money, giving and receiving notes and other bills shipping and selling goods on commission, receiving and answering business letters and performing the actual operations of merchants, wholesale and retail. To understand fully the rotine of business in this department by which Theory and Practice are combined, the stranger must visit the College in business hours. The system cannot be explained to do it Justice.

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Including Perspective, Crayon and Pencil Drawing. Pastelle and Oil Painting will be taught in connection with the studies of the Ladie's Department, by a teacher of experience and ability, who has been awarded eighteen first premums, for the best specimens of the art. Students commence at any time. Day and evening classes now in session. Scholarships entitle students to every advantage of the college for a complete course and gives them the privilege of review at any time free of charge.

To show what business men think of our College we insert a few extracts from the numerous recommendations which we have received:

"Prof. Franciscø is a scientific and experienced accountant, and his specimens of Penmanship excel anything of the kind I ever saw.

JAS. H. McMECHEN,
Wheeling, Virginia."

"From a personal acquaintance with Prof Franciso I can cheerfully recommend him as a competent, and accomplished teacher of the art of Penmanship in all its different branches, NORMAN KELLOG,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, Mishawaka, Ind

We, the undersigned, citizens of Ft. Wayne appreciating the high character and usefulness of Francisco's Mercantile College located in our city, avail ourselves of this method of recommending the Institution to the public.—We regard the permanent establishment of this College as a most fortunate result for young men seeking to qulify themselves for the active duties of life by securing a practical business education, and we are gratified at the location of a Colleg at Fort Wayne, whereby our citizens and those of the adjacent counties may enjoy the advantage the excellent and thorough course of instruction pursued here. This College not only possesses in an eminet degree the confidence of our community, but numbers among its patrons our best citizens.

JAMES H. ROBINSON, Leather and Shoe Dealer.
A. M. ORBISON, Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
N. B. YOUNG and W. E. WOODWARD Wholesale and Retail Clothing Merchants.
A. F. SIEMON & BRO., Books and Stationary Dealers.
E. VORDEMARK, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.
CHAS. F. STURGIS, Physician and Surgeon.
J. D. NUTMAN, Pres't National Bank.
H. McCULLOCH, Compt. U. S. Currency.
ALLEN HAMILTON, President Hamilton & Co.'s Bank.
SAMUEL HANNA, Vice President Pitsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.
JOHN HUGH, Attorney, Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
MORGAN & BUECH, Hardware Merchants.
B. W. OAKLEY, Hardware Merchant.
N. P. STOCKBRIDGE, Books and Stationary Dealer.
JOHN M. LOWRIE, Pastor First Presbyterian Church.
W. JACOBS & SON, Merchants and Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes.
I. KNAPP, Surgeon Dentist.
JOHN M. MILLER, Cabinet Furniture Dealer.
B. TRENTMAN, Wholesale Grocery Merchant.
WATSON WALL, firm of Read & Wall.
M. DRAKE, Jr., Post Master.

For full particulars, with terms, etc., call for a circular at the College Rooms over the Post Office, or address,

M. J. FRANCISCO, Principal.
Oct. 31, 1863.

TISH WANG.

THE GREAT CHINESE REMEDY FOR SECRET DISEASES.

ONE BOX WILL PERFORM A CURE.

Ingredients purely vegetable; pleasant to the taste; has no bad odor, and may be carried in the vest pocket without fear of detection. Price $1 per box, sent post paid to any address by

J. J. KROMER, 403 Chestnut st., Phila.
Circulars sent free. 20ms6

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative of wonderful efficacy in in diseases of the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistable as a remedy and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DISPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless apperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits* and *Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Prepared by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere. 4—35

E. H. & T. ANTHONY,
MANUFACTURERS of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL
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Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over **Four Thousand** different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals	525 Statesmen,
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Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

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Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

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Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
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Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions. 32-6ms.

the Bladder, Kidneys, ... Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of digestion, and excite the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion.	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows *Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits*, In one of which the Patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,

Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.* A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

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In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

Secret Diseases

In all their Stages. At little Expense.
Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience.
And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and wornout Matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE from whatever cause originating and no matter HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases for which it is Recommended.*

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications,

Cures Guaranteed! Advice Gratis!!

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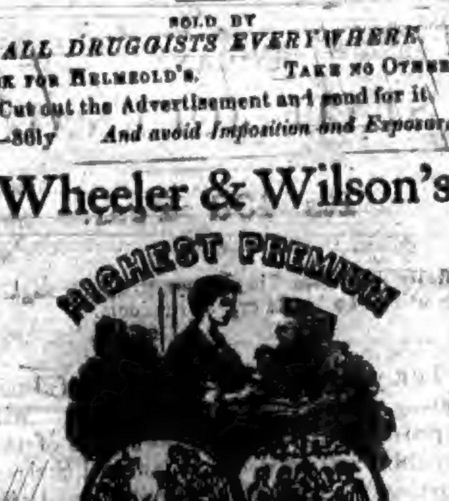
HELMBOLD'S *Medical Depot,*
HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse*
594 Broadway, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits and Unprincipled Dealers who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "*other*" *articles on the reputation attained by* Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

"	"	Extract Buchu.
"	"	Sarsaparilla.
"	"	Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the Advertisement and send for it.
4—36ly *And avoid Imposition and Exposure.*

Wheeler & Wilson's



130,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the **only machines** making the **Lock Stitch** with the **Rotating Hook.**

Are **profitable** and **available** a **life time.**

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An **annual dividend** of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their **possessor.**

The **Glass Cloth-Presser,** (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

J. BARRON, Agent,
Kendalville, Indiana.
Jan. 16, 1864. [44tf.]

JOB WORK

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 4. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, March 12, 1864. No. 52.

THE NEW ERA.

[illegible]

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS

TERMS:

[illegible]

Business Directory.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

[illegible]

Commissioners J. M. Brumback; Henry Fusselman. [illegible]

J. E. ROSE. E. W. FOSDICK.

ROSE & FOSDICK,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Real Estate, Bounty and Pension Agent, Jarvis, DeKalb county, Indiana. Office over Isherwood's store, east side Broadway. [4—45]

E. D. HARTMAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Claim, Bounty and Pension Agent, Waterloo City, Indiana. Office over J. U Winslow's Drug Store. Will give special attention to the Collection of Soldier's Claims, Pensions, Bounty and Arrears of Pay. 4—41

J. B. MORRISON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office with the Clerk of the Courts. 4—36

J. B. BRINKERHOFF,

Attorney and Councellor at Law, and General Pension Agent, Auburn, Ind. Office with the County Treasurer. 4—35

MORRIS & DILS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties.
JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. WM. H. DILLS, Auburn. 1-1y

JOHN S. WHITE,

Attorney & Counsellor At-Law.

Particular attention paid to collections. Office: West Street, two doors north of Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. dec27a6tf

A. [illegible] BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Goshen, Indiana.

Office in Mechanic's Block. 3—4

AMES L. BEST. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

BEST & McCLELLAN,

Attorneys & Counselors At Law.

PENSION, REAL ESTATE & PAY AGENTS.

Office up-stairs, over M. & A. Hale's east side Wayne st., Waterloo City, Ind. 4-22

A. LARIMORE, M. D.

Dr. A. Larimore, partner of Dr. A. Goeriz, having bought the interest of Dr. G. will continue the practice of medicine at their old stand, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. Prescriptions sent to any distance. 4-49

S. & J. S. STOUGH,

Physicians and Surgeons, give prompt attention to all professional calls, Waterloo City, Ind. 4—35

DR. G. KEESLER, M. D.

OFFICE at his residence, east side Main Street, Auburn, Indiana. 4—39

ERICKSON & MORRIS,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Kendallville, Id. Office over Cole's Store, Miller's Block. Office hours from 12 t 2 P. M. 4—30.

MAYOR HOUSE,

CORNER Wayne and Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne Indiana. General Stage Office.—H. C. FOX, Proprietor. 43

GRISWOLD HOUSE,

CORNER Main and Fourth sts., Auburn, Ind. First class livery in connection. JAMES GRISWOLD.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

P. MORRTON, Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 3tf

R. BUMPUS,

Carriage and Wagon Maker, north of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. 4—38

AUG. F. SIEMON. RUDOLPH SIEMON.

SIEMON & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books, Stationary, Wall Papers, Looking Glasses, Pictures, &c. Importers of German Literature, Toys, Fancy Goods, etc. School Books of all kinds at Publisher's Prices. Union Block, Clinton St., bet. Main and Columbia, Fort Wayne, Ind. [44ms6.]

DAILY HACK LINE.

AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.

The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.

Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S. & N. I. Railroad.

Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.

S. D. LONG, Proprietor.

July 5, 1862.

WATERLOO CITY

LIVERY STABLE.

S. D. LONG, Proprietor.

[illegible]

Waterloo City, No 16, 1862. [illegible]

INSURE WITH [illegible] OF HARTFORD, CONN.

J. C. WINSLOW, Agent.

Waterloo City, Ind.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v4—1

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SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

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172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. [7

WATERLOO CITY & FT. WAYNE

DAILY HACK LINE!

LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Ft. Wayne for Auburn and Waterloo City, at 7 o'clock a. m.

FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,50, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,40, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,50.

OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.

E. BRYAN, Proprietors.

Waterloo City, Oct. 3, 1863. 29-3tf

MILLINERY!

MRS. [illegible] would inform the ladies of Auburn and vicinity that she has opened out a

MILLINERY STORE

in Ward's building, and respectfully asks their patronage. Everything in the line of

Millinery Goods,

constantly on hand, and of the LATEST FASHIONS. Especial attention is called to her stock of BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, LACE and BORDERS, FLOWERS, SKIRT HOOKS, etc.

A call is solicited from those wishing any thing in the line of Millinery and dress-making done in a neat manner and Latest Style.

MRS. R. C. DEMMING.

Auburn, Oct. 24, 1863. 32tf

GEORGE WAGGONER,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

and Yankee Notions.

Also all the best

PATENT MEDICINES

of the country.

Stock well kept up, and sells as low as any other store of the kind in the county

Auburn, Oct. 25, 1863.

DeKalb Saloon:

MAIN ST., NEAR WEAVER'S HOUSE,

Auburn, Indiana

ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—3y1

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

Persons desiring to accommodate themselves in the above named articles will do well to call at Bassett & Maxon's, Waterloo City, Indiana. American Watches of a superior quality always on hand as well other varieties

SILVER & PLATED WARE, SPECS, GOLD PENS, &C.

For sale at reasonable rates.

Repairing of all kinds done up in good style and warranted.

BASSETT & MAXON,

Waterloo City, May 30, 1863.—24tf

EMPLOYMENT.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. [illegible] will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address

BOYLAN & CO., Gen. Agents, DETROIT, MICH.

[46ms3.]

[illegible] Morton [illegible]

Passing from [illegible] the Governor [illegible]

It is a [illegible] history [illegible] the most terrible calamities that can befall Nations. Not only do they consume the blood and substance of a Nation, but they are attended with a demoralization and dissolution of the frame work of society more dreadful than the loss of even blood and treasure. Humanity, mercy and sound policy then dictate that war, if it must exist, shall be made terrible and destructive that it may soon be ended, and demand that every legitimate means for that purpose shall be promptly employed.

The power of the enemy may be overcome and destroyed in two ways: First, By destroying or capturing his army in the field. Second, By withdrawing or cutting off his resources so that he shall not be able to furnish, clothe, feed, or maintain an army, and where this can be done it is quite as efficient as the former, and far less costly and bloody to both parties.—The resources to which I refer consist chiefly in arms and munitions of war, transportation, food and clothing for armies.

The first great step adopted by the Government to cut off the resources of the rebels was the blockade of their port, and the exclusion of all foreign trade and commerce. This effort has been only partially successful, and there is good reason to believe that if its success had been complete, the rebellion would have failed before this time for want of material and supplies for carrying it on.

The question of the power of the Government to blockade the ports of the rebel [illegible] and has been solemnly affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States, every Judge concurring. No higher exhibition of the war power in cases of rebellion can be presented than blockading rebel ports, and treating them as the ports of a foreign enemy. The Constitution is silent upon the subject, but the Court held that the right is a necessary part of the war making power to suppress rebellion. It was done by order of the President, and without authority or concurrent act of Congress.

An attempt has been made from the beginning to destroy rebel means of transportation and communication, by cutting up and destroying their railroads, bridges, steamboats and shipping of every kind.—The right to do this has not been seriously questioned and is a part of the war power vested in the President as Commander in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

But how shall the ability of the rebels to feed and clothe their armies, and clothe and subsist their families at home, be destroyed? That is a great question demanding our consideration. To answer it we must carefully consider in what that ability consists. We find that this ability consists chiefly in the labor of about four millions of negro slaves, who are employed in producing food and clothing for the families at home and the armies in the field, providing munitions of war, repairing railroads, erecting fortifications, managing baggage trains, and performing nearly all the labor in the field, the workshop and the camp. We shall find that if this slave labor could be withdrawn their armies in the field could not be fed and clothed, and that the men composing those armies would be compelled to return home and labor for their own and the subsistence of their families.

Their armies thus collapsed and dissolved, the rebellion would be ended, and with it the war and effusion of blood.

But should there be those who deny that the withdrawal from the rebels of slave labor would be decisive upon the rebellion, yet even they are bound to confess that it would tend powerfully in that direction, and greatly contribute to destroy the vital resources of the rebels. If, then, the withdrawal of slave labor from the rebels would be so potent in its effects and disastrous to the rebellion, upon what ground can the existence of the power to do it be denied? As before stated, the right of the Government to blockade the [illegible] of the rebellious States has been solemnly affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The right to destroy or appropriate to the use of our own Government their railroads, bridges, shipping, [illegible] and whatever property [illegible] the loss of which [illegible] ernment. How then can the right be denied to destroy or remove the labor which has produced all these things and may restore them if they are taken away? If the right exists to destroy the resources of the enemy at all, why may it not be done in this way? It tends to the same results for which the blockade was established, and differs only in form, not in principle. And I now ask if the truth of this proposition can for a moment be denied; that if it is the opinion of the President as the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, that if the institution of slavery is an element of power in this rebellion, subsisting in whole or in part their armies in the field and their families at home, and that its destruction would greatly weaken, if not ruin, their cause, he has the same right to pull it down that he has to pull down rebel fortifications, blockade their ports, cut up their railroads, destroy their crops, or do any other act which would impair or destroy the strength of the rebellion?

Some politicians seem to ignore the fact that there is a vast difference between war and peace, and insist that war shall be carried on just as we carry on peace.

They do not comprehend that war, for its very nature, involves the exercise of powers, which, in times of peace, are unnecessary, and are prohibited. What sort of a war would that be which is prosecuted on peace principles? War and peace are antagonistic states, and each has its conditions, privileges, and immunities, [illegible] are antagonistic to those of the other, and while our Constitution is formed and provides mainly for peace, yet it recognizes and provides for the possibilities of war.

Assuming that the President has the right to withdraw from the rebels slave labor, even destroy the institution of slavery, if, in his opinion, he can thereby weaken or destroy the rebellion, I come next to the consideration of the question as to the manner in which he may exercise this power. Some there are who say that, as this is a military power, it must be exercised only by armies in the field who shall march into the slave territory and liberate the slaves from their masters, and that the President has no right to exercise it by a proclamation, which is merely a civil proceeding. To this it may be answered that making war is not confined to the use of armies and navies, and that if the fidelity of the army of an enemy or the allegiance of the inhabitants of a hostile State can be affected by proclamation or appeals, it has been considered by every nation in every age of the world, proper to resort to them, and has been the practice of mankind.—If the right exists, it may be exercised in any way which shall be the most efficient or least costly. The reduction of the walls of Jericho, by blowing of ram's horns, was certainly a novel and extraordinary method of assault, without precedent in the history of war yet I have never learned that any casuist has denounced it as illegitimate or ungodly on that account; and if it were proper that Jericho should be reduced and conquered in that way, sparing the effusion of blood, should it be objected that the President of the United States has attempted, by proclaiming freedom to the slaves of rebels, to weaken the power of this rebellion and thus aid in restoring peace and stopping the effusion of the best blood in our land? It is however, highly probable that if there had been Copperheads in the days of Joshua, they would have taken issue with him on the ram's horn question, and insisted that it was a gross violation of the Ten Commandments. [Uproarious laughter and cheers.]

In time of peace there is no power vested in the President or in Congress to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. That power is drawn from its resting place in the Constitution and conferred upon the President by the rebellious conduct of the slave owners, and their own hands have forged the bolt which was launched for their destruction.

It is indeed a lofty and gratifying consideration that the exercise of this great power by the President is not only sanctioned by the laws of war and upheld by the Constitution, but is in especial harmony with the principles of Eternal Justice and the revealed word of God. Slavery having voluntarily rejected the protection of the Federal Constitution and advanced from behind the bulwarks where it had been entrenched in safety so many years, stood naked before its natural enemies—Liberty, Morals, Religion and the public safety, and has fallen pierced by a dart from each.

The Governor next alluded to the Peace men and their conduct in regard to the rebellion, and said:

These men, with a few mild phrases profess their devotion for the Union and their condemnation of the rebels and the rebellion, and rush on with an indecent haste to the bitter denunciation of those whom they denominate Abolitionists.

They are men of one idea, and that idea is the preservation of the institution of slavery. They are the guardians of slavery left on duty in the Free States, while the rebellion is seeking to work out the destruction of the Government.

In their minds the whole duty of the Government is summed up in the protection of slavery at all hazards and under all circumstances. Unlike other institutions and other property they are unwilling that slavery shall run the chances of war. However other interests may suffer commerce be prostrated, horses and cattle, lands and goods be confiscated, to pay the penalties of treason, slavery must be insured against all violence, from all loss against the contingencies of war.

To preserve slavery harmless, is to observe the Constitution in all its parts.—To injure it in any manner is to [illegible] the Constitution in every member. At a time when eleven slave States have 300,000 men in the field to destroy the Constitution and the Government founded upon it, these Northern patriots are devoting all their energies and expending all their breath to protect the interests of slavery in these States. Against the armed rebellion they have little or nothing to say.—Against the murder of our citizens upon the field of battle, whose blood is spilled that the Union may be preserved, they scarcely protest; in favor of suppressing the rebellion and procuring indemnities against the further recurrence a like disaster, they utter not a word; but their conversations, their speeches, their papers, are an ever-ascending petition that whatever calamity may befall our country, whatever sacrifice she may be called upon to make in blood and treasure, that slavery shall be preserved harmless to affect all coming generations.

The Government of the United States has in a few cases arrested and imprisoned persons, who, by speeches and writings, were striving to destroy the Government, and giving aid and comfort to the rebellion.

These arrests have been made a pretext for a combined assault upon the Government, while the rebellion, with its multiplied cruelties and horrors, without parallel in the history of civilized nations, is utterly ignored. Many thousands of Union men are languishing in Southern dungeons, treated, not as State prisoners, but as felons, for no other crime than expressing their adherence to the old Constitution and the old flag. Are there no tears to shed over the horrible sufferings and persecutions of these faithful men? Does humanity exhaust its sympathies upon the few cases where Northern men have suffered brief confinement for the expression of disloyal sentiments in the encouragement of the rebellion? Are the Union men of the rebel States who have stood by the Government in the hour of trial, and whose loyalty has been tested by the dungeon, the torture and the gibbet, entitled to no consideration? The cruelties of the American savages and of Chinese warfare fade and whiten when compared with the atrocities which have been practiced by the rebels throughout this war. Union men have been murdered upon their own thresholds; they have been cast into loathsome dungeons, where they have perished from disease or starvation; they have been hung like dogs upon trees and signposts, and their bones have been [illegible] and worn as horrible souvenirs and keepsakes, as the savage would string upon his girdle the scalps of his victims.

A member of the Kentucky Legislature, in a speech in that body, at a former session, declared that after the retreat of Kirby Smith from Kentucky, he had seen one grave in which were buried twelve Union men with the halters still around their necks.

Where among the politicians who talk thus is one who has ever raised his finger in suppression of the rebellion? Look about through the State of Indiana and find me one if you can. When the people have rushed together to consider on their country, they have stood afar off with boding looks, words of ill omen upon their tongues, and councils of discouragement for those who were about to enter the ranks of the army. When the country talked only of war, vigorous, successful war to the putting down of the rebellion, they prated only of peace, of compromise with the rebels, and exonerated and encouraged the traitors by the declaration that the Black Republicans brought on the war, upon whom they lavished all their indignation.

The army has been raised and organized in spite of them. The young and the middle aged, heedless of their counsels and calumnies, have enrolled themselves among the defenders of their country, and put behind them the evil spirit of the time. It is true they have hung heavy on the cause; they have blackened it every step; they have assailed all who were urging it onward; they have placed obstructions upon the track, nevertheless it has moved on, and it will until it has overwhelmed the enemies of our country. While patriots have thought only of saving their country, these men have thought only of saving their party. While our soldiers have laid upon their arms to watch and seize all advantages against their foe, these men have watched only for advantages in the next State, county or township election.

At the conclusion of the Governor's speech, Gov. Wright sprang from his chair and called for "*nine cheers* for Governor Morton." And they were given in full measure, and with a spirit that looked as though nine more would have been more satisfactory. The speech was heard from the first word to the last with close attention, a better compliment even than applause, but was heartily applauded too, at every one of its many well planted hits and thrusts.

Gov. Morton in Connecticut.

We find in a December number of the New Haven Palladium a sketch of Governor Morton, which is so just that we copy an extract:

His wonderful energy, intense patriotism and unswerving integrity are known wherever Gov. Morton's name is known; but it is in the retiracy of his office that he is full of resources that are made to operate for the general good. The first State agents sent to the field to look after suffering soldiers were sent by Gov. Morton. He first made the Sanitary Commission a State institution. Wherever there is an Indiana regiment, there is found his representative. Already he has sent clothing and provisions to soldiers at Richmond, as well as tents to the exposed and suffering at Belle Isle. By day or night, no matter when, if a call is made upon his time or purse he is ever ready. His strong will finds a way—his force of character and solid principles inspire confidence, and the people of Indiana follow his lead and sustain his hands. He is a live man, true to live issues and the instincts of the age, and as dauntless as he is good and true. He is a real Yankee sort of a man in his adaptiveness to all emergencies, and has a great admiration of New England and New England notions.

The Connecticut veterans that have passed through here are no less enthusiastic over their reception and entertainment at the Soldier's Home, and other States are rapidly imitating our example in establishing a similar institution to that which the Governor inaugurated here.—[Ind. Journal

INDIANA TOBACCO.—Large quantities of Indiana tobacco, grown in Orange, Washington and the adjoining counties, daily pass through this city for the Louisville market. Nearly every farmer in the southern counties of Indiana last season cultivated more or less tobacco, and the crop, considering the unfavorableness of the season, turned out excellently well.—[N. A. Ledger.

THE NEW ERA.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

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THE NEW ERA.

To Restore the Union & Maintain the Constitution.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

Saturday, March 12, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Unconditional Union State Ticket.

For Governor,
OLIVER P. MORTON.
For Lieutenant Governor,
GEN. NATHAN KIMBALL.
For Secretary of State,
NELSON TRUSSLER.
For Auditor of State,
THOMAS B. McCARTY.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN I. MORRISON.
For Attorney General,
DELANA E. WILLIAMSON.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
GEORGE W. ROSS.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
1st District, JAMES S. FRAZER.
2d District, J. T. ELLIOTT,
3d District, CHARLES A. RAY,
4th District, R. C. GREGORY.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
GEN. LAZ. NOBLE.
For Reporter of Supreme Court,
COL. BENJ. HARRISON.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE,
David S. Gooding, of Hancock.
Richard W. Thompson, of Vigo.

FOR STATE ELECTORS,
1st District—James C. Denny, of Knox.
John S. Hougland, of Spencer.
2d District—Cyrus F. Nixon, of Clark.
Francis Wester, of LaGrange.
3d District—H. R. Pritchard, of Bartholomew
Madison Evans, of Lawrence.
4th District—Leonidas Sexton, of Rush.
U. V. Kyger, of Franklin.
5th District—Benj. F. Claypool, of Fayette.
Joshua H. Mallett, of Henry.
6th District—J. J. Wright, of Morgan.
J. C. Green, of Shelby.
7th District—John Osborn, of Putnam.
Thomas N. Rice, of Parke.
8th District—R. P. Davidson, of Tippecanoe.
Benjamin F. Gregory, of Warren
9th District—James B. Belford, of White.
Aaron Guerney, of Porter.
10th District—Timothy R. Dickinson, of DeKalb
Hallet Kilbourne, of Elkhart.
11th District—John M. Wallace, of Grant.
James N. Templer, of Jay.

—It is autheratively stated that a call for 200,000 more men will soon be made, and that the draft will positively be enforced.

—New Hampshire declares herself for the good old Union in the election just over in that State. Gilmore's majority is 4,000, and every town heard from shows heavy Union gains. Let the joy bells ring out peals of applause for loyal New Hampshire.

WOMEN INTERDICTED FROM VISITING THE FRONT.—The Nashville *Union* is requested, "by the highest authority," to announce that no more passes will be granted to the wives and families of officers, to the front of any of the armies in the theater of General Grant's operations. Northern papers are requested to give publicity to the statement, that much useless expense and trouble may be saved.

—Fourteen States have declared their preference for Mr Lincoln for President in 1864, as follows:

Pennsylvania Legislature.
New Jersey Legislature.
California Legislature.
Ohio Legislature.
Maryland Legislature.
Michigan Legislature.
Wisconsin Legislature.
Kansas Legislature.
Rhode Island Legislature.
Minnesota State Convention.
New Hampshire State Convention.
Connecticut State Convention.
Indiana State Convention.

—The Indianapolis Journal takes the following sensible view of destroying papers and other private property, and we trust its words of caution and good advice will be followed by the soldiers: "The destruction of the office of the Dayton Empire by a squad of Ohio veterans, and of the Vincennes Sun by some of our own troops, almost simultaneously, call for an honest word of caution. Such acts sooner or later react on the cause of the Union, and do it harm. We know that the provocation to them is almost irresistable; that the Empire has been a vile and vehement sheet, and that the Sun has maligned our troops and their cause with a persevering malignity for which its destruction would be but a slender punishment; that to all loyal minds the endurance of these attorneys of the rebellion, slimy with venomous hate of the Government, seems like the very insanity of toleration; that the soldiers particularly, after daring death in a thousand forms for a cause as holy as ever men gave their lives to, and living for two years in an atmosphere which smothers instantly and utterly every growth of treason, are indisposed to hear themselves, through their cause, slandered by such wretched things; but it is our duty, and theirs, to bear so long as resistance will do more harm than good. And resistance, by mob violence, will do harm and nothing else.—It won't silence the filthy sheets but a week or two, and it will furnish a precedent and justification for the violence which the Copperheads are prompt to inflict on Union men where they have the numerical superiority. If we are not to have a reign of lawless force we must not give the enemies of the country a pretxt for resorting to it. Anarchy, confusion, embarrassment to the Government, is just what they want, and we play into their hands when we commence the game of destroying private property for political reasons. In the counties or localities where they are strong they can retaliate, and then vengeance coming first from one and then another, will grow into a vendetta as desolating as the Missouri border war. But this remote danger is not the worst. If the Copperheads bear such violence unresistingly, they appeal forcibly to that feeling, almost omnipotent in this country, which will not countenance what looks like persecution. Either way such acts are sure to end in harm to the cause they are intended to serve."

The Why of It.

Those who have been astonished at the bitterness with which the Copperheads assail General Gnatt, are not probably aware that while he was in the rebel service he became confidentially acquainted with their schemes, and since he has returned to his allegiance feels it his duty to expose them. No man likes to be found out in a villainous trick, especially if the exposure endangers political prospects as well as personal character, and to discredit it, is the dictate at once of caution and revenge. In a speech at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, some weeks ago:

"He said that, after his capture by the Union forces (he was a General in the Rebel service,) at Island No 10, he was brought North to this State as a prisoner of war, and declared that prominent Democrats of Pennsylvania then conferred with him and assured him that, if the Rebels would hold out a little longer, they would be successful; for the *Democrats of the North* would arrest the war by defeating the conscription and otherwise rendering the Administration powerless to prosecute it. And he added with withering emphasis, *'I can give you the names of what I say is disputed.'* A number of the Democratic members of the Legislature were present, but they did not dare to question the statement, or call for names. He said the Democrats of the North advised them to war, promised to come to their assistance, and then left them alone in the struggle and confined themselves to cowardly, perfidious, stealthly assaults on their own Government. He said that, instead of Northern Democrats coming to their assistance, the soldiers of the Union came in overwhelming force and conquered them; 'but,' said he, 'they brought government with them and rescued us from a tyranny more terrible than death."

This is an intetesting picture. Here are Democrats listening to the announcement of their own infamy, which, if false, they could annihilate in a moment, and saying not even a word. They are accused of giving encouragement and assurances of assistance to the rebellion, *to their faces*, by the very man to whom they secretly confided them, and open not their mouths. Their silence is significant, convincing. It convicts them of treason.—It confirms a thousand other proofs of the same fact. It fixes them beside Benedict Arnold, and a life time of repentance can never remove them.

The Dayton Riots—Another Version.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday gives the following account of the destruction of the Dayton Empire office and the subsequent riot, by which it seems the Copperheads were entirely to blame for the latter disturbance:

About twenty soldiers of the 14th Veteran Volunteers assailed the Empire office, at noon with stones, and destroyed the material of the job office and news-room of the German Copperhead paper. Messrs Young, Davis, Dietrich, Fox, and other Union citizens, by earnest efforts, restored peace. Afterward, when R. G. Corwine was speaking to the crowd on the Court House corner, he told the soldiers it was their duty to defend the Constitution and laws. A Copperhead politician insultingly said, 'And the nigger.' The soldiers rushed for him. He retreated and fired, wounding a soldier. A number of Copperheads spread across Main street, opened fire up that street into a promiscuous crowd of men, women and children, mere spectators. The soldiers were unarmed and retired. The Copperheads fired about fifty shots. One soldier fired five. Daniel Carle, spectator, fell in the Journal office premises, and died. Jules Ogier, soldier, was desperately wounded. Whitcomb, another soldier, had a flesh wound in the thigh. Geo. Kittredge, boy, severely, in the leg. Peter Eiker, Copperhead policeman, wounded hand. The policemen are said to have participated in firing on the crowd. Great excitement. The Copperheads are threatened with retaliation. Colonel Lowe ordered out four militia companies, who patrol the city to-night. The Copperheads [illegible] much whisky, and revenged themselves for the insolence shown at the Empire. The Copperheads were together to-night for the second riot. All quiet now.

Discovery of a Band of Robbers and Murderers in Idaho.

Wholesale Hanging at the Idaho Diggings—A Band of Robbers and Murderers Discovered—Thirteen of them Hanged by the Vigilance Committee.

A correspondent writing from Salt Lake City to the New York Herald gives the following account of the discovery of an organized gang of robbers and murderers, and the summary execution of thirteen of them.

The last express from Bannock City has just arrived, and set our mining population is a ferment with the startling intelligence that an organized band of a hundred robbers and murderers, had been discovered in the eastern portion of Idaho, and that some of them had been arrested and had confessed to the murder of about one hundred persons between this city and Bannock during the last few months.

The mining districts—Bannock, Virginia and Stinking water—were aroused and had initiated the day of retribution by the hanging of thirteen of the miscreants within a few days, and the Vigilance Committee were in pursuit of all the others, and would never stop the good work till they had hung all the others or driven them from the country.

The murderers were headed by one Henry Plummer, the Sheriff of Bannock and Virginia—a polished villain that no one suspected of being engaged in a work in which the community expected him to be the first to suppress. His deputy, George Lane, was charged with being his lieutenant in the business, and entitled to the same consideration from the Vigilants. The names of those of the gang detected and hung by the Vigilance Committee are:

Henry Plummer, Geo. Lane, Geo. Ives, Ned Ray, Buck Stinson, John Wagner, alias Dutch John; Spanish Frank, Red, alias Bevens;—Brown, Haze Lyon, Jack Gallagher, Frank Parish and Boon Helm.

HOW THE EXECUTION IS MANAGED.

A Vigilance Committee, of course, see nothing but the work before it. Old routine and law courts are forgotten. The community have been outraged, life is insecure, and the scourge has to be removed. Nothing is known outside the evidence gathered by the Vigilants, and their decisions are guarded with the strictest secrecy. Of the men named, one was hung at Nevada City, five at Bannock City, two at Stinking Water, and five at Virginia City, just as they took them.

The night preceeding the day of execution, men were picketed around the city, and no one could enter after dusk. In the morning the word was passed round down the mining gulches that work was on hand; the shot guns and revolvers were picked up, and in an hour or so there was enough ministers of justice to see the work through. Parties were sent in search of the doomed, and they were soon "gathered" or "caroled" and brought to the most convenient place of execution.

At Bannock City, five empty dry goods boxes were placed under the beam of an unfinished house and on these the murderers were assisted to mount, the rope was placed round their necks, and when everything was ready another cord drew the empty box from under them, and there they dangled mid floor and roof to the entertainment of the outraged population.

When there are any confessions wanted or expected, time may be allowed an opportunity to speak; but in most cases no questions are asked nor any listened to.—The die is cast, and swing they must.—Shariff Plummer wanted five minutes to pray; but the Vigilants were busy, and as they possibly thought that he might find time after, and as they were busy just then, they "put him through" *sans ceremonie*.—Lane, his deputy, may not have been guilty—some think he was not, and speak of him very differently to that of a murderer or robber. He prayed, and asked the prayers of his audience, and said he could not stand and witness the hanging of the other four on the boxes under the beam, and with a "good bye" he sprung from the dry goods box and hung himself. Two others are reported to have hurrahed for Jeff. Davis as they took their last leap, and there finished their miserable lives.—Prestdent Jeff. will, of course, excuse our naming the compliment.

The Spaniard was a hard case and bad to manage. He took refuge in a cabin, and when they attempted to arrest him he killed one man and badly wounded another. A howitzer was brought out and the cabin roof tumbled about his ears. The populace was terribly mad, and as he appeared he was perfectly riddled with balls. Life not being extinct, they rushed him off to the scaffold, hung him up a little and then cut him down and threw him on the the blazing cabin, where he was consumed.

I am in favor of law and order; but there are times when just such scenes as these I have described must be written—and they must take place. Had those miscreants, fiends, been handled in courts of justice, there would not have been men enough left in Idaho to form a jury to try them. They instituted a reign of terror, and not a soul dare say he was robbed, or by who, when he knew; or the next thing that followed was a pistol at his head.—By stopping the bloody work of this organization, life in Idaho in a short time will be more secure than in New York City. Other folks may think we are barbarous. We think differently, and rejoice in the glorious reformation in Idaho. The country is now open and secure, or will be when the Vigilants have hung the remainder of the [illegible] and will flock to here as "green grows and water runs." Gold is there in abundance to reward honest industry.

The Idaho Gold Sensation.

An Iowa paper says:

"Just now there is much talk about the newly discovered gold diggings in Idaho, and many are foolish enough to leave Iowa for a gold claim in that far off territory.—We warn all to beware of believing the stories about these pretended gold diggings, which are published from time to time in Chicago and Milwaukee papers. These papers are paid for publishing certain reports by speculators, and we would our readers that if they believe all those papers say, they are wofully deceived.

A Peoria paper, gives the account of one of its citizens who has visited Idado, who says:

"The mines in California are much richer than those of Idaho—that in the latter country they occupy a very limited space, and are poor at that. It was estimated that 30,000 men in Idaho were out of employment, and everything exorbitantly high. The climate is cold, and they have ice in August. It is nothing uncommon to have four or five feet of snow, which lasts all through the winter.

The cry of rich mines in Idaho is all for speculation. The puffs and notices in the newspapers are paid for by speculators. There are no such rich mines there as represented. No man can make his living by mining in Idaho."

These accounts differ materially from those we read in the papers in this region.

That there is gold in Idaho, there can be no doubt, but that it can be got hold of without desperately hard labor or risky speculations, we do not believe.

The same stories are now afloat about Idaho that we formerly saw, with regard to California. Of the thousands that went to California, many made money, ten times as many hardly got their living, and so it will be in Idaho. A man who believes the rich stories of the day, with regard to this new Territory, is a good subject for a confidence sdeculator.

GOLD QUARTZ FROM LAKE SUPERIOR. We were this morning shown a fine piece of gold-bearing quartz which had been received by Dr Cahoon, from the Ontonagon District, Lake Superior. The specimen shown us was about the size of a man's hand and after being subjected to chemical tests, gold was visible in large quantities throughout the entire lump. It is alleged that this piece was found near the Wisconsion State line, where it is said that it is dug up in large quantities.—Detroit Advertiser, March 4.

—The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, eight hundred strong, arrived at the Soldiers' Home, yesterday on their return to the field. They went home a few weeks ago with four hundred men, and have obtained four hundred recruits. The regiment was quarted last night in the West Market House, and will go forward to-day. —[Ind. Journal, 7th.

PASSAGE OF TROOPS.—The 11th Pennsylvania regiment, veterans, returning to the field, arrived in the city Saturday at noon. They were subsisted at the Soldiers' Home until yesterday morning, when they went forward, via Louisville.

A detachment of Wisconsin sharpshooters passed through yesterday, returning to the front.—Ind. Journal, 7th.

The rebel steamer Georgia has slipped out of Cherbourg, and she is doubtless now on the ocean in search of our merchant vessels. A short time ago the rebel steamer Florida sailed from a French port, and now we have the pair to hunt down our commerce. There is another one still in a French port, and doubtless the next news will inform us that she has joined the others.

Fernando Wood is very ill with pneumonia at his resident in New York.

At Charleston the bombardment still continues with effect.

The Union party in Portland, Maine, have gained a great victory over the enemy in their municipal election.

During the month of February sixty-nine deaths occured among the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Morton.

In France, love is a comedy; in England, a tragedy; in Italy, an opera; in Germany, a melo-drama; in America, a business affair.

There is said to be a tenement house in New York city having 68 rooms by 10 feet, containing 70 families of 144 adults and 138 children, 11 dogs and 48 cats.

The 47th Indian, we see it stated, is recruited to its maximum. It will soon return to the field.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation."

Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat (for which the Troches are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

DARK WITHOUT—CHEERFUL WITHIN.—What matters it though the storm rages without and clouds obscure the sun, if all is cheerful in the household. It cannot but be pleasant within if the good house wife has nice light biscuits for Supper, as she will surely have by using De Land's Cchemical Saleratus, an article sold at all the best family groceries in the United States.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, ss:

NOTICE is hereby given, that William Johnson, administrator of the Estate of Michael Johnson, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the deceased, for the purpose of paying his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

JOHN RALSTON, Clerk.
C. C. P. DeKalb County.

J. B. MORRISON, Atty for Estate.
March 12, 1864. [62w3 $3,25]

Attachment.

Jonathan Squires, Andrew S. Berry, Justices of the Peace of Union Township.
vs.
Michael Stevens.

THE DEFENDANT, Michael Stevens, is hereby notified that a proceeding in attachment was commenced against him on the 25th day of February, 1864, for the sum of Thirty-Five Dollars ($35.00), and it appearing by affidavit of said Plaintiff that said Defendant is not a resident of DeKalb County, he is hereby notified of the pendency of said suit, and that on the 5th day of April, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., at my office in Union Township, of said DeKalb County, I will proceed to hear and determine said Attachment, whereof the said Michael Stevens and all others interested will take notice.

EPHRAIM BERRY, Justice.
March 12th, 1864. [62w3 $3,00.]

Having been called upon to examine the ingredients composing the above Bitters, which has been given to me by the inventor, I take pleasure in stating to the public, that they are well known to the medical profession as possessing properties purely tonic, and the combination is well calculated, and especially adapted to that class of diseases arising from a disordered condition of the hepatic functions, or general derangement of the liver, so common in the malarious districts of the West and South. They contain a larger proportion of tonic ingredients than any other Bitters that have been submitted to me for chemical examination. I bespeak for them a wide spread popularity and cordially commend them to the public use. Very respectfully,

C. W. ORDWAY, Analytical Chemist.
See Advertisement. [v4w4]

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WATERLOO CITY,
To Get Your
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He offers for sale at the lowest rates:
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IRON, STOVES,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
&c.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND!!
Bar and Sheet Iron,
Chains, Plows,
Stoves, all sizes and varieties;
Stove Drums,
Stove Pipe,
Stove Plate,
Common and Russia Iron,
Tin and Copper Ware, &c;
For sale at the lowest rates.
W. H McCORMICK.
[4-45.] Waterloo City.

AVELINE HOUSE,
F. S. Aveline, Proprietor, corner Clinton and Berry Streets, opposite the Court House, Fort Wayne, Indiana. [v4ms6]

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P. DANIEL, Assist. Gen'l Agent.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Samuel Hanna, Vice-President of Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Hon. Jas. S. Frazer, Warsaw, U. S. Assessor. Hon. T. G. Palmer, Deputy Auditor of State. Hon. P. Hoagland, Pres. Branch Bank, Fort Wayne. Hon Jas. S. Collins, Attorney at Law. Hon Edward Wilson, Judge Circuit Court.
REFERENCES IN DEKALB COUNTY.
Auburn—S. W. Sprott, W. H. Dils, E. B. Mott, John Butt, John N. Miller, Joseph Stiefel, Andrew Larimore, Aaron Wolf, J. C. Loveland, J. N. Chamberlain. Franklin Township—Hon. Miles Waterman. Butler—Simon Stiefel, Isaac Ochs Fairfield—Abraham Buss. Union—Lanslot Ingman. Corrunna—Henry Sherlock. Lawrence—Lyman Green.
INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
With this Home Company
THAT ISSUES NO POLICIES OUT OF THE STATE!
JOHN BUTT, Agent, Auburn, Ind.
March 5, 1864. [61y1.]

HOPKINS & FARNAM.
GREAT BARGAINS!
LARGE STOCK
—OF—
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS!
Are to be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS!
A FULL LINE OF
Dress Goods,
VERY CHEAP.
Notions in Full Variety,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Men's Under Wear,
Woolen Goods,
Full Stock,
Embroideries
and Edgings,
Ladies' Collars
and Head Netts.
LARGE STOCK
—OF—
Plain and Shirting
FLANNELS,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
TO BE SOLD AT
Great Bargains,
AT
HOPKINS & FARNAM.
Waterloo City, Feb. 20, 1864. [22tf]

THE GREAT CAUSE OF
HUMAN MISERY.
Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cts.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorhœa, induced by Self-Abuse: Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By Rob. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.—This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
v4—51] 127 BOWERY, N. Y., P. O. Box 4586.

New Arrangement!
THE undersigned having purchased of J. A. Vance his entire stock of Drugs and Medicines, respectfully informs the public that he will continue the business at the old stand, where can always be found
A LARGE STOCK OF
PURE MEDICINES FRESH DRUGS,

Chemicals,
DYE STUFF,
PAINTS, OILS,
BRUSHES, PUTTY,
Varnishes,
WINDOW GLASS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Spices,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
CIDER VINEGAR,
NOTIONS,
PERFUMES,
Fancy Articles,
All of which he warrants to be of a No. 1 quality. He also keeps a full assortment of
LIQUORS,
Which he will sell for medical purposes only. Physicians are respectfully invited to examine his stock. W. H. MOORE.
Waterloo City, Feb. 20, 1864. [40tf.]

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator with the will annexed, of the Estate of Charles Chaney, deceased, late of DeKalb County, Indiana. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

NELSON CHANEY, Adm'r.
J. B. Morrison, Atty. for Estate.
March 5, 1864. (61w3$2.)

THE NEW ERA.

—Commissioner's Court in session this week.

—This is excellent weather for maple sugar making, and farmers are making good use of it.

—Dr. Everts has been giving a course of lectures during the week at the M E. Church on Phrenological subjects. The lectures are largely attended. Monday evening will close the series.

—Major W. J. Blair, 88th Indiana, just from the front, dropped into our office Tuesday afternoon. The major is looking well and entertains high hopes of a general and speedy "walloping" of the rebs.

The 43d Regiment, veterans, have orders to leave for the field to-day, the 17th and 50th to-morrow. The [illegible], 31st and 24th were to have gone yesterday and the day before, but have been delayed, we understand, a day or two longer.—[Ind. Journal, 10th.

One hundred and ninety-five recruits for Indiana regiments, from various quarters, arrived at the Soldiers' Home night before last and yesterday. They are subsisted at that institution, awaiting muster-in.—[Ind. Journal, 9th.

—The month of March so far has been remarkably pleasant. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of the present week, were most beautiful days. Everything and everybody seemed to enjoy the genial sunshine and invigorating atmosphere, not excepting the quadruped and bipennate portion of creation. The woodpeckers were out in full force discoursing delightful music with their little beaks on the sunny side of decayed sycamores, and the little pigs curled their tails, in their meanderings, with overjoyed satisfaction.

—The publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., 38 Walker St. New York, have favored us with the January number of Blackwood's Edingburg *Magazine*, and The London Quarterly *Review*. We have long held these publications in high estimate as they furnish the very cream of British literature. Through these publications this class of valuable reading is alone obtainable. They are worth double the price of subscription, and every one who would be correctly informed in regard the affairs of Britain, and in addition receive the benefit of literature of superior merit, should subscribe for the works.—Terms: Blackwood, $3. Any one of the four Reviews, $3. Blackwood and the four Reviews, $10.

—The exhibition closing the winter term of the Auburn Union School on the evenings of the 3d and 4th inst., under the superintendance of Mrs. Swarts, was a decided success. The scholars all acquitted themselves with great credit both to student and teacher. Our citizens are indeed indebted to Mrs. Swarts for the fine entertainments furnished them on last Thursday and Friday evening, and we have no doubt all feel grateful to her for such entertainments, as their preparation must have been attended with much labor and expense. Many features of the exhibition deserve especial mention, but for want of room we pass over details. The rendering of a few scenes from the great historical drama of Pizzaro was very well, and we will here say, that we once took a first-class ticket admitting us to a first class (so called) theater, a first-class star troupe arrayed in [illegible] they acquitted themselves with no greater merit than [illegible] as "Rolla," Mrs. [illegible] as "[illegible]," [illegible] Robbins as "Pizzaro," and [illegible] as "Orizembo." As we said in the [illegible], the exhibition was a success. [illegible] a success has [illegible] closed.

By advertisement previously published, it is announced that Mrs. Swarts will re-open the school for the spring term on the 21st inst. Mrs. S. is an accomplished teacher, her assistants are always competent, the school building is well arranged and pleasantly located, and the terms of tuition moderate. Therefore, to those desirous of attending an excellent school, we recommend the Auburn Union School as worthy of patronage.

INDIANA STATE JOURNAL.

Its 43d Year.

"Rally round the Flag, Boys, Rally once again, Shouting the battle cry of Freedom."

The year 1864 will be an eventful one During this year the Rebellion will be crushed. The victorious armies of the Republic will hoist the Stars and Stripes above every Southern Capital, and the strongholds of rebeldom will crumble before the power of our Army and Navy.

This work will be no child's play, but the most terrible battles of modern times will be fought between the contending armies. Of these battles, as they occur, the Journal will contain complete accounts.

With the progress of our arms there will [illegible] be questions of momentous importance springing up in regard to the [illegible] of the conquered territory, the disposition of the freed slaves, and the character of the punishment due the arch traitors—the originators and ringleaders of the rebellion. These will all be freely and fully discussed in the Journal.

In the North the paramount question of national unity will continue to be agitated, and the Journal will combat the doctrine of separation with all the force it can wield.

During the year the political parties will hold their Conventions for making Presidential nominations. The proceedings of these meetings will be reported for us, and the merits of the candidates be considered in our columns. The Presidential canvass of 1864 will be an unusually important one and the Journal will do its full share in upholding the candidate of the Union cause.

In short, whatever is of general interest to the public, and especially all that relates to the war or the progress of liberty and the glorious democratic principles of the founders of our form of government, will have a hearing in our columns.

The Journal will aim to be candid, fearless and independent in treating the great questions of the hour, having in view only the success of

The Cause of Freedom, Justice, Humanity, And the Union Forever.

We shall give particular attention to whatever relates to our own State, giving from time to time lists of the deaths in battle or hospital of Indiana soldiers, military appointments, promotions resignations, decisions of court-martial, and any other matters of this nature which may be of interest to citizens of any part of the State.

We shall make the Journal a complete current history of the progress of the War, with the general news of the day; we shall give the proceedings of Congress, Market Reports, Agricultural articles, Poetry, Anecdotes, and pleasant Miscellany.

A career of forty-two years makes it useless to specify more particularly as to our course. We shall aim to sustain our good name with the people of Indiana, and if possible make even a better paper than heretofore.

Terms—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

One copy one year	$1 50
Ten copies to one address, and one to the maker of the club	15 00
Twenty copies to one address, and two to the maker of the club	30 00
Thirty copies to one address, and one copy of each weekly and daily to the maker of the club	45 00
Fifty copies to one address, and two copies of each daily and weekly to the maker of the club	75 00

Additions can be made to clubs at any time at the above rates.

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One year	$7 00
Six months	3 50
One month	0 60

To News Agents, by Express or otherwise, at 12 cents per week. Address:

Journal Company,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY,
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular, and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it—
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it, *But may at some Future Day.*
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It Saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
Beware of Counterfeits! Cures Guaranteed.
[47w4.]

Toledo & Wabash R. R.

1864. 1864.

Direct Route to the Mississippi River.

AT ST. LOUIS, QUINOY AND BURLINGTON WITHOUT BREAK OF GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Through from State Line and Quincy Without Change of Cars.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1863, trains will leave Toledo as follows:

EXPRESS, (except Sundays) 12.35 p. m.—Leave Fort Wayne, 5:25 p. m.; Peru, 8:00 p. m.; Logansport, 8:46 p. m.; Lafayette, 10:30 p. m.; State Line, 12:30 a. m.

MAIL, (except Saturdays) at 12:10 a m; Fort Wayne, 4:30 a. m.; Peru, 7:40 a. m.; Logansport, 8:22 a. m.; Lafayette, 10:00 a. m.; State Line, Ill., 12:00 a. m.

Connecting at Logansport with the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad, and at Peru with the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad for Indianapolis, Madison, Louisville, &c.

TRAINS ARRIVE at Toledo from the West: Mail, 3:20 p. m.; Express, 4:20 a. m.

Freight Trains leave Toledo daily, (except Sundays,) at 6:20 and 10:15 a.m.; and 4:45 p.m.

No passengers carried on Freight trains

For the accommodation of Way Passengers between Toledo and Fort Wayne, a Passenger Coach will be attached to the Freight Trains leaving at 4:35 p. m. on Saturdays.

GEORGE H. BURROWS,
General Superintendent,
General Superintendent's Office,
Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1863.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1864. —Winter Arrangement.— 1864.

On and after Nov. 16th, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at....5:18 a. m. and 2:37 p. m
Arrive Toledo at.......9:00 a. m. and 7:55 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at.....2:37 p. m. and 10:40 p. m
Arrive Chicago at....10:30 p. m. and 6:00 a. m.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, [illegible], Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson.

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine.

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. RCROSSING.—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

H. H. PORTER, *Gen. Superintendent.*
D. R. RIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v1—9.

TWO SIDES TO THE PICTURE!!

Leather vs. Iron.

DANIEL TILL

(Having bought out the Hardware stock of the late firm of J. C. Boyer & Co.,) has fitted up the south side of his store, where he keeps one of the best assortments of miscellaneous

HARDWARE,

In this city or county. His stock consists of

Stoves, of all kinds.
Farming Implements,
Joiner's Tools,
Shelf Hardware,
Kitchen Cutlery, &c.

All of which he will sell as low as can be afforded in this market.

A good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES!

May be found on the north side of the store.

Also, **LEATHER OF ALL KINDS,**

From the best Tanneries, constantly on hand

N. B.—I have adopted the cash system, as much as possible. Those who are indebted to me by Note or Book account will please call soon and settle the same. D. TILL.

Waterloo City, Feb. 6, 1864. [v4 28tf.]

NEW GROCERY,

AND

PROVISION STORE!

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND FRESH SELECTED STOCK!

Just Received and Opening Out

IN THE

OLD ERA BUILDING.

GROCERIES,
WOODEN-WARE,
STONE-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
KEREOSENE OIL LAMPS,
TIN WARE,
CIGARS & TOBACCOS,
(Of the most celebrated brands.)
Celebrated (Imported) WINES
AND BRANDIES, for medical use,
&c., &c.

EMANUEL LEOPOLD would hereby inform the public that he is opening out the finest stock of Groceries ever brought to this market. His stock is complete and was selected with care in view to meet the demands of this market. Everything usually kept in a first-class country Grocery Store, can be found at his Store, and he will endeavor to sell the same at living profits only. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

EMANUEL LEOPOLD,
ERA BUILDING, Auburn, Ind.
Dec. 19, 1863. (40tf.)

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs! Apothecaries' Hall;

WATERLOO CITY, DEKALB CO., IND.
J. U. WINSLOW, Proprietor.

KEROSENE OIL,
LINSEED OIL.
SPERM OIL,
AND VINEGAR.

ALCOHOL,
By the barrel, or less quantity.

White Lead,
VARNISH,
TURPENTINE,
NAPTHA,
QUININE,
OPIUM,
MORPHENE,
CREAM-TARTER

PURE WINES.
French, Sweedish and American (Catawba)
BRANDIES;
Together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

SOLD AS LOW AS IN FORT WAYNE.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf

THE

NEW YORK STORE!

WATERLOO CITY.

G. W. TROUT takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends in Auburn and surrounding country, a

Great Reduction in Prices of

Domestic

Cotton Goods

As well as all kinds of Foreign

DRY GOODS,

And invites an inspection of his immense stock of Shawls, Mantles,

DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS,

Housekeeping Goods, Fancy articles, Hoosiery Goods, &c., &c. G. W. TROUT.
May 23, 1863.—23tf.

Dr. Dodge's Anzeige.

Dr. Hahnemann, ein Deutscher, war der Erfinder der Homöopathie. Dies ist der Grund, warum vielleicht Dr. Dodge so viele deutsche Familien behandelt und curirt. Dr. Dodge's Homöopathische Arzneien curiren alle heilbaren Fälle von Krankheiten des Kopfes, Gehirns, Ohren, Augen, des Schlundes, der Lungen, des Herzens, der Leber, des Magens und der Gedärme, und vorzüglich alle weiblichen Krankheiten. Die in deutscher Sprache gedruckten Vorträge des Dr. Dodge für Frauenzimmer werden, sobald sie vollendet sind, allen denen, welche sich an ihn wegen denselben wenden, 10 Cents per Copy geliefert werden. Dr. Dodge hat sich die Dienste eines deutschen Predigers auf seinen Reisen gesichert, und wird derselbe in deutscher Sprache sprechen. Es ist dies deshalb so eingerichtet, um es der großen Anzahl der deutschen Patienten bequem zu machen. Dr. Dodge wird präcis und ohne Fehl alle acht Wochen an einem Platze eintreffen. Untersuchungen sind umsonst. Die Patienten sollten sich genau zur Stunde der Ankunft des Dr. D. einstellen. Die Anzeige wann und wo Dr. D. für das kommende Jahr seine Besuche abhalten wird, kann aus den verschiedenen County Zeitungen und aus in englischer Sprache gedruckten Circularen ersehen werden. Dr. Dodge's Familien-Medicinen-Kästchen, bestehend aus 12 Heilmitteln für gewöhnliche Krankheiten, aus 12 homöopatischen Heilmitteln, abgetheilt in 12 Pulver, so daß jedes Medizin Kästchen ein groß von Pulver enthält, ferner seine Fieber-Pulver, seine Ruhr-Pulver, seine Pulver gegen Scharlachfieber, Diptherie und eine große Menge anderer Krankheiten, können zu 50 Cents das Dutzend oder zu 25 Cents das halbe Dutzend gekauft werden. Ebenso seine Pulver gegen unterdrückten Monatsfluß, gegen schmerzhafte und knappe Reinigungen ic., sowie alle seine Arzneien gegen weibliche Unregelmäßigkeiten und Klagen zu 50 Cents das Dutzend. Dr. Dodge wünscht außerdem einige Schüler, welche bei ihm Medicin studiren, aber die Reise-Ausgaben selbst bestreiten können. Das Zahlen der Collegiengelder mag 10 Jahren später geschehen. Dr Dodge's Arzneien sind in allen Apotheken zu haben. Dr. D. wird in Chicago am Freitag Nachmittag von 1 bis 5 Uhr, nämlich am 25sten Decbr., 19ten Febr., 16ten April, 11ten Juni und 6. August, im Sherman House, seine Zimmer-Patienten untersuchen und für dieselben verschreiben. Jedermann sollte an die Vorlesungen des Dr. D. in Bryan Hall in Chicago denken. Der Eintritt zur ersten Vorlesung ist frei.

Call at Auburn, from 1 till 5 p. m., on Friday Nov. 27, Jan. 22, March 19, May 14, July 9, and Sept. 3.

At Waterloo City, Lent's Hotel, on Saturdays, from 6 to 11 a. m., Nov. 28, Jan. 23, March 20, May 15, July 10, and Sept. 4.

At Angola, on Mondays from 8 to 6 p. m., Nov. 30, Jan. 25, March 22, May 17, July 12, and Sept. 6.

At Norristown, on Tuesday from 8 to 11 a. m., Dec. 1, Jan 26, March 23, May 18, July 13, and Sept. 7.

The Draft!

50,000 PICTURES TO BE TAKEN!!

U. E. BABB,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that he has refitted the Picture Gallery situated near A. Wolf's Store, and is now prepared to take

AMBROTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
MELAINEOTYPES, AND
EUREKA PLATE PICTURES
Miniatures inserted in
Lockets, Pins, Drops, or Rings.

He has constantly on hand a well selected stock of plain and fancy Cases, Frames, and Photographic Albums.

Remember BABB'S GALLERY is the place to get the best Pictures taken in all North-Eastern Indiana. He is an experienced operator and takes all the various styles of Pictures in the very latest style of the Art. All who patronize him may rely upon getting first-class Pictures.

Please call and examine specimens.

U. E. BABB, ARTIST.
Dec. 19, 1863. [40 tf]

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Postage Reduced!

Premiums to new Subscribers!

Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours complete, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:—

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAG. (Tory)

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The postage to all parts of the United States is now ONLY FIFTY-SIX CENTS A YEAR FOR THE WHOLE FIVE PUBLICATIONS, viz.—twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood and ONLY EIGHT CENTS A YEAR FOR A REVIEW. Postage is payable at the office where the numbers are received.

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Now Subscribers to any two of the Periodicals for 1864, will receive *as a premium* their choice of any *one* of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to all five will receive their choice of any *two* of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to any or all of the works for 1864, may procure any of the four Reviews for 1863, to which they may not be entitled as premiums, at $1 a year each.

The Third of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the **Battle of Gettysburg**, is now ready—price 25 cts.

Remittances and communications should be addressed to

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker St., bet. Broadway and Church Street.

We also Publish the

Farmer's Guide,

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edingburgh and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

Price $6, for the two volumes. By Mail $7.
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$500 REWARD! $500

HAVING JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK

Of All Kinds of

GOODS!

We are prepared to

REWARD ALL OUR CUSTOMERS!

FOR TRADING WHERE THEY

Sell Goods Cheaper!

THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE IN DEKALB CO.

We do that Trick at

M. & A. HALE'S.
Feb. 13, 1864. [v4—48.]

$100 REWARD!!

For a Medicine that will Cure
Tickling in the Throat,
Coughs,
Influenza,
Whooping Cough,
OR RELIEVE CONSUMPTIVE COUGH,
As quick as

Coe's Cough Balsam.

Over Five Thousand Bottles have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from eminent physicians who have used it in their practice, and given it pre-eminence over any other compound.

IT DOES NOT DRY UP A COUGH, but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

Two or Three Doses will invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A half bottle has often completely cured the most

STUBBORN COUGH!!

and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of Croup we will guarrantee a Cure if taken in season.

No Family Should be Without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

Only 25 Cents.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this, knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

C. G. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, New Haven, Ct.
Lord & Smith,
General Western Agents,
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D. W. Altenburg & Bro.,

MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN

CABINET WARE

& CHAIRS.

We are at present receiving a fine assortment of the celebrated South Bend manufacture of

Cane-Seat & Plain Chairs,

which we offer to sell cheaper than can be afforded any where else in this county. We also manufacture and sell cheaper than anybody else.

BUREAUS (plain and fancy),
CUPBOARDS, SINKS, SAFES,
LOUNGES, TABLES, SETTEES,
BEDSTEADS (French and Cottage),
CRIBS, &c., &c.

UNDERTAKING.

We pay particular attention to this business. Having a first-class Hearse, we are prepared to attend to burial services whenever called upon. Coffins, plain and ornamental, made on short notice.

The highest market price paid for Lumber, and taken in exchange for Furniture.

D. W. ALTENBURG & BRO.
Auburn, Feb. 20, 1864. [49m6]

GRISWOLD'S

HACK LINE!

Between

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1.25.

This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Cars running East and West on the Air Line Railroad, and also with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

OFFICE, At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Hedekin House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.
Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 4tf

CLARK & LONG,

COR. VAN VLECK STS., WATERLOO CITY.

Dealers in

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,

And any thing that anybody wants, at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

CLARK & LONG.
May 23, 1863.

HAIL! ALL HAIL!!

NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE IN WATERLOO CITY.

EATON & CARR, Have just received their new

WINTER GOODS.

They have a full stock of Goods, which they are selling very

Cheap for Cash or Ready Pay!

They keep their stock full at all times, and you can rely upon getting what you want there, and at a

LOW PRICE!

Our stock consists

DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

You can always

GET GOOD BARGAINS

At their Store, as they never allow themselves to be undersold when you pay cash.

EATON & CARR.
Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf.

THE NEW ERA.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—Dr. James Edmons, a prominent London physician, writes as follows to the London *Times*:

"I inclose a simple, safe and accessible prescription for the whole range of acid and corrosive poisons, and which, if promptly used, will almost invariably save life:—Mix two ounces of powdered chalk or magnesia, or one ounce of washing soda, with a pint of milk, and swallow at one draught; then tickle the back of the throat with a feather or the finger, so as to produce vomiting. Afterwards drink frequently of hot milk and water and repeat the vomiting, so as to thoroughly wash out the stomach. Any quantity of chalk or magnesia may be taken with safety, but soda in large quantities is injurious. I may add also that the narotics being excepted, milk alone is an antidote for almost all the poisons and especially if followed by vomiting."

DR. ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS

ARE NOT TO BE EXCELLED AS A STOMACHIC AND *Regulator* OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

These Bitters

are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great Regulator of the system.

In the Bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

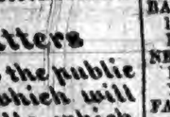
Bilious Fever,
Fever and Ague,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Jaundice,
Kidney Complaints

and all diseases of a similar nature.

These Bitters

are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them

Highly Tonic.



Dr Roback's Stomach Bitters

are the poor man's Friend.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters

save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters

are the rich man's Solace and Comfort.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters

invigorate the weak and debilitated.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters

drive away melancholy and make Life enjoyable.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters

are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a fac-simile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeiters. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

C. W. Roback, Proprietor, No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FOR SALE BY
GEO. WAGGONER,
AUBURN, IND.

C. W. ROBACK, Compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, Distiller and Manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1864.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL
RAIL ROAD!

RUNNING FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURGH!
350 Miles of Double Track.

FROM all portions of the West, North-West, and South-West, this line and its connections form either the shortest or the best route to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. The traveler may with confidence rely upon sure connections, high speed with perfect safety, and every appliance for comfort that can be procured. New and elegant passenger cars, for day and night service, have recently been added to the equipment of the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road.

FOUR DAILY THROUGH TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA!

THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK!

THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO BALTIMORE!

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

FAST MAIL.—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8.00 a. m. arrives at Altoona for breakfast at 7.40 a. m. reaches Harrisburg at 12.45 p. m., and Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGERS by this train leave Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m. and arrive in Baltimore at 5.40 p. m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train leave Philadelphia at 6.45 p. m. and arrive in New York at 10.00 p. m.

THROUGH ACCOMMODATION.—Stopping at all Stations—Leaves Pittsburg at 6.00 a. m., arrives at Altoona for dinner at 11.25 a. m., reaches Harrisburg at 5.10 p. m., and Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS.—Leaves Pittsburgh at 4.35 p m, arrives at Altoona for supper at 9.20 p m, reaches Harrisburg at 2.30 a m and Philadelphia at 7.20 a m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGERS by this train leave Harrisburg at 2.50 a m and arrive in Baltimore at 7.00 a m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train leave Philadelphia at 8.00 a m and arrive in New York at 12.00 m.

FAST LINE.—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8.45 p m, arrives at Altoona at 1.20 a m, reaches Harrisburg at 6.00 a m, and Lancaster for breakfast at 7.20 a m, arriving in Philadelphia at 10.35 a m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGELS by this train leave Harrisburg at 7.00 a m and arrive in Baltimore at 11.50 a m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train have a choice of routes. A sleeping car runs through from Pittsburgh to New York, without change, via. Harrisburg and Allentown, arriving in New York at 1.45 p m. By way of Philadelphia, passengers reach New York at 2.35 p m.

Tickets for sale to Boston by Boat or Rail.
BOAT TICKETS GOOD ON ANY OF THE SOUND LINES.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
Philad., New York & Baltimore.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS.

of all discriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any points on the Rail Roads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, *by Rail Road direct.*

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania and Central Rail Road, *are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Rail Road Companies.*

☞Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R.

To Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburg;
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburg;
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio;
R. C. MELDRUM & Co., Madison, Indiana;
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Kentucky;
W. M. AIKMAN, Evansville, Ind.;
R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Missouri;
CLARKE & Co., Chicago, Illinois;
J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, O;
J. M. LOVE, Marysville, Ky;
HALL & Co., Marietta, O;
E. AYRES, Muskingum River;
W. H. & E. J. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, O;
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, O;
N. H. HUDSON, Ripley, O;
R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this a most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW York and BALTIMORE MARKETS.—This will be found the shortest, quickest, and most direct route for Stock to New York—[via Allentown] and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't. Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philad'a.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Phil.
Feb. 18, 1864. [48tojan'65]

I. W. BOWEN,
CORRUNNA, INDIANA.
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c
DRUGS.
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS.

☞His stock of articles in the above line I always kept complete and is of the very best quality.☜

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY
☞*GO TO BOWEN'S.* 51

NEW
DRUG STORE.

H. GREGG, M. D.,

Is just opening out at

No. 1, RHODE'S BLOCK,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

An entirely new and carefully selected stock of

DRUGS,	MEDICINES,
PAINTS,	OILS,
DYE-STUFFS,	VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,	TURPENTINE,
FINE SOAPS,	PERFUMERY,
PATENT	MEDICINES,
PURE	LIQUORS,
VIALS,	BOTTLES,
COAL OIL,	LAMPS,
AND	LAMP
TRIMMINGS.	

Together with

Every Article

USUALLY KEPT IN A

FIRST-CLASS

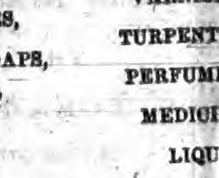
DRUG STORE.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in my line will consult their own interest by giving me a call, as I *positively* will sell as low as they can purchase the same article in Fort Wayne.

Auburn, Oct. 17, 1863. 4—81

Immense Arrival

OF



BOOTS & SHOES!

F. & C. RAUT.

AT THE

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,

The Very Latest
WAR NEWS

IS THAT WE HAVE ON HAND THE
Largest Stock of
BOOTS
AND
SHOES,
Of all Styles
In Northern Indiana.
CHEAP!

☞We employ experienced and competent workmen, and manufacture to order Boots and Shoes, neat and substantial. We warrant all of our work.

Call and See

F. & C. RAUT.

Oct. 17, 1863. 4—81

BOOKS
and
STATIONARY.

J. W. CASE,

No. 1, Rhode's Block.

keeps constantly on hand

An elegant stock of

BOOKS,

AND

STATIONARY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS,
CAP, NOTE
& LETTER PAPER.

PENS INK & PEN HOLDERS, &c.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

Oct. 17, 1863. 4—81

FRANCISCO'S
Mercantile College,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Young Men taught that which they will *practice* in after years, studies and business training arranged on an entirely new method to meet the demands of the present age, for the proper education of young men for the active duties of business life.

The LONDON CODE EXCHANGE PRINCIPLE introduced combining Theory and Practice by a novel and peculiar plan of operations superior to any system ever devised for a correct and rapid acquisition of the Rules, Laws, Forms, Customs and operations of the business world, fitting a person in the shortest possible time and at the least expense for the practical duties of the counting room.

THEORY DEPARTMENT.

First four weeks daily exercises in Penmanship, with lectures upon the nature of Book-Keeping, Journalizing, Ledgerizing and making out balance sheets, with instruction in commercial law, calculations, letter-writing, *etc.*, preparitory to entering the business department.

ACTUAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Under the charge of the Principle, with Assistants. In this department the student enters upon the most intersting part of his course; he is assined his place and wherever it may be keen, sharp-eyed business students are on every side of him, and to compete with them every enery must be put forth, and rules and studies must be mastered with a will. He is first furnished with a cash capital, and a sufficient stock of samples to commence business with; he is also provided with Journal, Day-Book, Ledger Bill Book, Cash Book, Blank Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, and all other forms in use in the best business houses. On the Bank he is supplied with a Bank Book, Check Book and Deposit Tickets, and thus equipped with every necessary he commences operations, buying and selling by samples, paying and receiving money, giving and receiving notes and other bills shipping and selling goods on commission, receiving and answering business letters and performing the actual operations of merchants, wholesale and retail To understand fully the rotine of business in this department by which Theory and Practice are combined, the stranger must visit the College in business hours. The system cannot be explained to do it Justice.

PAINTING AND DRAWING.

Including Perspective, Crayon and Pencil Drawing. Pastelle and Oil Painting will be taught in connection with the studies of the Ladie's Department, by a teacher of experience and ability, who has been awarded eighteen first premiums, for the best specimens of the art. Students commence at any time. Day and evening classes now in session. Scholarships entitle students to every advantage of the college for a complete course and gives them the privilege of review at any time free of charge.

To show what business men think of our College we insert a few extracts from the numerous recommendations which we have received:

"Prof. Francisco is a scientific and experienced accountant, and his specimens of Penmanship excel anything of the kind I ever saw.

JAS. H. McMECHEN,
Wheeling, Virginia."

"From a personal acquaintance with Prof. Francisc I can cheerfully recommend him as a competent, and accomplished teacher of the art of Penmanship in all its different branches, NORMAN KELLOG,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, Mishawaka, Ind

We, the undersigned, citizens of Ft. Wayne appreciating the high character and usefulness of Francisco's Mercantile College located in our city, avail ourselves of this method of recommending the Institution to the public.—We regard the permanent establishment of this Colleg as a most fortunate result for young men seeking to qulify themselves for the active duties of life by securing a practical business education, and we are gratified at the location of a Colleg at Fort Wayne, whereby our citizens and those of the adjacent counties may enjoy the advantage the excellent and thorough course of instruction pursued here. This College not only possesses in an eminet degree the confidence of our community, but numbers among its patrons our best citizens.

JAMES H. ROBINSON, Leather and Shoe Dealer
A. M. ORBISON, Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
N. B. YOUNG and W. E. WOODWARD Wholesale and Retail Clothing Merchants.
A. F. SIEMON & BRO., Books and Stationary Dealers.
E. VORDEMARK, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.
CHAS. F. STURGIS, Physician and Surgeon.
J. D. NUTMAN, Pres't National Bank.
H. McCULLOCH, Compt. U. S. Currency.
ALLEN HAMILTON, President Hamilton & Co.'s Bank.
SAMUEL HANNA, Vice President Pitsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.
JOHN HUGH, Attorney, Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
MORGAN & BUECH, Hardware Merchants.
B. W. OAKLEY, Hardware Merchant.
N. P. STOCKBRIDGE, Books and Stationary Dealer.
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W. JACOBS & SON, Merchants and Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes.
I. KNAPP, Surgeon Dentist.
JOHN M. MILLER, Cabinet Furniture Dealer.
B. TRENTMAN, Wholesale Grocery Merchant.
WATSON WALL, firm of Read & Wall.
M. DRAKE, Jr., Post Master.

For full particulars, with terms, etc., call for a circular at the College Rooms over the Post Office, or address,

M. J. FRANCISCO, Principal.

Oct. 31, 1863.

TIBH WANG,

THE GREAT CHINESE REMEDY FOR SECRET DISEASES.

ONE BOX WILL PERFORM A CURE.

Ingredients purely vegetable; pleasant to the taste; has no bad odor, and may be carried in the vest pocket without fear of detection. Price $1 per box, sent post paid to any address by

J. J. KROMER, 403 Chestnut st., Phila.

Circulars sent free. 29m6

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative of wonderful efficacy in its disease of the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and reserative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistable as a remedy and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DISPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless apperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits* and *Fits of Lanyuor*, find prompt and permanent relief from Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Prepared by

HOSTETTER & SMITH.
Pittsburg, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere. 4—35

E. H. & T. ANTHONY,
MANUFACTURERS of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL
501 Broadway, New York.

Card Photographs.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over **Four Thousand** different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals	525 Statesmen,
190 Brig.-Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	30 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Navy Officers,	46 Prom'nt Women

147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,

including productions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of **1.80**, and sent by mail **free.**

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions. 32-6ms.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows *Impotency, Paralysis, Epileptic Fits,*

In one of which the Patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,

BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once effected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,

Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.* A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females—Females—Females.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leuchorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

Secret Diseases

In all their Stages. At little Expense.
Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience.
And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the close of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and wornout Matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE from whatever cause originating and no matter HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases or which it is Recommended.*

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications,

Cures Guaranteed!
Advice Gratis!!

Address letters for information to

H. B. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST,
104 South Tenth-st., bel. Chestnut, Phila

HELMBOLD'S *Medical Depot.*
HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse*
594 Broadway, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits and Unprincipled Dealers who endeavor to dispose *"of their own"* and *"other" articles on the reputation attained by* Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

" " Extract Buchu.
" " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER
Cut out the Advertisement and send for it.
4—36ly *And avoid Imposition and Exposure.*

Wheeler & Wilson's

130,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

J. BARRON, Agent,
Kendalville, Indiana.
Jan. 16, 1864. [44tf.]

JOB WORK

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

THE NEW ERA.

J. C. LOVELAND,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS

TERMS!

PAPER.—$1.50 per year, in advance; $2.00 within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 5. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, April 30, 1864. No. 7.

THE NEW ERA.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	3 mo's	6 mo's	12 mo's
Fourth column,	$7.00	$12.00	$20.00
Half "	20.00	25.00	30.00
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One square (ten lines) one insertion, $1,25; three insertions $2.00. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to execute Job Work of every description in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

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Official Directory of DeKalb County

E. B. WILSON, Judge Circuit Court;
J. H. SOMERS, Circuit Prosecutor;
WM. M. CLAFF, Judge Court Common Pleas;
A. B. KENNEDY, Common Pleas Prosecuter;
JOHN EALSTON, Clerk;

Auditor:	GEORGE KNELMAN
Sheriff:	JOHN M. MILLER;
Treasurer:	GEORGE BARNEY;
Recorder:	SAMUEL W. WIDNEY;
Coroner:	JEREMIAH FLUM;
Surveyor:	D. W. ALTHOUSE;
Commissioners:	JOHN BRANDON, J. M. BOTTORFF,

J. E. ROSE. E. W FOSDICK.

ROSE & FOSDICK,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Real Estate, Bounty and Pension Agent, Jarvis, DeKalb county, Indiana. Office over Isherwood's store, east side Broadway. [4—46]

E. D. HARTMAN. W. J RICKEL.

HARTMAN & RICKEL,

Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, Claim, Bounty and Pension Agents, Waterloo City, Indiana. Will practice in all the courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties.—Office over Winslow's Drug Store. [4—41]

J. B. MORRISON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office with the Clerk of the Courts. 4—36

J. BRINKERHOFF,

Attorney and Councellor at Law, and General Pension Agent, Auburn, Ind. Office with the County Treasurer. 4—35

MORRIS & DILS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of Dekalb and adjoining counties.

JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. } { WM. H. DILLS Auburn.

1-1y

A. B. BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

Office in Mechanic's Block. 3—4

ANES I. BEST. C. A. S. M'CLELLAN.

BEST & McCLELLAN,

Attorneys & Counselors At Law.

PENSION, REAL ESTATE & PAY AGENTS.

Office up-stairs, over M. & A. Hale's east side Wayne st., Waterloo City, Ind. 4-22

J. N. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D.

Continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and will attend promptly to all calls in the line of his profession. Particular attention paid to surgery, diseases of the eye, and chronic diseases of females. Office corner 8th and Jackson streets, Auburn, Ind. N. B. Positively all accounts must be settled, by cash or due-bill, once a year. 5—1

DR. A. LARIMORE.

Dr. A. Larimore, partner of Dr. A. Goeriz, having bought the interest of Dr. G. will continue the practice of medicine at their old stand, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. Prescriptions sent to any distance. 4-49

S. & J. S. STOUGH,

Physicians and Surgeons, give prompt attention to all professional calls, Waterloo City, Ind. 4—35

DR. G. KEESLER,

OFFICE at his residence, east side Main Street, Auburn, Indiana. 4—30

ERICKSON & MORRIS,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Kendallville, Ind. Office over Cole's Store, Miller's Block. Office hours from 12 to 2 P. M. 4—30

MAYOR HOUSE,

Corner of Wayne and Calhoun Streets. Fort Wayne Indiana. J. LESSMAN, Proprietor. General Stage Office. 5—6

GRISWOLD HOUSE,

CORNER Main and Fourth sts., Auburn, Ind. First class livery in connection. JAMES GRISWOLD.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

P. MORRON, Proprietor.— Goshen Indiana. 3tf

R. BUMPUS,

Carriage and Wagon Maker, north of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. 4—38

AUG. F. SIEMON. RUDOLPH SIEMON.

SIEMON & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books, Stationary, Wall Papers, Looking Glasses, Pictures, &c. Importers of German Literature, Toys, Fancy Goods, etc. School Books of all kinds at Publisher's Prices. Union Block, Clinton St., bet. Main and Columbia, Fort Wayne, Ind. [44ms6.]

DAILY HACK LINE.

AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.

The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.

Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S & N. I. Railroad.

Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.

S. B. LONG, Proprietor.

July 2, 1862.

AVELINE HOUSE,

F. S. Aveline, Proprietor, corner Clinton and Berry Streets, opposite the Court House, Fort Wayne, Indiana. [v4ms6]

LENT'S HOTEL,

Corner of Van Vleck and Washington Streets, Waterloo City, Ind. This house is new and well furnished. G. W. CONSON, Proprietor. 5—4.

WATERLOO CITY

LIVERY STABLE.

S. B. LONG, Proprietor.

We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep to let horses and carriages on reasonable terms. Office at the American House.

Waterloo City, May 10, 1862. 24tf.

INSURE WITH

THE ÆTNA,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

J. U. WINSLOW, : : Agent.

Waterloo City Ind.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. [7

WATERLOO CITY & FT. WAYNE

DAILY HACK LINE!

LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Ft. Wayne for Auburn and Waterloo City, at 7 o'clock a. m.

FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,50, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,40, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,50.

OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.

E. BRYAN, Proprietors.

Waterloo City, Oct. 2, 1863. 29-3tf

Millinery Goods!

SPRING STYLES!

MRS. R. C. DEMMING begs leave to call the attention of the Ladies of Auburn and vicinity to her Spring styles. She has just received from the East a handsome assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Latest and most reliable PATTERNS for Ladies' and Children's costumes.

April 16, 1864. (32)

W. H. BROOKS, JR.,

Wholesale dealer in Books and Stationary, Wall, Ceiling, Wrapping, and Window Paper, Musical Instruments, Writing and Printing Inks, &c., &c., Fort Wayne, Ind. County Orders taken in exchange. Cash paid for Rags. 5—6

GEORGE WAGGONER,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

and Yankee Notions.

Also all the best

PATENT MEDICINES

of the country.

Stock well kept up, and sells as low as any other store of the kind in the county

Auburn, Oct. 25, 1863.

DeKalb Saloon:

MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S HOUSE,

Auburn, Indiana

ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 14, 1862. v4—3y1

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

Persons desiring to accommodate themselves in the above named articles will do well to call at Bassett & Mason's, Waterloo City, Indiana. American Watches of a superior quality always on hand as well other varieties

SILVER & PLATED WARE, SPECS, GOLDPENS, &C.

For sale at reasonable rates.

Repairing of all kinds done up in good style and warranted.

BASSETT & MASON.

Waterloo City, May 30, 1863.—6tf

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

When I was about forty years of age I took command of the ship Petersham.—She was an old craft, and had seen full as much service as she was capable of seeing with safety. But her owners were willing to trust a valuable cargo in her, so I would not refuse to trust myself. We were bound to Liverpool, and nothing unusual happened until about the eighth day out, when we ran afoul of a small iceberg. It was early in the morning, before sunrise, and not above six or eight feet of ice was above the water, it having nearly all been melted in the warm region of the gulf stream. I did not think we had sustained much injury, for the shock was light; but I was very angry, and gave the look out a severe punishment, without stopping to inquire whether he could have seen the berg in time to escape it.

My cabin boy was named Jack Withers He was fourteen years of age, and this was his first voyage. I had taken him from his widowed mother, and had promised her that I would see him well treated that was, if he behaved himself. He was a bright, quick, intelligent lad. I soon made myself believe he had an awful disposition. I fancied that he was the most stubborn piece of humanity I had ever come across. I made up my mind that he had never been properly governed, and had resolved to break him in. I told him I'd curb his temper before I'd done with him. In reply he told me that I might kill him if I liked; and I flogged him with the end of the mizzen top gallant halyards till he could hardly stand I asked him if he'd got enough and he told me I might flog him more if I wished to. I felt a strong inclination to throw him overboard, but at the moment he staggered back against the mizzen mast from absolute weakness, and I left him to himself. When I reasoned calmly about the boy's disposition, I was forced to acknowledge that he was one of the smartest and most intelligent and faithful lads I had ever seen. When I reasoned calmly about the boy's disposition, I was forced to acknowledge that he was one of the smartest and most intelligent and faithful lads I had ever seen. When I asked him to do anything he would be off like a rocket; but when I roughly ordered him to do it, then came the disposition with which I found fault.

One day, when it was very near noon I spoke to him to bring up my quadrant. He was looking over the quarter-rail, and I knew he did not hear me; the next time I spoke I ripped out an oath and intimated if he did not move I'd help him.

"I didn't hear you," he said, with an independent tone.

"No words," said I.

"I suppose I can't speak," he retorted moving slowly toward the companion way.

His looks, words, and the slow, careless manner in which he moved, fired me in a moment, and I grasped him by the collar.

"Speak to me again like that, and I'll flog you within an inch of your life," said I.

"You may flog away," he replied, firm and undaunted as a rock.

And I did flog him. I caught up the end of a rope, and beat him till my arm fairly ached; but he never winced.

"How's that?" said I.

"There's a little more life in me, you'd better flog it out," was the reply.

And I beat him again. I beat him till he sank from my hand against the rail; and I sent one of my other men for my quadrant. When it came, and I had adjusted it for observation, I found that the sun was already past the meridian, and that I was too late. This added fuel to the fire of my madness, and quickly seizing the lad by the collar, I led him to the main hatchway, and had the hatch taken off. I then thrust him down, and swore I would keep him there till his stubbornness was broken. The hatch was then put on and I went into the cabin. I suffered a good deal that afternoon, not with any compunctions of conscience for what I had done, but with my own temper and bitterness. It made me mad to think that I could not conquer that boy—that I could not break down his cool, stern opposition. "But I will do it," I said to myself; "I'll starve him into it, or he shall die under the operation."

[illegible] upper I went to the hatchway [illegible] cut to him, but he returned me [illegible] At 6 o'clock I called again, [illegible] go to supper. I might have [illegible] that the flogging had taken away [illegible] but not some of the men as [illegible] they had heard him, not an [illegible] talking to himself. I did not [illegible] again until morning. After [illegible] I went to the hatchway and [illegible] once more. I heard nothing [illegible] could I see him—I had not seen him since I put him down there. I called out several times, but he would make no reply, and yet the same men told me they had heard him talking that very morning. He seemed to be calling on them for help, but he would not ask for me. I meant to break him into it. He'll beg before he'll starve, I thought; and so determined to let him stay there, I supposed that he had crawled forward to the forecastle bulkhead, in order to make the sailors hear him. Some of the men asked leave to go down and look for him, but I refused, and threatened to punish the first man that dared to go down.

At noon I went again, and as he did not answer me this time, I resolved that he should come to the hatchway and ask for me, ere I went any more. The day passed away, and when evening came again, I began to be startled. I thought of the many good qualities the boy had, and of his widowed mother. He had been in the hold thirty-six hours, and all of forty hours without food or drink. He must be too weak to cry out now. It was hard for me to give up, but if he died there from actual starvation, it might go hard with me still. So at length I made up my mind to go and see him. It was not quite sundown when I had the hatch taken off, and I jumped down upon the boxes alone. A little way forward I saw a space where Jack might easily have gone down, and to this point I crawled on my hands and knees. I called out there, but could get no answer. A short distance further was a wide space, which I had entirely forgotten, but which I now remembered had been left open, on account of a break in the flooring of the hold, which would let anything that might have been stored there rest directly upon the thin planking of the ship. To this place I made my way, and looked down. I heard the splashing of water, and thought I could detect a sound like the incoming of a tiny jet or stream. At first I could see nothing; but as soon as I became used to the dim light, I could distinguish the faint outlines of the boy at some distance below me. He seemed to be sitting on the broken floor, with his feet stretched out against a cask. I called out to him, and thought he looked up—"Jack, are you there?"

He answered me in a faint, weary tone: "Yes! help me! Do help me! Bring men and bring a lantern; the ship has sprung a leak!"

I hesitated, and he added, in a more eager tone, "Make haste, I will try and hold it till you come back."

I waited to hear no more, but hurried on deck as soon as possible, and returned with a lantern and three men. I leaped down beside the boy, and could scarcely believe the evidence of my own sense. Three of the timbers were completely worm-eaten to the very heart, and one of the outer planks had been broken, and would burst in any moment the boy might leave it, whose feet were braced against the plank before him. Half-a-dozen little jets of water were streaming in about him and he was wet to the skin. I saw the plank must burst the moment the strain was removed from it, so I made my men brace themselves against it before I lifted him up. Other men were called down with planks, and spikes, and adzes, and, with much care and trouble, we finally succeeded in stopping the leak and averting the danger. The plank which had been stove in was six feet long by eight inches wide, and would let in a stream of water of that capacity. It would have been beyond our reach long before we could have discovered it, and would have sunk us in a very short time. I knew it must be where the iceberg struck it.

Jack Withers was taken to the cabin, and there he managed to tell his story.—Shortly after I put him in the hold he crawled forward and when he became used to the dim glimmer that came through the dead lights, he looked about for a snug place in which to lie, for his limbs were very sore. He went to sleep, and when he awoke he heard a faint sound like water streaming through a small hole. He went to the open place in the cargo and looked down and was sure that he saw a small jet of water springing up through the ship's bottom. He leaped down, and in a few moments found that the timbers had given wholly away, and that the stream was increasing in size. He placed his hand up on the plank, and found it broken, and discovered that the pressure of the water without was forcing it inward. He had sense to see that if it gained an inch more it all must go, and the ship be lost, and perhaps all hands perish. And he saw too that if he could keep the broken plank in its place he might stop the incoming flood. So he sat himself upon it, and braced his feet against the cask, and then called for help. But he was too far away—so low down, with such a mass of cargo about him, that his voice scarcely reached others ears than his own. Some of the men heard him, but thought he was talking to himself and there he sat, with his feet braced, for four and twenty dreary hours, with the water spirting all over and drenching him to the very skin. He had several times thought of going to the hatchway and calling for help, but he knew that broken plank would be forced in if he left it, for he could feel it heave beneath him. His limbs were racked with pain, but he would not give up. I asked him if he should not have given up if I had not come to him as I did. He answered that he could not have done it while he had life in him. He said he thought not of himself; he was ready to die; but he would save the rest if he could—and he had saved us, surely saved us.

The boy lay sick almost unto death; but I nursed him with my own hands—nursed him all through his delirium; and when his reasoned returned, and he could sit up and talk, I bowed myself before him and humbly asked his pardon for all the wrong I had done him. He threw his arms around my neck, and told me if I would be good to him, he would never give me cause of offense; and added, as he sat up again, "I am not a coward, I could not be a dog."

I never forgot those words; and from that hour I have never struck a blow on board my ship. I make my men feel that they are men, that I so regard them, and that I wish to make them comfortable and happy as possible; and I have not failed to gain their respect and confidence. I give no undue license; but make my crews feel that they have a friend and superior in the same person. For nine years I have sailed in three different ships, with the same crew. A man could not be hired to leave me save for an officer's berth. And Jack Withers remained with me thirteen years. He was my cabin boy; one of my fore-mast hands, my second mate, and the last time he sailed with me, he refused the command of a new bark, because he would not be separated from me. But he is a captain now, and one of the best the country ever afforded. Such, gentlemen, is my experience in government and discipline on shipboard.

Southern Items.

The following items of Southern news are taken from rebel files to April 15:

Four Federal prisoners were recently taken and sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, from Fredericksburg, who were previously captured, and sent Dixiewards, under charge of one man, but they made him a prisoner and took him into the Federal lines.

The printers of Atlanta, Georgia, having "struck" for $1,87 per thousand ems, the four journals published at that place have been compelled to temporarily suspend the publication of their papers. As soon as the printers quitted work, the conscript officers seized them and marched them off to camp, the "typos" thus getting "from the frying-pan into the fire."

The Richmonders are favored with abad large quantities of them having been left stranded upon the low lands lying along the James River, by the sudden recession of high water.

One Benjamin Phillips has been committed to Castle Thunder, on a charge of receiving money to carry persons through the Confederate into the Federal lines.

In Lynchburg, on the 9th, beef fell from five dollars per pound to three dollars and fifty cents. Potatoes, which had been selling for fifteen or twenty dollars per bushel, sold for ten.

Generals Breckinridge, Williams, Morgan, Buckner and Jenkins, were at Marion Smythe county, Virginia, on the 5th.—General Jenkins has arrived at Richmond.

The steamer Advance has again arrived at a Confederate port, with a large cargo for the State of North Carolina. Among other things she brought thirty thousand cotton cards.

Four thousand pounds of bacon and lard were sold in Montgomery, a few days since, at three dollars and twenty-five cents per pound. This is said to be slightly downward.

One and a-half pounds of cooking soda are sold in Savannah for ten dollars.

The Savannah News states that Buford, a nephew of the Federal General Buford, entered the Confederate lines on the 8th of April as a deserter.

The Richmond Examiner is informed that recent cold weather "has not much damaged the wheat in Alabama or Mississippi. It is also estimated that five times the quantity of land has been sown with it, as compared with last year."

Judge Fields, of the Cherokee nation, has made a public appeal with regard to the distressed condition to which the women and children of the Indian allies of the confederates have been reduced by the calamities of war. The Richmond Examiner says that "seven regiments from the Indian country are now in the service, organized with forces operating west of the Mississippi."

Gen. W. P. White, of the confederate service, died at his residence at Georgetown, S. C., on the 6th of April, from the effects of a wound inflicted by a hired assassin in his own command

A grand requiem high mass for the repose of the soul of Caroline Deslondes, the lately deceased wife of General Beauregard, was celebrated at Mobile on the 7th April.

Jeff. Davis' Plantation and the Freedmen.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

Last June, when before Vicksburg, Gen. Grant suggested the case with which this Bend could be defended, and the desirableness of making Jeff. Davis' plantation "a negro paradise." In December last the Bend was occupied for that purpose.—Fanciful schemes projected in regard to the Freedmen have operated against any practicable project toward that end. Something, however, has been done. The neck land connecting the bend with the mainland is only 700 paces across, and is safely guarded by black troops.

When the war came on, the plantations included were known as "The Woods"—the Turner and Quitman, the Jeff. Davis and Joe Davis, embracing, it is thought by those most familiar with the place, about 10,000 acres of cultivated land.

Joe Davis was a man of considerable wealth, and gave his brother Jeff., some years ago a thousand acres lying along the east of his estate. Here Jeff. built this house, as stated by his old servants now here, about eighteen years since, on the Southern plan—one story with ample piazzas, or galleries as they call them here, four large rooms in the centre, and two rooms in each of the two wings.

The architecture of the house is neither special attractive nor its material expensive. —The trees around were spared from the original forest Vandalism made its appearance before any regular occupation of the place; shade trees were cut down, door knobs and marble mantles were taken away as relics.

Now the house is occupied by the Superintendent and teachers of freedom. Free labor and free schools are prospering.—Eleven teachers on the Bend. About fifteen hundred acres of land have been plowed some weeks since. 'Twas originally intended by those in charge of freedmen that no private interests should come here to conflict with theirs. The land was to be divided into small farms to be worked by them as far as expedient and whatever remained was to be cultivated by the common industry of those dependent upon the Government.

The heirs of the Quitman estate have taken the amnesty oath and occupy those lands, and the Treasury has leased very unadvisedly, it seems to me, a portion of the Joe. Davis place, leaving only about three thousand acres for the exclusive benefit of the blacks.

Notwithstanding all obstacles, we feel assured that here, where is the Traitor's home, where treason was plotted and rebellion fostered for the perpetuation of the most shocking abuses known in any system of bondage, the work of liberation is to go steadily forward, illustrating not only the capacity of the people once slaves, but also the principles upon which the whole South must be restored, and the Union rendered perpetual by that harmony of institution acquired by unity and stamped by the hand of the Creator upon the country we inhabit.

Joe. Davis' plantation was called a model.—Jeff. gave less attention to his. Joe.—educated and settled wealth upon some of his illegitimate children. A mulatto woman more intimate with Jeff. than it is proper to tell, has lately received a pass to go to Cincinnati. She, it is affirmed, was a daughter of Joe.

THE NEW ERA.

To Restore the Union & Maintain the Constitution.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

Saturday, : : April 30, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Unconditional Union State Ticket.

For Governor,
OLIVER P. MORTON.
For Lieutenant Governor,
GEN. NATHAN KIMBALL.
For Secretary of State,
NELSON TRUSSLER.
For Auditor of State,
THOMAS B. McCARTY.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN I. MORRISON.
For Attorney General,
DELANA E. WILLIAMSON.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
GEORGE W. ROSS.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
1st District, JAMES S. FRAZER.
2d District, J. T. ELLIOTT.
3d District, CHARLES A. RAY.
4th District, R. C. GREGORY.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
GEN. LAZ. NOBLE.
For Reporter of Supreme Court,
COL. BENJ. HARRISON.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE,
David S. Gooding, of Hancock.
Richard W. Thompson, of Vigo.

FOR STATE ELECTORS,
1st District—James C. Denny, of Knox.
John S. Hougland, of Spencer.
2d District—Cyrus F. Nixon, of Clark.
Francis Wester, or LaGrange.
3d District—H. R. Pritchard, of Bartholomew
Madison Evans, of Lawrence.
4th District—Leonidas Sexton, of Rush.
U. V. Kyger, of Franklin.
5th District—Benj. F. Claypool, of Fayette.
Joshua H. Mellett, of Henry.
6th District—J. J. Wright, of Morgan.
J. C. Green, of Shelby.
7th District—John Osborn, of Putnam.
Thomas N. Rice, of Parke.
8th District—R. P. Davidson, of Tippecanoe.
Benjamin F. Gregory, of Warren
9th District—James B. Belford, of White.
Aaron Guerney, of Porter.
10th District—Timothy R. Dickinson, of DeKalb
Hallet Kilbourne, of Elkhart.
11th District—John M. Wallace, of Grant.
James N. Templer, of Jay.

—Governor Morton, in pursuance of authority from the President, having issued a call for 20,000 men, the quota apportioned this State out of the 85,000, to be raised by Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana, to serve for the period of one hundred days, we hope it will be promptly met. The call may seem to us to be somewhat conflicting with our business affairs, coming as it does at this busy season of the year, but notwithstanding the call is just; the Government needs the men, and it is our duty to respond like patriots and true American citizens. Great events are at hand; a few more hard fought battles and decisive Union victories and the great rebellion will be conquered, the Union saved, the war over, and the genial sunlight of peace brighten the land again.

Recruiting has already opened up briskly in this place, and since Tuesday morning, up to the present writing (Wednesday evening,) two-thirds of a company has been raised. Dr. J. N. Chamberlain, Mr. J. L. Davis and Mr H. E. Altenberg, are foremost in the work of recruiting, and thus far have succeeded admirably. The aforementioned are excellent men, and those lucky enough to get into their company will fare well and have a jolly good time generally. The troops raised under this call will be assigned to the relief of veteran troops, now on post and garrison duty, while the veterans will take the field to engage in the grand clash of arms pending Rally boys.

—The great campaign of the war is about to open. Before another issue of our paper, in all probability the grand armies of the Union will have advanced to what we trust will prove the final conflict in the great rebellion. The past few weeks have been busy with preparations at every point, and when our armies begin to move, it will, we trust, be with resistless energy.

It is now well understood that the operations against Richmond will consist of two, if not more, independent movements: first, one from the Rapidan, south; second, one from Yorktown west; and probably a third in North Carolina, toward the line of railroad which runs South from Richmond. It is now universally conceded by our military and civil leaders as well as by the country that the capture of Richmond is the first necessity of the war. There is no other point in the South of equal strategic importance. Atlanta is a most vital point to the Confederacy because of its relation to the entire railroad system of the Gulf and South Atlantic States; but it is essential that Richmond, and the line of the Tennessee and Virginia road East from Knoxville, should be in possession of the Union armies before it is deemed feasible to capture Atlanta.

Notwithstanding the reports of contemplated rebel movements to anticipate the march of our grand armies, it seems more than probable that the rebels will await the onset and will fight, unless opportunity affords a better course, almost entirely upon the defensive.

It is now admitted that General Grant is the supreme head in military affairs. If any blunders are made in Virginia it will be his fault and not that of President Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln seems at last to have discovered that somehow nature did not fit him for the actual control of great armies. In justice to him as well as to General Grant, this fact should be remembered through the coming campaign.

The trumpets are sounding, the hosts are gathering; let us pray that the God of battles will give victory to the banners of the Union and liberty.

—Mr. Edgerton, our mis-representative in Congress from this District, is a very energetic man when there is anything to be done that will further the interests of his beautiful party. He is just now very busy in circulating the infamous speeches of Long and Harris, and other Copperhead documents, and in this capacity he imagines he is serving his constituency to the best of his ability—which is all very true as to ability—but if he only knew how his efforts are received by the loyal voters of the District he would not feel very highly flattered The difference between loyalty and disloyalty, between those who are engaged in the interests of the rebellion, and those who are laboring for the promotion of the common cause is strikingly illustrated in the following contrast: While Mr. Edgerton, who obtained his seat through the instrumentality of the grossest frauds at the ballot-box in Allen county, is employing his time in sending, broad cast over the land disloyal documents, the secession speeches of Long, Harris and others, Mr. Mitchell as a private citizen is devoting his time and means to the distribution of documents of a purely loyal character to counteract the influence of the former. Such is the difference between Joseph K. Edgerton, the present member of the House, and William Mitchell, the ex-member of the House. The former basely uses his official position for the most unholy and ungodly purposes, while the latter is doing the country a patriot's service in trying to thwart the designs of treason.

—The position taken by the Ohio Copperhead member of the House, Alex. Long, in his notorious speech not long ago, when he declared his preference for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, is being generally endorsed by the leaders of the Copperhead party. A few of the timid held out for a short time in opposition to the sentiments of Long, but they have been hushed up and whipped into the traces The traitorous sentiments of Alex Long, then are the sentiments of the Copperhead party We accept the issue and most cheerfully thank them for throwing off the mask. Loyal men may now know just how to meet the allies of the rebellion. The Democratic party proclaims itself in opposition to the Federal Union and favorable to the bogus Confederacy of Jeff. Davis, and the man that affiliates with the so-called Democratic party affiliates with the meanest rebellion that ever disgraced the civilized world, affiliates with outlaws, cut-throats, thieves and assassins. Take your choice, either follow the old Flag by joining the ranks of the Union party, or go over to the rebellion, body and soul, by operating with Long, Cox, Voorhees, Edgerton, Wood and others, of the Copperhead party.

—The Union State Central Committee, at their meeting on Tuesday, unanimously nominated Colonel Conrad Baker for Lieutenant Governor, to fill the vacancy in the State ticket occasioned by the declination of General Nathan Kimball.

—From rebel and Federal sources we have news of the capture of Plymouth, N. C., by the rebels. Our loss in prisoners was about 1,500, and but slight in killed and wounded. The rebel loss is reported at 170. The rebels are reported to have left Plymouth, and gone to attack Washington and Newbern.

Reports from Plymouth by way of Newbern state that General Wessels had not surrendered, but had retired within the fort with fifteen days' provisions. The enemy had possession of the town and river, but it was thought the Union troops could hold the fort till the help reported to be on the way could arrive.

—The rebel account of the massacre at Fort Pillow does not differ materially from the accounts already published. They say that one hundred prisoners were taken, and the remainder of the three hundred whites and four hundred negroes composing the garrison were slain.

To the People of Indiana.

The Governors of Ohio, Illinois Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana, have offered to raise for the service of the General Government, eighty-five thousand men for the period of one hundred days, to perform such military service as may be required of them in any State. They will be armed, subsisted, clothed and paid by the United States but receive no bounty. They will be mustered into the service of the United States for the period designated, the time to commence from the date of muster.

The importance of making the approaching campaign successful and decisive is not to be over-estimated, and I feel confident that this call will be promptly and fully responded to. I need not enter into the reasons which have induced the making of this offer and its acceptance by the Government, as they will be suggested to all by the condition of the country and position of our military affairs.

I therefore call for Twenty Thousand (20,000) volunteers, to rendezvous at such places as may be hereafter designated, and to be organized under instruction to be given by the Adjutant General. Existing organizations of the Indiana Legion offering their services will be preserved when the regiment or company is filled to the minimum number under the regulations governing the army of the United States.

O. P MORTON.
Governor of Ind.

Executive Department, Indianapolis, Indiana, April 23d, 1864.

A letter from Little Rock gives an account of Gen. Steele's raid down the Saline river. He met the enemy at Branchville, 3,000 strong, and after a fight of three hours' duration defeated them and compelled them to retreat. The next day March 30, he divided his forces and marched one part to Mt. Elba, where the enemy again attacked him, and after three charges in which they were repulsed, gave way, when our men charged upon them with much effect, scattering them in all directions. The other detachment of Steele's forces which had crossed the river near Branchville, consisting of only one hundred men mostly colored, captured a rebel supply train, and took 300 prisoners and over 1,000 mules and horses. The expedition returned to Pine Bluff. Our loss was very slight. The total rebel loss is 84 killed, 400 wounded, and 350 prisoners, besides their train, horses and mules. Some days later General Steele left with almost his entire force to operate with Banks in the movement against Shreveport, and when last heard from was within a short distance of that place. Banks' unfortunate defeat will make it necessary for Steele to abandon his part of the expedition, and, if the rebels were not too badly crippled in their encounter at Pleasant Hill, another disaster to our troops is by no means impossible.

The Feeling in Dixie.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing of an expedition that went from Newport News up the James River to Smithfield, gives a statement as to matters at Smithfield, which is the shire town for isle of Wight county, Virginia:

At night the brigade returned to Smithfield and occupied the town, which is quite a pretty place, having been the seat of a large trade. There are five churches, many large brick and wooden mansions, still finely furnished, and most of them occupied by the females of the family. There were very many handsome young ladies in the town, all well dressed, and some wearing Confederate cap wreaths on their hats. They were strongly seceah, though polite and affable. There were no young men—they had all gone to the war, not a man under fifty years being left, either white or black.

The women complain of the high price of dress goods. They very rarely see "greenbacks;" they are of no use to them. Flour is selling there at $2 50 per pound. We heard Dr. Proudfit tell one of his neighbors, "This raid of the Yankees has lost me a hundred dollar fee this morning." It seems he had been sent for to see a sick case, five miles from town, but would not leave his property in town while the enemy were coming, for their scouts had informed the townsfolk of the movements of our forces as we approached. In conversation with several old citizens, physicians, clergymen, merchants, &c., we gather that all classes are heartily tired of the war, but are convinced that they must and will last many years; for, they say, they are well aware how strong the feeling is at the North, and assert it to be stronger still with them, and that they will fight to the last man; that there can be no peace until a separation is effected; that the interests of the two sections are different; that even if a compromise and peace sho'd occur now, the war would break out fiercer than ever within five years Even the women, old and young, hold the same sentiments. A poor woman with a child in her arms and surrounded by five children, the eldest only seven years old, said, "I want to see my husband very much, but I don't expect to for a good long time yet; I don't know if he'll ever come." He was one of the first to go to the war three years ago; had been home but once since; she heard from him at long intervals, said she found it hard work to get along. A respectable old gentleman, looking at my shoes, said, "I'd like much to get a pair of shoes like those."

Gold, yesterday, in New York, touched 184, but closed at 180 3-4. Sterling exchange reached 203.

Metropolitan Hotel,
CORNER RANDOLPH & WELLS STREETS,
Chicago, Ill.
☞ The METROPOLITAN is centrally located, well furnished, and since the addition of the MAY HOTEL contains 200 Rooms.
[5-7] B. H. SKINNER, Proprietor.

DeKalb County Orders.

HOLDERS of DeKalb County Orders are hereby notified that Orders registered previous to the 7th day of October 1863, will be redeemed if presented at the Treasurer's Office. No interest will be paid on said Orders after this date. GEO. BARNEY,
Treas. DeKalb County.
April 30, 1864. (7w3$2)

No. 121 Columbia St.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

H. N. Ward
IMPORTER & WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
CHINA, GLASS, AND
QUEENSWARE;
WOODEN WARE,
STONE CROCKS,
FRUIT JARS,
LOOKING - GLASSES,
WALL-PAPER,
China Vases,
MOTTO CUPS, ORNAMENTS,
OIL LAMPS,
YELLOW AND COMMON WARE,
Beer Tumblers, Decanters,
GOLD FRAMES!
Spoons, Knives and Forks,
CASTORS, & TIN TOILET WARE.
☞ No Auction Bought Goods Sold by me.
☞ One Price for Cash. [apr30tf.]

New Firm & New Stock!

Groceries & Provisions!

T. C. ELSON,
Having bought of J. Stiefle & Co., their entire stock of Groceries, will continue the trade at the old stand,
2D DOOR FROM J. STIEFLE & CO'S STORE.
The old stock has been replenished with
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE
Finest articles of
GROCERIES,
SUCH AS
Tea,
Coffee,
Sugar,
Tobaccos,
Segars, &c, &c.
FLOUR & FISH, of the very best brands.
ALSO,
Wooden-Ware, Stone-Ware, Glass-Ware, Crockery-Ware, and in fact everything belonging to a first-class Grocery, Provision & Notion Store,
Can be found at his establishment.
apr30md. T. C. ELSON.

C. KLOTZ,
MERCHANT TAILOR
and dealer in
Ready Made Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing
GOODS & C.
Opp. Pub. Square, AUBURN, DeKalb Co. Ind.

☞GO TO
WM. H. M'CORMICK'S
WATERLOO CITY,
To Get Your
Stoves, Tinware,
AND HARDWARE!
He offers for sale at the lowest rates:
HARDWARE,
IRON, STOVES,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
&c.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
Bar and Sheet Iron,
Chains, Plows,
Stoves, all sizes and varieties;
Stove Drums,
Stove Pipe,
Stove Plate,
Common and Russia Iron,
Tin and Copper Ware, &c;
For sale at the lowest rates
W. H McCORMICK.
[3-15.] Waterloo City.

W. W. KIMBALL,
142 Lake Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS,
WITH
TREMOLO ATTACHMENT,
In Fifteen Different Styles,
ELEGANTLY FINISHED ROSEWOOD,
For Parlor use,
BLACK WALNUT AND OAK,
For Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.
EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR
FIVE YEARS!
Prices from $70 to $400.

The American Organ
is an entirely new Instrument. It contains
With the
PATENT TREMOLO & FORTE STOP,
Knee Swell, Double Bellows and Two Blow Pedals
THE AMERICAN ORGANS
Are pronounced by more than one hundred of the best Organists to be superior to any other yet produced; having received the first premium whenever exhibited.
From among the many received we select the following
TESTIMONIALS:
From Geo. Washbourne Morgan, Organist of Grace Church and Middle Dutch Reformed Church.
University Building, New York.
The near approach to the Pipe or Organ tone attained by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, in the voicing of their American Organs, united with their prompt and reliable action, entitles them to the first rank among this class of instruments. I cheerfully recommend them to purchasers either for Parlor, Hall or Chapel use. GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN.
From B. F. Baker, Professor in the Boston Musical Institute, Author, &c., and Director of Music in the South Congregational Church.
Boston, Mass.
Gentlemen:—I confess to having entertained a prejudice against Reed Instruments before having heard your American Organ. But, by your new method of voicing, the monotonous, droning, buzzing sound has been entirely cured, and in place of it a pure, organ-like tone substituted. The action is prompt, and the tuning is really perfect. If your American Organs receive the patronage they merit, they must come into very general use.
With regard, truly yours, B. F. BAKER.
Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, 511 Washington Street, Boston.
From H. M. Sanborn, Teacher of Music and President of the Handel Society in Dartmouth College.
Dartmouth College.
Gentlemen:—The American Organ I purchased of you though very pleasing in tone from the first, has become more and more a favorite instrument with my musical acquaintances as well as with myself. The case of the action and the rapidity with which light music can be executed upon it surprised me; while for sacred or solemn harmony its fitness is unquestioned. I take great pleasure in adding my testimony to its real worth.
Very truly yours, H. M. SANBORN.
From Geo. F. Willey, Organist and Director of Music at John Street Church, Lowell, Mass.
Lowell, Mass.
Gentlemen:—Having thoroughly examined your American Organs I am of the opinion that they are not equalled by those of any maker.—They are distinguished from all I have seen by their extreme fullness, yet mellowness of tone, and their quiet responses to the touch of the performer. I am yours, &c.
GEO. F. WILLEY.
From Thos. Chubbuck, Organist and Director of Music in the First Baptist Church, Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
Gentlemen:—Having had opportunities for testing the qualities of your different styles of American Organs in contrast with those of other makers, I do not hesitate to say that I find in them a superiority, both in exquisite purity, smoothness and volume of tone, in delicate and pleasant touch, and prompt response in rapid playing. I can cheerfully recommend them to any person who may wish to own or play upon such an instrument nearest perfection. Respectfully yours,
THOMAS CHUBBUCK.
From Thomas Baker, Musical Director of Laura Keene's Theatre, formerly Leader of Julien's Band.
29 King St., New York.
Gentlemen:—Having examined the American Organs, manufactured by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, I cheerfully certify to their superiority in every desirable quality of the instrument Their voicing is of the most approved order, rendering the tones clear and reliable, enabling the performer to execute rapid passages with ease and accuracy. THOMAS BAKER.
Roxbury, Mass.
To allude to instruments which bear the name of S. D. & H. W. Smith, would be useless. They have stood the test for years; and when we say that they always reflect upon the reputation of Boston men, we award high praise.—In quality of tone and finish they justly claim the first rank; and, having so much at stake, their names on American Organs may be considered a good endorsement of any.
Respectfully, PROF. LEONCE G. A. SECHE.
Blackstone, Mass.
Gentlemen:—The three American Organs purchased of you for the use of our churches, here, in Uxbridge, and in Mulbury, have been in use one year. It gives me much pleasure to say that they have fully met our expectations, and given the greatest satisfaction. I remain, yours, &c., E. J. SHERIDAN, Pastor.
ALSO,
MELODEONS,
In every variety, with prices ranging from $45 to $225. Every one is
CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL
and examine our instruments whether they wish to buy or not.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Address all Letters,
W. W. KIMBALL,
[apr30] 142 Lake Street, Chicago.

Divorce.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, ss. }
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, October Term, 1864.

John Pierson, }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Anna U. Pierson. }

IT APPEARING by affidavit on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court that the above named defendant, Anna U. Pierson, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.—Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant of the filing and pendancy of said petition, and that unless she appear at the next term of said Court and plead, answer or demurr thereto, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.
JOHN BALSTON, Clerk
DeKalb Circuit Court.
J. B. MORRISON, Atty. for Petitioner.
April 16, 1864. [5w3 $3.50.]

THE GREAT CAUSE OF
HUMAN MISERY.
Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cts
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse; Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D, Author of the *Green Book*, &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.—This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
v4—51] 127 BOWERY, N. Y., P. O. BOX, 4586.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, Indiana, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on
Saturday, the 14th Day of May, A. D. 1864,
between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House of Auburn, DeKalb county, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, the following described Real Estate to-wit:
Lot Number forty-seven, (47) sixty-eight, (68) sixty-nine, (69) in the Western Addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and on failure to realize the full amount of the judgment, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at Public Sale the fee-simple of said Real Estate.
Taken as the property of Milton F. Pierce, at the suit of Egbert B. Mott. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. N. MILLER, Sheriff,
De Kalb County.
Sheriff's Office: Auburn, }
April 23, 1864, } (4w3$4,50)

FRANCISCO'S
Mercantile College,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
The Model Business College of the West
THE important feature of *Actual Business Training*, which has been established in this College affords the right kind of education for every young man in the west. The benefits resulting to Students from this Practical Training cannot be questioned. Young men, embrace the present opportunity and secure a Scholarship in this unrivalled College.
We have introduced and now have in successful operation Departments representing the Wholesal and Retail Trade of New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and Fort Wayne, embracing Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, etc., with over five thousand samples of articles used.
Book-Keeping.
The student is first instructed in the theory of Penmanship and the Science of Accounts in its application to Trade and Commerce.
COLLEGE BANK,
Is fitted up with all the modern conveniences, and furnished with a complete set of books and blank forms, together with beautifully engraved Bank Notes on genuine Bank Note Paper, sufficient for the united business of the various "houses" in operation in the College. The business of the Bank is both natural and effective, consisting of such actual transactions as require all the forms in use in BANKS of circulation and deposit.
Each Student acts in turn as TELLER, BOOK-KEEPER and CASHIER and becomes perfectly familiar with all the routine of business practiced in Banks.
The Bank is in operation every day, the books being closed at stated periods for the purpose of declaring dividends. The importance of this practical course is such as to give the student a knowledge of and confidence in transacting business such as no theoretical training could accomplish.
DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
This department contains samples of every species of DRY GOODS, and Students buy and sell from these samples, receiving Cash, Notes, Drafts, etc., entering each in the proper books. The managers of this department also conduct business with students in all other offices—holding correspondence, making consignments, etc., at the same time making the proper entries.
Grocery Department
Containing samples of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, and everything found in a Wholesale Store, from which sales and purchases are made, goods shipped, insurance effected, etc.
Here a general Forwarding and Commission business is done. Shipments are made on own and joint account, and all the details of actual business carried out.
To all wishing to engage in active, successful business, whether
MERCHANT, FARMER, MECHANIC,
Teacher, Lawyer or Physician,
will find that a few weeks here can be spent to great advantage.
Young men, are you looking for a situation, or do you wish to become a thorough accountant, or splendid penman? Do you wish to be able to detect Counterfeit Money, to understand Railroading, Steamboating and Banking? If so, embrace the opportunity offered you, and secure a scholarship in our College.
For further particulars call at the College rooms, over the Post Office, or address
M. J. FRANCISCO, Principal.
March 19, 1864. (52mo8)

THE NEW ERA.

—An error inadvertently crept into the communication signed "One of Mitchell's Friends" in last week's paper. In the first line of the fifth paragraph for "oration" read "criterion."

—Mr. T. C. Elson has bought out J. Steifle & Co's. Grocery and Provision store, and made new additions to the old stock. He may be found at the old stand, and when our readers want a nice article of Groceries let them give Mr. Elson a call. See Advertisement.

—We have been requested to announce that G. B. Stebbins, Esq., of Rochester, New York, will lecture at the M. E. Church, on next Tuesday evening, May 3d, at 7 o'clock, p. m. Subject: Loyalty and Liberty; The Duty and Destiny of the Republic. All persons who wish Liberty and Union are freely invited.

—We receive the latest and most reliable war news through the Chicago papers. Those who can afford to take a daily paper in addition to their home paper should get the best. The Chicago Evening Journal will fill the bill, and we recommend it to our readers. It is a thorough going newspaper and sound on the Union. See prospectus.

—Persons visiting Chicago will find the Metropolitan Hotel a capital place to stop. We always hang up our hat at the Metropoltan and if the reader would have his sojourn in the city pleasant and agreeable to him, let him follow our suggestion. The Metropolitan is situated on the corner of Randolph & Wells streets, is central to the business part of the city, and conducted in the best manner possible. B. H. Skinner, Esq., the proprietor, is a gentleman, and no less are all of his clerks. The Metropolitan will compare favorably with any hotel in Chicago.

—The advertisment of H. N. Ward, the famous China-ware dealer, No. 121 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind., may be found elsewhere. Mr. Ward is the most extensive dealer in China, Glass, Queensware, and Woodenware, in the west, imports largely from Liverpool and sells at wholesale and retail. A heavy invoice of wares has just been received at his store in Ft. Wayne, embracing every kind, quality and price. Mr. Ward is a high minded, honorable man to deal with, and our readers will do well to give him a call when at Fort Wayne. Remember the place, No. 121, Columbia street.

—The writers in the number for May of the Atlantic Monthly are: Robert Browning, Bayard Taylor, Donald G. Mitchell, T. B. Read, John G. Palfrey, Charles G. Sprague, T. W. Parsons, Arthur Gilman, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Harriet E. Prescott, D. A. Wasson, and John Weiss. Miss. Prescott's new story, "The Rim," commenced in this number, will be continued through several months. The author of "Pink and Blue" and "The Schoolmaster's Story" continues in this number that popular series of tales with "Some Account of the Early Life of an Old Bachelor." Terms $3,00. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

—We direct attention to the advertisement, in another column, of the celebrated American Organ, sold by W. W. Kimball, Esq., 142 Lake St., Chicago, dealer in the American Organs and Melodeons. The advertiser is one of the oldest and most respectable dealers in the West and any musical instrument coming from his house can be relied upon. We copy the following commendatory notice of the American Organ, and the enterprising dealer, Mr. Kimball, from the Chicago Evening Journal, of Nov. 19th 1863:

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.—It is with no little pride that we point to the fact that the young giant West has already manifested a determination to keep pace with the East and the rest of the world in matters pertaining to scientific research, *belles lettres*, musical progress, and the fine arts generally. In musical matters especially in this the case. The people of the West are essentially a musical people. From the ragpicker in our alleys to the hard-fisted farmer and gloved merchant prince, they all acknowleded a fondness for music and give evidence of the powerful charm that it throws around them. Happily, then, our music dealers are men worthy to cater to and provide for the full enjoyment of this taste.

The East has been in a furore for some time over the qualities of S. D. & H. W. Smith's new American Organ. Eastern journals have flauntered their praises of these instruments, and their fame was almost national. We confess to having long experienced a keen desire to see and hear one of these instruments, and yesterday were gratified. W. W. Kimball, Esq., the well known music dealer, at 142 Lake street, having just completed arrangements for establishing a general Western depot for their sale at his store, called us in, and we saw and *heard* the American Organ.—We could write enthusiastically of that organ but that we prefer to speak calmly and truthfully of its merits. In style of finish it is superior to anything that we have seen—but in that which appeals to *the ear and the heart* it is grand beyond description. It is a rare combination of power and sweetness, has immense volume, and yet is as mellow as a flute; while its easy action, adapting it to the most rapid execution, is truly wonderful. We predict for the American Organ the most brilliant substantial triumphs and a sale as rapid throughout the West as it has been in the East.

THAT

BIG NEW PRESS

HAS ARRIVED!

Now Printing

10,000 Sheets an Hour!

THE CHICAGO

Evening Journal.

THE

Tri-Weekly Journal.

THE

Weekly Journal.

The Oldest Newspaper in the Northwest!

The Largest Newspaper in the Northwest!

It is Sent out on all the Evening Trains of the Railroads of the Northwest!

It Publishes more Reading Matter than any other Paper in the Northwest!

It Gives Later and More News than any other Paper in the Northwest!

It Publishes More and has a Larger Circulation than any other Evening Paper on this Continent, except one.

It has a Larger Corps of Editors, Reporters and Correspondents than any other Paper in the West!

Printed on a Four-cylinder Steam Power Press, at the rate of 10,000 an Hour!

Just the Paper for the Presidential Campaign!

Just the Paper for the Union Unconditionally!

For the Good Old Flag, First, Last, and All the Time!

Just the Paper for Loyal Men!

Just the Paper for Business Men!

Just the Paper for Everybody!

Just the Paper to Advertise in!

It is Read in all the Respectable Families in Chicago!

It is Read in all the Offices, Stores and Shops!

It is Read Everywhere in the Northwest!

The Daily is sent to Subscribers, by mail, for $9 a year.

The Tri-Weekly is sent by mail for $5 a year.

The Weekly is sent by mail for $2 a year.

☞ Great reductions made to Clubs of Weekly and Tri-Weekly Subscribers.

Address,

JOURNAL COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

(7w2)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The history of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of Liver Complaint, Dispepsia, Nervous Debility, and other diseases arising from a disordered stomach or liver, places it at once among the most astonishing discoveries that has taken place in the world. The disease to which Bitters are applicable are so universal that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. For sale by Druggists and dealers, everywhere. [4w4.]

Roback's Stomach Bitters.

SOLDIERS' HOME,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, June 4, 1863.

TO DR. C. W. ROBACK—

MY DEAR SIR: I am dispensing a second invoice of your Stomach Bitters among the large number of men who daily arrive at this Institution for refreshment and rest. The universal testimony is that these Bitters are the best made. For the various summer compiaints which afflict so many, I know no remedy so safe and so sure. Plutarch says, "To ask a physician what is easy and what is hard of digestion, and what will agree with the stomach, is about as sensible as to ask what is sweet or bitter, or sour." Persons who look out for breakers—and have your Stomach Bitters in the house—I am sure will never ask any one the foolish question spoken of by the great philosopher. I must not omit a word or two for your Catawba Brandy. I have many men here who have brandy prescribed for them by distinguished Army Surgeons. The effects of yours on such are most beneficial, far more so than any previously taken. Persons who desire a really pure Brandy cannot fail in their purchase if they get your brand.

I am, Dr., with much respect, your serv't,
G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

☞ Office and manufactory, Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street. For sale everywhere. [47w4.]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v4—9

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to DR. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton St., Brooklyn, New York. v4—9

STATE

Insurance Company.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Organized Under the General Law of Indiana.

INSURES

DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BARNS, HAY & GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK THEREIN, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS.

DIRECTORS.

JAS. L. WORDEN, HUGH B. REED
S. LUMBARD, O. BIRD,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK.

OFFICERS.

JAS. L. WORDEN, President.
O. BIRD, Vice-President.
HUGH B. REED, Treasurer.
S. LUMBARD, Secretary.

GEO. W. BABCOCK, General Agent.
P. DANEL, Assist. Gen'l Agent.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Samuel Hanna, Vice-President of Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Hon. Jas. S. Frazer, Warsaw, U. S. Assessor. Hon. T. G. Palmer, Deputy Auditor of State. Hon. P. Hoagland, Pres. Brarch Bank, Fort Wayne. Hon Jas. S. Collins, Attorney at Law. Hon. Edward Wilson, Judge Circuit Court.

REFERENCES IN DEKALB COUNTY.

Auburn—S. W. Sprott, W. H. Dils, E. B. Mott, John Butt, John N. Miller, Joseph Stiefel, Andrew Larimore, Aaron Wolf, J. C. Loveland, J. N. Chamberlain. Franklin Township—Hon. Miles Waterman. Butler—Simon Stiefel, Isaac Ochs Fairfield—Abraham Buss. Union—Lanslot Ingman. Corrunna—Henry Sherlock. Lawrence—Lyman Green.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
With this Home Compnay
THAT ISSUES NO POLICIES OUT OF THE STATE!

JOHN BUTT, Agent, Auburn, Ind.
March 5, 1864. [51y1.]

Hopkins & Farnham.

WATERLOO CITY.

GREAT BARGAINS

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS!

Are to be sold at

GREAT BARGAINS!

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods,
VERY CHEAP.

Notions in Full Variety,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Men's Under Wear,
Woolen Goods,
Full Stock,
Embroideries
and Edgings,
Ladies' Collars
and Head Netts.

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

Plain and Shirting

FLANNELS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

TO BE SOLD AT

Great Bargains,

AT

HOPKINS & FARNAM.

Waterloo City, Feb. 20, 1864. [22tf]

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the Recorders office in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana, on Monday the 2nd day of May, 1864, for the purpose of electing five trustees, one Assessor, one Treasurer, one Marshal, and one Clerk to serve as officers of said town for the ensuing year.

Witness my hand and the seal of said town this 20th day of April, 1864.

GUY PLUM,
Town Clerk.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL URINARY & SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—Sent by mail in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 5-6

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

Apothecaries' Hall;

WATERLOO CITY, DEKALB CO., IND.

J. U. WINSLOW, Proprietor.

KEROSENE OIL,

LINSEED OIL,
SPERM OIL,
AND VINEGAR.

ALCOHOL,

By the barrel, or any quantity.

White Lead,

VARNISH,
TURPENTINE,
NAPTHA.

QUININE,

OPIUM,
MORPHENE,
CREAM-TARTER

PURE WINES.

French, Swedish and American (Catawba)

BRANDIES,

Together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

SOLD AS LOW AS IN FORT WAYNE.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf

THE

NEW YORK STORE!

WATERLOO CITY.

G. W. TROUT takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends in Auburn and surrounding country, a

Great Reduction in Prices of

Domestic

Cotton Goods

As well as all kinds of Foreign

DRY GOODS,

And invites an inspection of his immense stock of Shawls, Mantles,

DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS,

Housekeeping Goods, Fancy articles, Hoosiery Goods, &c., &c. G. W. TROUT.

May 23, 1861.—23tf.

Dr. Dodge's Anzeige.

Dr. Hahnemann, ein Deutscher, war der Erfinder der Homöopathie. Dies ist der Grund, warum vielleicht Dr. Dodge so viele deutsche Familien behandelt und curirt. Dr. Dodge's homöopathische Arzneien curiren alle heilbaren Fälle von Krankheiten des Kopfes, Gehirns, Ohren, Augen, des Schlundes, der Lungen, des Herzens, der Leber, des Magens und der Gedärme, und vorzüglich alle weiblichen Krankheiten. Die in deutscher Sprache gedruckten Vorträge des Dr. Dodge für Frauenzimmer werden, sobald sie vollendet sind, allen denen, welche sich an ihn wegen denselben wenden, 10 Cents per Copy geliefert werden. Dr. Dodge hat sich die Dienste eines deutschen Predigers auf seinen Reisen gesichert, und wird derselbe in deutscher Sprache sprechen. Es ist dies deshalb so eingerichtet, um es der großen Anzahl der deutschen Patienten bequem zu machen. Dr. Dodge wird präcis und ohne Fehl alle acht Wochen an einem Platze eintreffen. Untersuchungen sind umsonst. Die Patienten sollten sich genau zur Stunde der Ankunft des Dr. D. einstellen. Die Anzeige wann und wo Dr. D. für das kommende Jahr seine Besuche abhalten wird, kann aus den verschiedenen County Zeitungen und aus in englischer Sprache gedruckten Circularen ersehen werden. Dr. Dodge's Familien-Medicinen-Kästchen, bestehend aus 12 Heilmitteln für gewöhnliche Krankheiten, aus 12 homöopathischen Heilmitteln, abgetheilt in 12 Pulver, so daß jedes Medizin Kästchen ein groß von Pulver enthält, ferner seine Fieber-Pulver, seine Ruhr-Pulver, seine Pulver gegen Scharlachfieber, Diptherie und eine große Menge anderer Krankheiten können zu 50 Cents das Dutzend oder zu 25 Cents das halbe Dutzend gekauft werden. Ebenso seine Pulver gegen unterdrückten Monatsfluß, gegen schmerzhafte und knappe Reinigungen rc., sowie alle seine Arzneien gegen weibliche Unregelmäßigkeiten und Klagen zu 50 Cents das Dutzend. Dr. Dodge wünscht außerdem einige Schüler, welche bei ihm Medicin studiren, aber die Reise-Ausgaben selbst bestreiten können. Das Zahlen der Collegiengelder mag 10 Jahren später geschehen. Dr Dodge's Arzneien sind in allen Apotheken zu finden. Dr. D. wird in Chicago am Freitag Nachmittag von 1 bis 5 Uhr, nämlich am 25sten Decbr., 19ten Febr., 16ten April 11ten Juni und 6. August, im Sherman House, seine Zimmer-Patienten untersuchen und für dieselben verschreiben. Jedermann sollte an die Vorlesungen des Dr. D. in Bryan Hall in Chicago denken. Der Eintritt zur ersten Vorlesung ist frei.

Call at Auburn, from 1 till 5 p. m., on Friday Nov. 27, Jan. 22, March 19, May 14, July 9, and Sept. 3.

At Waterloo City, Lent's Hotel, on Saturdays, from 6 to 11 a. m., Nov. 28, Jan. 23, March 20, May 15, July 10, and Sept. 4.

At Angola, on Mondays from 3 to 6 p. m., Nov. 30, Jan. 25, March 22, May 17, July 12, and Sept. 6.

At Norristown, on Tuesday from 8 to 11 a. m., Dec. 1, Jan 26, March 23, May 18, July 13, and Sept. 7.

The Draft!

50,000 PICTURES

TO BE TAKEN!!

U. E. BABB,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that he has refitted the Picture Gallery situated near A. Wolf's Store, and is now prepared to take

AMBROTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
MELAINEOTYPES, AND
EUREKA PLATE PICTURES

Miniatures inserted in

Lockets, Pins, Drops, or Rings.

He has constantly on hand a well selected stock of plain and fancy Cases, Frames, and Photographic Albums.

Remember BABB'S GALLERY is the place to get the best Pictures taken in all North-Eastern Indiana. He is an experienced operator and takes all the various styles of Pictures in the very latest style of the Art. All who patronize him may rely upon getting first-class Pictures.

Please call and examine specimens.

U. E. BABB, ARTIST.

Dec. 19, 1863. [40 tf]

CLARK'S

DISTILLED RESTORATIVE

FOR THE HAIR,

Restores Gray and Faded Hair and Beard to its Natural Color,

AND IS A MOST LUXURIOUS DRESSING

FOR THE HEAD AND HAIR.

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Restores the Color.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Eradicates Dandruff.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Promotes its Growth.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Prevents its falling off.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is an unequalled Dressing.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is good for Children
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is good for Ladies.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is good for Old People
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is perfectly harmless.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is not a Dye.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Beautifies the Hair.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is splendid for Whiskers
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Keeps the Hair in its Place
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Cures Nervous Headache
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Prevents Eruptions
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Stops Itching and Burning
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Keeps the Head Cool.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is delightfully perfumed.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Contains no Sediment.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Contains no Gum.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Polishes your Hair.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Prepares you for Parties.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Prepares you for Balls
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
All Ladies need it.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
No Lady will do without it.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Costs but $1.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere
Price, $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

Lord & Smith, Chicago, Ill., General Agents. (42y1.)

New Arrangement!

THE undersigned having purchased of J. A. Vance his entire stock of Drugs and Medicines, respectfully informs the public that he will continue the business at the old stand, where can always be found

A LARGE STOCK OF

PURE MEDICINES! FRESH DRUGS,

Chemicals,
DYE STUFF,
PAINTS, OILS,
BRUSHES, PUTTY,
Varnishes,
WINDOW GLASS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Spices,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
CIDER VINEGAR,
NOTIONS,
PERFUMES,
Fancy Articles,

All of which he warrants to be of a No. 1 quality. He also keeps a full assortment of

LIQUORS,

Which he will sell for medical purposes only. Physicians are respectfully invited to examine his stock. W. H. MOORE.

Waterloo City, Feb. 20, 1864. [49tf.]

TWO SIDES TO THE PICTURE!!

Leather vs. Iron.

DANIEL TILL

(Having bought out the Hardware stock of the late firm of J. C. Boyer & Co.,) has fitted up the south side of his store, where he keeps one of the best assortments of miscellaneous

HARDWARE,

In this city or county. His stock consists of

Stoves, of all kinds
Farming Implements,
Joiner's Tools,
Shelf Hardware,
Kitchen Cutlery, &c.

All of which he will sell as low as can be afforded in this market.

A good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES!

May be found on the north side of the store.

Also, **LEATHER OF ALL KINDS,**

From the best Tanneries, constantly on hand

N. B.—I have adopted the cash system, as much as possible. Those who are indebted to me by Note or Book account will please call soon and settle the same. D. TILL.

Waterloo City, Feb. 6, 1864. [v4 28tf.]

$500 REWARD! $500

HAVING JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK

Of All Kinds of

GOODS!

We are prepared to

REWARD ALL OUR CUSTOMERS!

FOR TRADING WHERE THEY

Sell Goods Cheaper!

THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE IN DEKALB CO.

We do that Trick at

M. & A. HALE'S.

Feb. 13, 1864. [v1—48.]

D. W. Altenburg & Bro.,

MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN

CABINET WARE

& CHAIRS!

We are at present receiving a fine assortment of the celebrated South Bend manufacture of

Cane-Seat & Plain Chairs,

which we offer to sell cheaper than can be afforded any where else in this county. We also manufacture and sell cheaper than anybody else.

BUREAUS (plain and fancy),
CUPBOARDS, SINKS, SAFES,
LOUNGES, TABLES, SETTEES,
BEDSTEADS (French and Cottage),
CRIBS, &c., &c.

UNDERTAKING.

We pay particular attention to this business. Having a first-class Hearse, we are prepared to attend to burial services whenever called upon. Coffins, plain and ornamental, made on short notice.

The highest market price paid for Lumber, and taken in exchange for Furniture.

D. W. ALTENBURG & BRO.

Auburn, Feb. 20, 1864.]40ma6]

GRISWOLD'S

HACK LINE!

Between

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1.25.

☞ This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Cars running East and West on the Air Line Railroad, and also with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

OFFICE: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Hedekin House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.

Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 4tf

HAIL! ALL HAIL!!

NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

IN WATERLOO CITY.

EATON & CARR,
Have just received their new

WINTER GOODS.

They have a full stock of Goods, which they are selling very

Cheap for Cash or Ready Pay!

They keep their stock full at all times, and you can rely upon getting what you want there, and at a

☞ **LOW PRICE!**

Our stock consists

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

You can always

GET GOOD BARGAINS,

At their Store, as they never allow themselves to be UNDERSOLD when you pay cash.

EATON & CARR.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—29tf.

THE NEW ERA.

Spicy—What A Boston Girl Wants.

The Editress of the Boston Olive Branch, having received a communication from Nashville, Tennessee, inquiring whether some female printers could be obtained there to go to Nashville, replied as follows:

Every girl in Boston, who is old enough to work in a printing office, has a lover, whom she would be just as likely to trade off for a Tennessee article as she would to swap him for a grizzly bear. The idea of a Boston girl, who goes to operas, patronizes Julien's concerts, waltzes once a week, eats ice cream, rides in the omnibus, wears satin slippers, and sometimes kisses the Editor, going to Tennessee, except she goes as the wife of one of your first citizens (Editors excepted,) is truly ridiculous.

Would not a girl in a nice silk dress, laced pantalettes, and shiny gaiter boots look well trudging through the mud and mire of Nashville, to an old roost of a printing office, the walls of which are covered with posters offering rewards for runaway niggers, while in one corner of the room two old darkies are jerking away at a Ramage press, and in the other the Editor is squirting tobacco juice all over the floor? Wouldn't she be in a nice fix, when the Editor and some great brute of a fellow, whom he had offended, got to playing at the game of shooting their revolvers across the office at each other's heads? Who would make the fire when the devil had run off or the Editor was drunk? Who would go home with her dark nights? Who would take her out to ride on Saturday afternoons, and go to church with her on Sundays? No, sir, a Boston girl would not go to Tennessee for love or money; she can get enough of both nearer home.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1864. Winter Arrangement. 1864.

On and after Nov. 16th, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at.....5:18 a. m. and 2:37 p. m
Arrive Toledo at.......9:00 a. m. and 7:35 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at.......2:37 p. m. and 10:49 p. m
Arrrive Chicago at...10:30 p. m. and 6:00 a. m.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. RCROSSING—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. ☞ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. ☞ Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

H. H. PORTER, *Gen. Superintendent.*
D. R. RIDDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

Toledo & Wabash R. R.

1864. 1864.

Direct Route to the Mississippi River.

AT ST. LOUIS, QUINCY AND BURLINGTON WITHOUT BREAK OF GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Through from State Line and Quincy Without Change of Cars.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1863, trains will leave Toledo as follows:

EXPRESS, (except Sundays) 12.35 p. m.; Leave Fort Wayne, 5:25 p. m.; Peru, 8:00 p. m.; Logansport, 8:46 p. m.; Lafayette, 10:30 p. m.; State Line, 12:30 a. m.

MAIL, (except Saturdays) at 12:10 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 4:30 a. m.; Peru, 7:40 a. m.; Logansport, 8:22 a. m.; Lafayette, 10:00 a. m.; State Line, Ill., 12.00 a. m.

Connecting at Logansport with the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad, and at Peru with the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad for Indianapolis, Madison, Louisville, &c.

TRAINS ARRIVE at Toledo from the West: Mail, 3:20 p. m.; Express, [illegible] a. m.

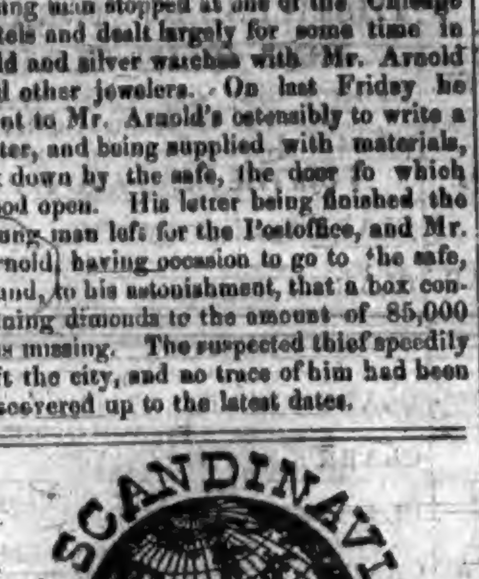
Freight Trains leave Toledo daily, (except Sundays,) at 5:20 and 10:15 a. m.; [illegible] p. m.

☞ No passengers carried on Freight trains

☞ For the accommodation of Way Passengers between Toledo and Fort Wayne, a Passenger Coach will be attached to the Freight Trains leaving at 4:35 p. m. on Saturdays.

GEORGE H. BURROWS,
General Superintendent.
General Superintendent's Office,
Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1863.

GREAT ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS.—A young man stopped at one of the Chicago hotels and dealt largely for some time in gold and silver watches with Mr. Arnold and other jewelers. On last Friday he went to Mr. Arnold's ostensibly to write a letter, and being supplied with materials, sat down by the safe, the door to which stood open. His letter being finished the young man left for the Postoffice, and Mr. Arnold, having occasion to go to the safe, found, to his astonishment, that a box containing dimonds to the amount of 85,000 was missing. The suspected thief speedily left the city, and no trace of him had been discovered up to the latest dates.



DR. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,

far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,

and hence their

Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates

which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula, Syphilis,
Skin Diseases, Old Sores,
Salt Rheum, Rheumatism,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague,
Leucorrhoea, Female Complaints,
Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire,
Tumors, Eruptions,
Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills

are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness,
Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus,
Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,
Dizziness, etc.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of [illegible] eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of N. Y., and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Principal Office and Salesroom, No. [illegible] East Fourth St., [illegible] Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. [illegible] Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY
GEO. WAGGONER,
AUBURN, IND.

C. W. ROBACK, Compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, Distiller and Manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1864. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAIL ROAD!

RUNNING FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURGH!

330 Miles of Double Track.

FROM all portions of the West, North-West, and South-West, this line and its connections form either the shortest or the best route to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. The traveler may with confidence rely upon sure connections, high speed with perfect safety, and every appliance for comfort that can be procured. New and elegant passenger cars, for day and night service, have recently been added to the equipment of the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road.

FOUR DAILY THROUGH TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA!

THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK!

THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO BALTIMORE!

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

FAST MAIL.—Leaves Pittsburgh at [illegible] a. m. arrives at Altoona for breakfast at 7.40 a. m. reaches Harrisburg at 12.45 p. m., and Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGERS by this train leave Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m. and arrive in Baittmore at 5.40 p. m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train leave Philadelphia at 6.45 p. m. and arrive in New York at 10.00 p. m.

THROUGH ACCOMMODATION—Stopping at all Stations—Leaves Pittsburg at 6.00 a. m., arrives at Altoona for dinner at 11.25 a. m., reaches Harrisburg at 5.10 p. m., and Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 4.35 p m, arrives at Altoona for supper at 9.20 p m, reaches Harrisburg at 2.30 a m and Philadelphia at 7.20 a m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGERS by this train leave Harrisburg at 2.50 a m and arrive in Baltimore at 7.00 a m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train leave Philadelphia at 8.00 a m and arrive in New York at 12.00 m.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8.45 p m, arrives at Altoona at 1.20 a m, reaches Harrisburg at 6 00 a m, and Lancaster for breakfast at 7.20 a m, arriving in Philadelphia at 10.35 a m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGELS by this train leave Harrisburg at 7.00 a m and arrive in Baltimore at 11.00 a m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train have a choice of routes. A sleeping car runs through from Pittsburgh to New York, without change, via. Harrisburg and Allentown, arriving in New York at 1.45 p m. By way of Philadelphia, passengers reach New York at 2.35 p m.

Tickets for sale to Boston by Boat or Rail.
BOAT TICKETS GOOD ON ANY OF THE SOUND LINES.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

Philad., New York & Baltimore.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE

FREIGHTS.

of all discriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any points on the Rail Roads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, *by Rail Road direct.*

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forworded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers: and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania and Central Rail Road, *are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Rail Road Companies.*

☞ Be particular to mark packages 'VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R.

To Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburg;
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburg;
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio;
R. C. [illegible] & Co., Madison, Indiana;
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Kentucky;
W. M. AIKMAN, Evansville, Ind.;
R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Missouri;
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J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, O;
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W. H. & R. [illegible] LANGLEY, Gallipolis, O;
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LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this a most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW York and BALTIMORE MARKETS.—This will be found the shortest, quickest, and most direct route for Stock to New York—[via Allentown] and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't. Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philad'a.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Phil.
Feb. 13, 1864. [48tojan'65]

☞ I. W. BOWEN,

CORRUNNA, INDIANA,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c.
DRUGS.
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DEE STUFFS.

☞ His stock of articles in the above line is always kept complete and is of the very best quality. ☞

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY
☞ *GO TO BOWEN'S.* [illegible]

NEW DRUG STORE.

H. GREGG, M. D.,

Is just opening out at

No. 1, RHODE'S BLOCK,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

An entirely new and carefully selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES,
BRUSHES, TURPENTINE,
FINE SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PURE LIQUORS,
VIALS, BOTTLES,
COAL OIL, LAMPS,
AND LAMP
TRIMMINGS.

Together with

Every Article

USUALLY KEPT IN A

FIRST-CLASS

DRUG STORE.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in my line will consult their own interest by giving me a call, as I *positively* will sell as low as they can purchase the same article in Fort Wayne.

Auburn, Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

Immense Arrival OF

BOOTS & SHOES!

F. & C. RAUT,

AT THE

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,

The Very Latest

WAR NEWS

IS THAT WE HAVE ON HAND THE

Largest Stock of

BOOTS

AND

SHOES,

of all Styles

In Northern Indiana.

CHEAP!

☞ We employ experienced and competent workmen, and manufacture to order Boots and Shoes, neat and substantial. We warrant all of our work.

Call ana See

Oct. 17, 1863. F. & C. RAUT. 4—31

BOOKS and STATIONARY.

J. W. KISER,

No. 1, Rhode's Block.

keeps constantly on hand

An elegant stock of

BOOKS,

AND

STATIONARY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS,
CAP, NOTE
& LETTER PAPER

PENS INK & PEN HOLDERS, &c.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative of wonderful efficacy in in diseases of the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistable, as a remedy and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DISPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless apperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits* and *Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Prepared by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere. 4—35

CLARK & LONG,

COR. VAN VLECK STS., WATERLOO CITY.

Dealers in

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,

And any thing that anybody wants, at

REDUCED PRICES.

☞ *CALL AND SEE.*

May 26, 1863. CLARK & LONG.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excite the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows *Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits,* In one of which the Patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System.

Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.* A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females—Females—Females.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leuchorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

Secret Diseases

In all their Stages. At little Expense.
Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience.
And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and wornout Matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases for which it is Recommended.*

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

Cures Guaranteed! Advice Gratis!!

Address letters for information to

H. B. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST,

104 South Tenth-st., bel. Chestnut, Phila

HELMBOLD'S *Medical Depot,*
HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse*

594 Broadway, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits and Unprincipled Dealers who endeavor to dispose "*of their own*" and "*other*" *articles on the reputation attained by* Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

" " Extract Buchu.
" " " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY

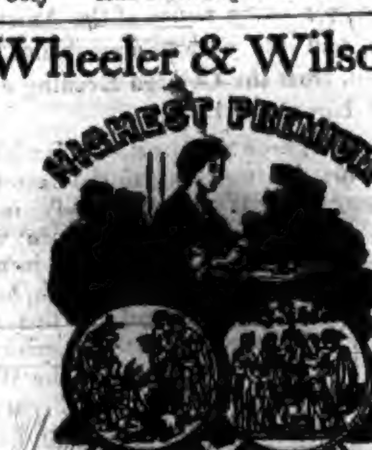
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER

Cut out the Advertisement and send for it.

4—35ly *And avoid Imposition and Exposure.*

Wheeler & Wilson's



130,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

J. BARRON, Agent,
Kendalville, Indiana.

Jan. 16, 1864. [44tf.]

JOB WORK.

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

Geo Kuhlman

THE NEW ERA.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 5. Auburn, Indiana, Saturday Morning, May 6, 1864. No. 8.

THE NEW ERA.

J. D. LOVELAND, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

TERMS:

Paper—$1.50 per year, in advance; $2.00 within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

Business Directory.

Official Directory of DeKalb County

E. R. Wilson, Judge Circuit Court;
J. H. Schell, Circuit Prosecutor;
Wm. M. Clapp, Judge Court Common Pleas;
A. B. Kennedy, Common Pleas Prosecutor;
John [illegible], Clerk;
Auditor: George Kuhlman;
Sheriff: John N. Miller;
Treasurer: George Barney;
Recorder: Samuel W. Widney;
Coroner: Jeremiah Plum;
Surveyor: [illegible]

Commissioners: John Bramhon; J. M. Brumback; Amsi Seeley.

J. E. ROSE. E. W FOSDICK.

ROSE & FOSDICK,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Real Estate, Bounty and Pension Agent, Jarvis, DeKalb county, Indiana. Office over Isherwood's store, east side Broadway. [4—45]

E. D. HARTMAN. W. J. RICKEL.

HARTMAN & RICKEL,

Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, Claim, Bounty and Pension Agents, Waterloo City, Indiana. Will practice in all the courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties.—Office over Winslow's Drug Store. [4—41]

J. B. MORRISON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office with the Clerk of the Courts. 4—30

J. BRINKERHOFF,

Attorney and Councellor at Law, and General Pension Agent, Auburn, Ind. Office with the County Treasurer. 4—35

MORRIS & DILS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Will practice in the Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts of Kalb and adjoining counties.

JOHN MORRIS, Ft. Wayne. WM. H. DILLS, Auburn. 1-1y

A. S. BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GOSHEN, INDIANA.

Office in Mechanic's Block. 8—4

AMES L. BEST. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

BEST & McCLELLAN,

Attorneys & Counselors At Law, PENSION, REAL ESTATE & PAY AGENTS.

Office up-stairs, over M. & A. Hale's east side Wayne st., Waterloo City, Ind. 4-22

J. N. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D.

Continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and will attend promptly to all calls in the line of his profession. Particular attention paid to surgery, diseases of the eye, and chronic diseases of females. Office corner 6th and Jackson streets, Auburn, Ind. N. B. Positively all accounts must be settled, by cash or due-bill, once a year. 5—1

DR. A. LARIMORE.

Dr. A. Larimore, partner of Dr. A. Goer is, having bought the interest of Dr. G. will continue the practice of medicine at their old stand, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. Prescriptions sent to any distance. 4-49

S. & J. S. STOUGH,

Physicians and Surgeons, give prompt attention to all professional calls, Waterloo City, Ind. 4—35

DR. G. KEESLER,

OFFICE at his residence, east side Main Street, Auburn, Indiana. 4—30

ERICKSON & MORRIS,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Kendallville, Ind. Office over Cole's Store, Miller's Block. Office hours from 12 to 2 P. M. 4—30

MAYOR HOUSE,

Corner of Wayne and Calhoun Streets. Fort Wayne Indiana. J. Lessman, Proprietor. General Stage Office. 5-6

AVELINE HOUSE,

F. S. Aveline, Proprietor, corner Clinton and Berry Streets, opposite the Court House. Fort Wayne, Indiana. [v4m6]

GRISWOLD HOUSE,

CORNER Main and Fourth sts., Auburn, Ind. First class livery in connection. JAMES GRISWOLD.

R. BUMPUS,

Carriage and Wagon Maker, north of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana. 4—38

AUGUST. SIEMON. RUDOLPH SIEMON.

SIEMON & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books, Stationary, Wall Papers, Looking Glasses, Pictures, &c. Importers of German Literature, Toys, Fancy Goods, etc. School Books of all kinds at Publisher's Prices. Union Block, Clinton St., bet. Main and Columbia, Fort Wayne, Ind. [44m6.]

DAILY HACK LINE.

AUBURN & WATERLOO CITY.

The undersigned has commenced running a Daily line of Hacks between Auburn and Waterloo City.

Leaves Auburn daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. connecting with trains running on the M. S & N. I. Railroad.

Light Freight carried on reasonable terms, and all kinds of Express or other business attended to promptly and accurately.

S. D. LONG, Proprietor.

July 8, 1862.

LENT'S HOTEL,

Corner of Van Vleck and Washington Streets, Waterloo City, Ind. This house is new and well furnished. G. W. Comson, Proprietor. 5—4.

WATERLOO CITY

LIVERY STABLE.

S. D. LONG, Proprietor.

We have fitted up a first class Livery Stable in this place, and will keep in [illegible] horses and [illegible] the American House.

Waterloo City, M'10, 1862. 24tf.

INSURE WITH

THE ÆTNA,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

J. U. WINSLOW, : : Agent.

Waterloo City Ind.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID

W. H. BROOKS, JR.,

Wholesale dealer in Books and Stationary, Wall, Ceiling, Wrapping, and Window Paper, Musical Instruments, Writing and Printing Inks, &c., &c., Fort Wayne, Ind. County Orders taken in exchange. Cash paid for Rags. 5-6

WATERLOO CITY & FT. WAYNE

DAILY HACK LINE!

LEAVES Waterloo City, for Auburn and Fort Wayne, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leaves Ft. Wayne for Auburn and Waterloo City, at 7 o'clock a. m.

FARE between Waterloo City and Fort Wayne $1,50, Waterloo City and Auburn, 0,40, Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1,50.

OFFICE at Lent's Hotel, Waterloo City; at the Weaver House, Auburn; at Main Street Exchange, Ft. Wayne.

E. BRYAN, Proprietors.

Waterloo City, Oct. 3, 1863. 29-3tf

Millinery Goods!

SPRING STYLES!

MRS. R. C. DEMMING begs leave to call the attention of the Ladies of Auburn and vicinity to her Spring styles. She has just received from the East a handsome assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Latest and most reliable PATTERNS for Ladies' and Children's costumes.

April 16, 1864. (32)

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

Persons desiring to accommodate themselves in the above named articles will do well to call at Bassett & Maxon's, Waterloo City, Indiana. American Watches of a superior quality always on hand as well other varieties

SILVER & PLATED WARE, SPECS, GOLD PENS, &C.

For sale at reasonable rates.

Repairing of all kinds done up in good style and warranted.

BASSETT & MAXON.

Waterloo City, May 30, 1863.—24tf

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cts

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse; Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.—This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE [illegible]

v4—51] 127 BOWERY, N. Y., P. O. Box 4586

GEORGE WAGGONER,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

and Yankee Notions.

Also all the best

PATENT MEDICINES

of the country.

Stock well kept up, and sells as low as any other store of the kind in the county.

Auburn, Oct. 25, 1863.

DeKalb Saloon:

MAIN ST., NEAR "WEAVER'S" HOUSE, Auburn, Indiana

ED. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

CITIZENS and Travelers will at all time find a well-filled Bar—the best of

WINES, LIQURS, AND CIGARS,

Also, OYSTERS cooked in every style, and other refreshments. Baltimore Oysters by the can, half can, or dozen. Pure Wines and Brandies expressly for sickness. Cigars and Tobacco's of the best brands.

All of the standard Patent Medicines of the day may be found at this establishment. Also sweet, castor, and linseed oil, and a fine stock of Perfumery.

Auburn, Dec. 14, 1863. v4—6y1

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Some of the Evidence.

The evidence furnished by the recent copperhead disturbances, and by the statements of men whose connection with that party enabled them to know what they said, that the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, under whatever name it might be known among the [illegible] had been revived and was plotting in connection with rebel refugees, or alone, as it had opportunity, plans of assistance to the rebellion, should by this time have convinced all candid men that the loyal States have as much to fear from it as from the rebel army. It has the purpose, the spirit, and is steadily gaining the strength, to make a very effective diversion in behalf of its friends. We have stated that our authorities had affidavits by the score, confirming these statements and describing its features, members and declared purposes, but deemed it best to retain them to guide operations to defeat it, and that when those affidavits should see the light there would be no more hesitation in believing all that was said than there was last year, when the disclosures before our Grand Juries and Courts made incredulity silly or suspicious. Some of that evidence *has* seen the light, and those who will read it will see that it establishes the existence of the order, its signs and pass-words by the very best authority—no less than that of the minutes of its meetings made by its own officers. The original documents were captured, and we reproduce the material portion of them below. They were first published in the Randolph County Journal, by permission of the Deputy Provost Marshal of that county, as the papers were captured there.

The first paper of the series is the affidavit of John K. Martin, a detective of Randolph county, dated the 11th inst., stating that upon information "of the existence of a lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle at Emmettsville, in this county, and being assured that books or papers relating to their proceedings were in the possession of C. H. Cool, of that village, I gave Lieut. Jones an order to take the necessary assistance and proceed to the house of said Cool and take them, which he did one day about the first of February last."

The second is the affidavit of Lieut. Jones, that upon receipt of information that there was a lodge of the K. G. C.'s in Emmettsville, and that its books and papers were in the hands of C. H. Cool, he, in company with Lieut. John Barger and others, went to Cool's house on the 2d day of February, and captured them. This was sworn to on April 5th before Bennett King, Notary Public. So much for the preliminaries. Now for the documents thus captured and verified. As some of them are merely formal entries of meetings we will copy only such as make distinct statements or allusion to the character, name, purpose, or secrets of the order. The following is the first:

JUNE 17th, 1863.

Circle called to order of Reeves, Vice-Captain. New instructions given as by [illegible] the County Circle, suggested *not* [illegible] *open discussions on politics*. [illegible] the order positive from the County Star Circle to meet Feb. 8d, at the Old Orchard, to nominate candidates for Township officers. The usual oath being administered to all present, adjourned. Number 27th Report received and filed.

E. REEVES, Captain.

C. H. COOL, Secretary.

The suggestion we have italicized explains the silence of the order, and the success with which till lately it has succeeded in making its existence. The second document, dated June 27th, 1863, only mentions the election of Joseph Coons, an old Whig we judge from his name, Captain of Circle 16, of Randolph county; the admission of John Miller, R. Roe, H. Jenkins, Sr., J. Hastings, and Jesse Elliott; the giving of signs and instructions; and the presence of visiting members Robert Jones, Captain of Circle 27, J. Stewart, and H. Cool. Here is the third one in full:

JULY 6th, 1863.

A meeting being called by J. Brown for the purpose of organizing a class of men in Green Township, known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, upon a final vote E. E. Stephens was elected Captain, C. H. Cool, Secretary, E. Reeves, Vice-Captain, Henry Jenkins, Treasurer, and F. Gough, Inspector.

The meeting being organized, motion was then made to send a delegate to Winchester to represent the Circles of this county at Indianapolis on the 22d of August. Carried.

The names enrolled for the night—Henry Jenkins, C. H. Cool, F. Gough, E. E. Stephens, C. B. Mercer.

Meeting closed to meet at next Tuesday night. E. STEPHENS, Captain.

E. REEVES, Vice-Captain.

So, there was a [illegible] here on the 22d of last August, it seems, though at that time everybody supposed the infamous thing crushed out by the revelations made in the Courts. We may notice here that these minutes go back to the time when the existence of the order was an admitted fact, admitted on oath, and scarcely denied even by a Democratic editor who belonged to it, but it comes on down almost to the beginning of the present year, and proves that all through the period of its apparent torpidity it was active and full of life. The fourth document is of no special interest. It is dated July 14th, thus showing regular meetings at very close intervals, but nothing more except the admission of James Anderson, Wm. Wilson, Joseph Stephens, Isaac Nordike, Levi Whitzel, John Scarbrough, and Harvey Jenkins. The fifth document, dated July 22d, is not more important.—It mentions the collection of 20 cents from each member to pay the expenses of J. Brown to Indianapolis, and the admission of Jacob Cayler, James Bailey, Charles Jones, Rob. Stephens, Abraham Miller, and J. R. Gilbert. The sixth document is dated Aug. 5th, still showing regular and close meetings, and notices the admission of Luke Ullin, J. Thornburg, John Ullum, Harvey Jenkins, and John Wilson, and their "being instructed in the signs." The seventh document is more to the purpose:

AUGUST 10th, 1863.

Instructions in signs. Fore-finger right hand across the mouth. Answer by left [illegible]. Military sign, both hands over the head. Answer by a circle as with bayonet or staff. Warning signs, right hand to coat collar. Grip sign, thumb upon each middle knuckle. Entrance sign, one knock. Open.

Sentinel—What is wanting?
Member—Says Iron.
Sentinel—Test it.
Member—Says L.
S— " Y.
M— " B.
S— " I.
M— " E.
S— " R.
M— " T.

LIBERTY.

The great testing sign is a circle. This can be done with the hand, cane, stick, or in fact anything that will cause a notice. The old signs are altered by direction.—These new signs will be sent in a few weeks to E. E. Stephens in the Regular Ritual.

This work has all been changed now, we suppose, though some adventurous loyalist might try it some night and see.—The eighth document, dated August 23d, contains nothing of interest, except the admission of James Jenkins, Lawrence Nordike, John Coons, and Mr. Hall, "to report Mount Pleasant." The ninth is as follows:

SEPTEMBER 10th, 1863.

Circle met north of M. Boots'. All officers present, except H. Cool. Rust and Grough, E. Reeves, and E. Stephenson present, as Captain and Vice-Captain.—Admitted M. Boots, Z. Manor, Morgan Boots, J. Hall. A proposition made *to procure our arms overruled, it being showed the distribution not to take place until October*, 1863.

Meeting adjourned to meet in Rob. Stephens' Grove, Tuesday, September 26

E. STEPHENS, Captain,
E. REEVES, Vice.

C. H. COOL, Sc'y.

In October, it would seem, a general distribution of arms was appointed. That was just about election time. A significant coincidence. Let it be remembered.

Either a defeat in the minutes, or in the selection made from them for publication, occurs here, as we have no further meeting recorded till October 23d, when Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana had put a terrible mark upon all such infamous organizations and efforts. Here is the next document:

OCTOBER 23, 1863.

Circle met. Officers present, E. Reeves, Cool, Gough and Rust. The persons admitted, after *being duly sworn to oppose the Administration in all respects*, as shown and ordered by the Ritual of the Circle, to report at Mount Pleasant, was John Smith, A. Gilbert, Wm. Champ, A. Elliot.

E. REEVES, Captain.

H. COOL, Secretary.

"To oppose the Administration *in all respects*" has a very definite meaning.—We are at no loss to understand exactly what is proposed. The next meeting was on November 10th, but nothing is recorded of it but that E. Reeves was appointed a delegate to Winchester to assist [illegible] Star at Indianapolis, November 30th.—The "Grand Star" wanted to take a grand "cuss" over the elections. This meeting also admitted one Joseph Tully after he had "been duly sworn as to his sentiments." Here is the next document, and quite an interesting one:

NOVEMBER, 27 1863.

Circle met. Pickets placed and armed. Reeves, Captain. Officers all present.—Secretary to report from Winchester, Portland, and Mount Pleasant. *Arms distributed at Portland. A double picket sent out.* No report. A message from Star 27 received and filed. Adjourned to meet at call. E. REEVES, Capt

H. COOL, Secretary.

"Arms distributed at Portland." "A double picket sent out." Well, that is very like the revelations made in other quarters about the operations of the K. G. C's. Here is the next and last document:

DECEMBER 20, 1863.

Circle met at the Old Orchard. Officers all present. A full report of the Ohio election received. Acted upon as instructed by the Ritual.

Hiram Matts admitted as a member.

STEVENS, Captain.

H. COOL, Secretary.

We are a little curious to know what "action as instructed by the ritual" the scoundrels of Circle No 16 could take on the *Ohio election* two months after it was over.

Now, here is a record made by itself, of one of the lodges of the K. G. C's, its name is owned, its purpose very distinctly stated, its use of arms confessed, its watching against surprise by armed pickets admitted, and its signs, and passwords recorded, and this record comes down to a very few weeks before it was captured.—It gives us evidence enough that the order is not dead, but armed, active and treasonable as ever. If any body wants any more evidence he is either crazy or a copperhead.

Curious Facts About Congressmen.

A Washington letter writer gives some curious facts about the present Congressmen. He says Mr. Ames, of Massachusetts is the richest, worth over two millions; a Mr. Baldwin; of the same State, the largest; Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, the tallest; Mr. Cox, of Ohio, the smallest; Mr. McClerg of Massachusetts, the shortest; Gen. Dumont of Indiana, the most productive, being the father of nineteen children; Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the oldest, being seventy-two years; General Garfield, of Ohio, the youngest, thirty-two years; Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, the handsomest; Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and Voorhees of Indiana, the best speakers; Mr. Cox, of Ohio, and Mr. Washburne of Illinois, the best parlimentarians; Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, and Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, the readiest debaters; Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, the largest farmer, having 6,600 acres of land, 275 slaves 2000 sheep, and 150 head of blooded cattle; while Mr Grinnell, of Iowa, has 6,000 acres of land, 6,000 sheep; Mr. Wallace, of Idaho, lives the farthest from Washington, and draws $6,397 for mileage, and Mr. Davis, of Maryland, the nearest, his mileage being only $32; Mr. Frank, of New York the best penman, and Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the poorest The House has 25 members with bald heads; thirty with moustaches, and two with wigs.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

More Trouble.

The disloyal men of the loyal States, whose mischievous organizations and violent acts we have recently been exposing and directing loyal men to prepare them se[illegible] thwart or punish, are still at work. In Parke county they rallied by hundreds to protect a gang of infamous assassins, and it required the strength of the loyal Legion to restore order. In Washington county recently, as we stated yesterday, they attempted the rescue of a squad of counterfeits arrested by officers Powell and Lockhart. They gathered to a force of three or four hundred in an hour, all armed and swearing openly that no warrant of the United States should be executed there, and they finally permitted the counterfeiters to be taken only because they expressed their willingness to go. "If they want to go," said the Copperheads, "they may, though in [illegible] military arrest, but if they don't want to go, they shall not."—These are bold demonstrations, and prove conclusively all that we have stated in regard to the character of the several Democratic organizations in this State and the Northwest. Now we have a new display [illegible] come over here to assist their brethren.—Read the following dispatch, which we received yesterday morning from Madison:

MADISON, IND., April 28, 1864.

The guerrillas have commenced their work along the border here. Night before last a gang of armed men crossed over from Kentucky, set fire to and burned a trading boat lying a short distance below Madison, on the Indiana side of the river, supposing it was government property. A flock of sheep and some cattle, also mysteriously disappeared from the farm of Mr. Shannon, just below the city. The citizens here are waking up. A war meeting was held at the Court-house last night and another comes off to-night to raise volunteers. GRAYSON.

General Orders.

CALL FOR 20,000 VOLUNTEERS FOR 100 DAYS.

STATE OF INDIANA,
Adjutant General's Office,
Indianapolis, April 23d, 1864.

A call having been issued by the Governor in pursuance of authority from the President for Twenty Thousand men from this State, to serve one hundred days, the following instructions are announced for the information of the public:

The forces thus called for will be accepted as Volunteers for the United States service and will be armed, clothed, subsisted and paid as such by the United States. They will be organized into Companies and Regiments in the manner provided for other volunteer forces.

To the Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Merchants, Doctors, Lawyers and Ministers, throughout the State, this appeal is directed and their aid invoked.—Let every man who can possibly be spared from his ordinary pursuits in life, give this "One hundred days" to the cause of his Government in this, its hour of trial. Every man should engage in recruiting.—It is of the highest importance that these troops be raised and organized in the shortest possible period of time.

The leading men, of all classes, in every county and township throughout the State are urgently requested to lend their personal aid in raising the men called for.

Let meetings be everywhere called, and every appliance be used to get the subject before the people, so that they may act promptly and intelligently.

Persons desiring to enter this service will form themselves into companies and elect a Captain, one First Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant. Every company must consist of not less than 85, nor more than 98 enlisted men, all of whom will be required to come up to the standard as to age, size and physical ability to pass inspection and muster.

No boys under 18 years of age will be accepted.

Persons who have been discharged from service on account of disability will not be accepted.

Officers raising companies will guard against enlisting such persons, and will be charged with the transportation and expense of all such whom they allow to accompany them to the rendezvous.

Companies of the Indiana Legion desiring to volunteer under this call will hasten to fill up to the required standard, and report by mail or telegraph to this office. They will be accepted and their organizations preserved if desired

Any regimental organization of the Legion will likewise be accepted upon recruiting up to the standard of Volunteer Regiments, and its organization be preserved.

As soon as companies are enlisted and formed the officers will forward Company rolls to this office naming a day when they will be ready to march to the rendezvous, and wait for marching orders and transportation.

Transportation will be provided for in all cases by these headquarters, and company officers notified.

Camps of Rendezvous will be established and announced in due time.

When companies shall have been organized some future day should be fixed for assembling and reporting to the camp of rendezvous. In the meantime the men should arrange their private affairs for their absence from home, as furloughs will not be allowed.

A fair division of the call will require two regiments of nine hundred and ten men each to be raised in each Congressional District. To make it pleasant to those concerned it will be the aim to combine in a regiment the first ten companies raised in any district.

By order of the Governor.

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adj. Gen. Ind.

THE NEW ERA.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to execute Job Work of every description in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

THE NEW ERA.

To Restore the Union & Maintain the Constitution.

J. C. LOVELAND, EDITOR.

Saturday, : : May 6, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Unconditional Union State Ticket.

For Governor,
OLIVER P. MORTON.
For Lieutenant Governor,
CONRAD BAKER.
For Secretary of State,
NELSON TRUSSLER,
For Auditor of State,
THOMAS B. McCARTY.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN L. MORRISON.
For Attorney General,
DELANA E. WILLIAMSON.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
GEORGE W. ROSS.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
1st District, SAMUEL C. FRAKER.
2d District, J. T. ELLIOTT.
3d District, CHARLES A. RAY,
4th District, R. C. GREGORY.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
GEN. LAZ. NOBLE.
For Reporter of Supreme Court,
COL. BENJ. HARRISON.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE,
David S. Gooding, of Hancock.
Richard W. Thomyson, of Vigo.

FOR STATE ELECTORS,
1st District—James C. Denny, of Knox.
John S. Hoagland, of Spencer.
2d District—Cyrus F. Nixon, of Clark.
Francis Wester, of LaGrange.
3d District—H. R. Pritchard, of Bartholomew
Madison Evans, of Lawrence.
4th District—Leonidas Sexton, of Rush.
C. V. Kyger, of Franklin.
5th District—Benj. F. Claypool, of Fayette.
Joshua H. Mellett, of Henry.
6th District—J. J. Wright, of Morgan.
J. C. Green, of Shelby.
7th District—John Osborn, of Putnam.
Thomas N. Rice, of Parke.
8th District—R. P. Davidson, of Tippecanoe.
Benjamin F. Gregory, of Warren
9th District—James B. Belford, of White.
Aaron Guernsey, of Porter.
10th District—Timothy R. Dickinson, of DeKalb
Hallet Kilbourne, of Elkhart.
11th District—John M. Wallace, of Grant.
James N. Templer, of Jay.

The 100 Day's Men.

If our readers should charge us with importunity—but we have no readers that will charge us with importunity in a cause so good as that of raising the 85,000. Our readers and ourselves are one in this great work. Our readers are as anxious as we are that Illinois—the State that we are all so proud to live in and talk about—shall step along right lively to the music of the Union as it pours out in fresh inspiring strains to the tune of

We are coming, Father Abraham,
Twenty thousand more,
From Mississippi's winding stream
And Indiana's shore.

The Adjutant General has his hands full, it is said. Offers of men and letters of inquiry pour in on him day and night. The authorities are in fine spirits. The news from all parts of the State is inspiriting. Egypt, with a sense of her exposure to the raids of the marauders, is bestirring herself to look out for herself.—The lower part of the State is in competition with the upper part of the State. Meanwhile the central part of the State claims to be first in the field. Jacksonville claims to have raised the first company under the Governor's call. We are of the very good-humored opinion, however, that Chicago was on hand, or rather on foot, first in this glorious enterprise.—However, such competition is so honorable and advantageous that we shall not press our side of it very strongly. At Peoria, Bloomington, Ottawa and other towns, the best men are falling in. The Union League men and the men of the three months' service in 1861 are falling in. Veteren Captains who raised companies and led them to the field early in the war, are industrious in raising new companies for this new service.

Meanwhile in Iowa the military spirit is rapidly rising and abundant in promise, and if Illinois does not look very sharply, the gallant little Hawkeye State will come out ahead.

Fall in men—fall in! Remember that the good flag and all good men, and all angels, and the God of right and liberty are for this war, and that the black flag of "no quarter" carried by the barbarians and slaveholders, is against this work—so are all vile traitors, evil spirits, Jeff Davis, the Chicago *Times* and the Devil.

Rally, then, to the ranks of the 85,000, in the name of the glorious Northwest and her splendid fame—her brave boys, noble chiefs, and her hallowed heroes who have gone to the reward of their heroism.

Only 85,000 for only a hundred days! Rally, men, rally!—[Chicago Evening Journal.

The above appeal will apply to Indiana as well as to Illinois. Let not our own glorious State fall behind in the laudible enterprise. It will not. We have good report from various counties in the State, that enlistments are progressing rapidly, and we would urge forward the enterprise at home. Capt. Chamberlain wants more men to fill up his company. Rally, men, rally! Do not permit this enterprise to fail; the Copperheads hope it will fail, and they are doing all they can to defeat it, but in spite of the Copperheads or the Devil, let Capt. Chamberlain's company be filled to the requisite number. Fall in men—fall in! "Rally round the flag," Union and Liberty!

—Our town election, to fill the following vacant offices, took place on last Tuesday: Marshal, Clerk, Treasurer, five Trustees and an Assessor.

The Copperheads elected their ticket by majorities ranging from 6 to 8. The Union men could without doubt have elected their ticket had they worked half as hard for its success as did the copperheads for the success of their ticket. Every copperhead in a row was put to the polls, while on the other hand a number of our Union men remained silent and inactive, many not voting at all, deeming the election of little or no importance. This is to be regretted as there was something involved even in this corporation election: the credit of the village, the enforcement of its laws, shamefully disregarded by this incompetent, sickly, contemptible copperhead party, and a victory over the disloyal Knights of the Golden Circle, which, though small as it may seem, is a victory worth fighting for and achieving now.—Our Union friends are censurable for their slothfulness on last Tuesday, whereby they permitted the copperheads to win the day when the victory was promised them.—What though copperhead got a majority of 38 last spring in the town of Auburn? This signifies nothing. The county one year ago last fall was copperhead 315, last fall it was copperhead from 9 to 28, but this spring the Union men can claim it for 200! And though you neglected to vote last Tuesday they are only "in luck" by from 6 to 8 majority; but they have succeeded in getting possession of the reins of government here in Auburn for another term; and out of its treasury they will gormandize as of yore, and permit the law regulating side walks to remain a dead letter, and submissively witness the graceful gambols of swine upon our streets and in front of our door-yards, and grant a full license to rowdies and wink at their depredations. All this will the copperhead Board elect gallantly perform, and with the blessings of a copperhead administration all our wants (?) are supplied, and in possession of these priceless blessings how happy we shall be.

If the present Board will go to work and fulfill its trust it will in part have redeemed the past, and furthermore give some dignity and respectability to the village as well as to the position of its administrators. But if it is determined to follow up the programme carried out by its predecessor, it had better resign at once and swear that there is no existing necessity for a city government.

—The ladies of Indianapolis—God bless them—are enacting a part in the present call for men that will add new laurels to the already proud name of Indiana. A large number of the ladies assembled in the city the other day to consider the question of raising Indiana's proportion of the 100 day's men. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Governor Morton, and an earnest appeal by patriotic speeches and resolutions was made. They have volunteered their services to take the place of the young men employed as salesmen in the business houses of the city, thereby giving them a chance to enlist, and retaining their situations for them while they are absent defending the flag of the Union. The generous proposition is accepted, and volunteering goes off briskly. The example set by the ladies of Indianapolis is worthy of imitation.

—It is rumored that there is a project on foot among the leading copperheads of the county to establish an organ here. A subscription paper is in circulation soliciting subscriptions to purchase a press and materials. We understand that copperhead capitalists here and hereabouts are investing largely in stock, and that the great Whangdoodle will be in full blast in about a month. Why not resuscitate the DeKalb Democrat? that was an excellent thing as long as it lasted, and it is a pity that it be entirely forsaken. Where is the Bastard? Trot it out.

After the capture of Plymouth the rebels immediately evacuated the place and all Eastern North Carolinia and hastened to reinforce Lee. The prisoners are enroute for Richmond. Little Washington was evacuated by our forces on Thursday last.

Significant Cause for Desertion.

A Chattanooga letter-writer says the following, spoken in his presence a few days ago, by a rebel captain who had come to our lines and surrendered himself will serve as an illustration of the manner in which our military authorities are reaching the ears and hearts of those in arms against the Government:

"Well, sir, if you would know why I deserted the Confederate service, I will tell you. It is not because of hardships of camp life, or the belief that our cause is not a holy one—I believe that the South is right, that the General Government has no constitutional power to coerce the States. Yet, I deserted, and have just taken the amnesty oath. Well, you may be astonished. My reason for deserting are: I could no longer fight against a government that is feeding my wife and children, and keeping them from starvation and want. I have been in the Confederate service over two years, but when I found the United States were feeding gratuitously the families of those in arms against them, I resolved that I would no longer carry a Confederate sword."

Well Put.

We have never seen the folly of the Democrats who demand that the war shall stop in order to save expenses, better illustrated than in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

When you hear a copperhead bewail the expenses of this war, and assert that it must be stopped to save an enormous war debt, tell him the lamentable story of old Green, the Chicago banker, who, most of our readers will remember, was tried for his life, on a charge of wife murder.—The most frightful feature of his situation was the invasion of his cherished hoards. A new trial was granted him on technical grounds. He forthwith called a council of war in his cell, in the Chicago jail, and gravely discussed with his attorneys the probable cost of going on with the case—Thoroughly alarmed at the financial exhibit, he hanged himself in his cell the same night to save the expense.

An amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill has passed both Houses of Congress, which provides that all persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States, shall receive the same uniform, clothes, arms equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance; pay and emoluments other than bounty as other soldiers in the regular or volunteer force of the United States, of the like arm of the service from and after January 1st, 1864, and $100 bounty. Mr. Stevens, from the House Ways and Means Committee, reported an amendment to the same bill appropriating $45,000 for the purchase of artificial limbs for disabled soldiers and sailors.

There is no marked change in the situation of the two armies in Virginia. The rebels are reported to be busily employed in throwing up earthworks along the line of the Rapidan and at Fredericksburg and other points on the Rappahannock.—Beauregard's army have passed throug Petersburg, estimated at 18,000 to 20,000. Lee is thought to be concentrating on our left and center. Deserters say his force amounts to upwards of 100,000. One division of Longstreet's corps is in reserve at Hanover Junction. There is no new movement by Grant reported. The Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, largely augmented, are with General W. F. Smith near Fortress Monroe. A cavalry expedition had made a raid on Leesburg where some of Mosby's men were stationed and captured twenty-three of the band, killing three and wounding four, and also captured three blockade runners, twenty horses, and a large lot of contraband goods.

A letter from Admiral Porter shows that Bank's defeat was even more disastrous than was at first reported. The letter puts the loss at 4,000 prisoners, thirty pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms, one hundred wagons, a first class gunboat, and a million dollars in greenbacks, the latter captured in a Paymaster's safe. Generals Franklin and Stone are charged with carelessness, and will probably be court martialed. No more fighting had occured, but the rebels are reported moving on Grand Ecore on the 22d, and Banks was marching out to meet them. Nothing further is heard from General Smith's reported march to Vicksburg.

The following Indiana soldiers died in the United States Hospital at Nashville, during the week ending April 30:—Zacariah Skelton, F, 120th; H. N. Kink, Corporal, K, 130th; Thomas Adner, 18th Battery; Wm. Bradshaw, F, 124th; Geo. W. Warer, B, 124th; Geo. Samuels, B 130th; Chas. Ketner, H, 130th.

—Five thousand troops left Indianapolis on Saturday. Their destination is not allowed to be made public.

Considerable excitement prevails at Bradenburg, Kentucky, owing to reports that the guerrillas were concentrating at Big Spring for the purpose of making a raid upon that place. A man came riding into Bradenburg on Thursday from Big Spring, stating that the different bands of guerrillas which have infested the counties of Meade, Breckinridge, Hardin and Grayson were then at Big Springs preparing for a raid in some direction, and from what he heard it was his impression that they would attack Bradenburg. The number of the rebel forces are variously estimated, one report stating that the forces combined will amount to thousands. All accounts are probably greatly exaggerated.

The debt of Great Britain reached its maximum in 1815, at the close of the great contest with Napoleon, when it amounted to £861,039,000. The lowest amount it subsequently touched was in 1858, £769,082,000. The Russian war increased it to £808,108,000. At present it amounts to £791,574,000.

Roback's Catawba Brandy is made from the PURE JUICE OF THE CATAWBA GRAPE, which is grown in abundance in Ohio and from which this article is obtained—it has an agreeable flavor, fine clear color, and possesses all the qualities for medicinal purposes, and for a beverage of the best imported brandies. As a flavoring for mince pies and other cooking purposes it is the most economical article that can be used, being one-half a dollar cheaper by the bottle, and nearly two dollars per gallon cheaper than other Brandies sold for that purpose. Wherever it has been introduced it has found rapid sale, and is daily gaining in popularity giving in all cases the utmost satisfaction. Call for "Roback's Catawba Brandy," which may be found for sale by Druggists, Grocers and dealers generally throughout the West.

C. W. ROBACK, Proprietor.
56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street.
8w1

BE WISE BY TIMES.

Do not trifle with your health, constitution and character. If you are suffering with any diseases for which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is recommended

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

It will Cure you, Save Long Suffering, allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to

HEALTH AND PURITY,

At little expense, and no exposure. Cut out the Advertisement in another column, and call or send for it.

Beware of Counterfeits!
Ask for Helmbold's Take no other.
CURES GUARANTEED. 8w1.

License Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will, at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, apply for a license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart, on my premises (Lot No. 19,) in Spencerville, in said county.

WILLIAM QUESTED.
May 6, 1864. (8w3.)

License Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their next session to grant me a license to retail spirituous liquors, in a less quantity than a quart, to be drank on the premises, in building situated on Lot No. 94, in Auburn, in said DeKalb county.

JAMES STAFFORD.
May 6, 1864. (8w3*.)

H. WARTENSLEBEN,
House, Sign & Ornamental PAINTER,
AUBURN. IND.

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting and Graining done on reasonable terms. Produce taken in exchange for work. Shop opposite T. Tinny's Blacksmith shop.
May 6, 1864. (8tf.)

Metropolitan Hotel,
CORNER RANDOLPH & WELLS STREETS,
Chicago, Ill.

☞ The METROPOLITAN is centrally located, well furnished, and since the addition of the MAY HOTEL contains 250 Rooms.
[5-7] B. H. SKINNER, Proprietor.

De Kalb County Orders.

HOLDERS of DeKalb County Orders are hereby notified that Orders registered previous to the 7th day of October 1863, will be redeemed if presented at the Treasurer's Office. No interest will be paid on said Orders after this date.

GEO. BARNEY,
Treas. DeKalb County.
April 30, 1864. (7w3$2)

New Firm & New Stock!

Groceries & Provisions!

T. C. ELSON,

Having bought of J. Stiefle & Co., their entire stock of Groceries, will continue the trade at the old stand,

2D DOOR FROM J. STIEFLE & CO'S STORE.

The old stock has been replenished with

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

Finest articles of

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

Tea,
Coffee,
Sugar,
Tobaccos,
Segars, &c, &c.

FLOUR & FISH, of the very best brands.

ALSO,

Wooden-Ware, Stone-Ware, Glass-Ware, Crockery-Ware, and in fact everything belonging to a first-class Grocery, Provision & Notion Store,

Can be found at his establishment.
apr30ms3. T. C. ELSON.

W. W. KIMBALL,
142 Lake Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS,
WITH
TREMOLO ATTACHMENT,
In Fifteen Different Styles,
ELEGANTLY FINISHED ROSEWOOD,
For Parlor use,
BLACK WALNUT AND OAK,
For Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.
EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR
FIVE YEARS!
Prices from $70 to $400.

The American Organ

is an entirely new Instrument. It contains both the

PATENT TREMOLO & FORTE STOP,
Knee Swell, Double Bellows and Two Blow Pedals

THE AMERICAN ORGANS

Are pronounced by more than one hundred of the best Organists to be superior to any other yet produced; having received the first premium wherever exhibited.

From among the many received we select the following

TESTIMONIALS:

From Geo. Washbourne Morgan, Organist of Grace Church and Middle Dutch Reformed Church.

University Building, New York.

The near approach to the Pipe or Organ tone attained by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, in the voicing of their American Organs, united with their prompt and reliable action, entitles them to the first rank among this class of instruments. I cheerfully recommend them to purchasers either for Parlor, Hall or Chapel use. GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN.

From B. F. Baker, Professor in the Boston Musical Institute, Author, &c., and Director of Music in the South Congregational Church.

Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—I confess to having entertained a prejudice against Reed Instruments before having heard your American Organ. But, by your new method of voicing, the monotonous, droning, buzzing sound has been entirely cured, and in place of it a pure, organ-like tone substituted. The action is prompt, and the tuning is really perfect. If your American Organs receive the patronage they merit, they must come into very general use.

With regard, truly yours, B. F. BAKER.

Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, 511 Washington Street, Boston.

From H. M. Saxdorn, Teacher of Music and President of the Handel Society in Dartmouth College.

Dartmouth College.

Gentlemen:—The American Organ I purchased of you though very pleasing in tone from the first, has become more and more a favorite instrument with my musical acquaintances as well as with myself. The ease of the action and the rapidity with which light music can be executed upon it surprised me; while for sacred or solemn harmony its fitness is unquestioned. I take great pleasure in adding my testimony to its real worth.

Very truly yours, H. M. SAXDORN.

From Geo. F. Willey, Organist and Director of Music at John Street Church, Lowell, Mass.

Lowell, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Having thoroughly examined your American Organs I am of the opinion that they are not equalled by those of any maker.—They are distinguished from all I have seen by their extreme fullness, yet mellowness of tone, and their quiet responses to the touch of the performer. I am yours, &c.

GEO. F. WILLEY.

From Thos. Chubbuck, Organist and Director of Music in the First Baptist Church, Springfield, Mass.

Springfield, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Having had opportunities for testing the qualities of your different styles of American Organs in contrast with those of other makers, I do not hesitate to say that I find in them a superiority, both in exquisite purity, smoothness and volume of tone, in delicate and pleasant touch, and prompt response in rapid playing. I can cheerfully recommend them to any person who may wish to own or play upon such an instrument nearest perfection. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS CHUBBUCK.

From Thomas Baker, Musical Director of Laura Keene's Theatre, formerly Leader of Julien's Band.

29 King St., New York.

Gentlemen:—Having examined the American Organs, manufactured by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, I cheerfully certify to their superiority in every desirable quality of the instrument. Their voicing is of the most approved order, rendering the tones clear and reliable, enabling the performer to execute rapid passages with ease and accuracy. THOMAS BAKER.

Roxbury, Mass.

To allude to instruments which bear the name of S. D. & H. W. Smith, would be useless. They have stood the test for years; and when we say that they always reflect upon the reputation of Boston men, we award high praise.—In quality of tone and finish they justly claim the first rank; and, having so much at stake, their names on American Organs may be considered a good endorsement of any.

Respectfully, PROF. LEONCE G. A. SZCHS.

Blackstone, Mass.

Gentlemen:—The three American Organs purchased of you for the use of our churches, here, in Uxbridge, and in Mulbury, have been in use one year. It gives me much pleasure to say that they have fully met our expectations, and given the greatest satisfaction. I remain, yours, &c., E. J. SHERIDAN, Pastor.

ALSO,

MELODEONS,

In every variety, with prices ranging from $45 to $125. Every one is

CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL

and examine our instruments whether they wish to buy or not.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

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[apr30] **142 Lake Street, Chicago.**

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H. N. Ward
IMPORTER & WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
CHINA, GLASS,
AND
QUEENSWARE;
WOODEN WARE,
STONE CROCKS,
FRUIT JARS,
ROCKING-CHAIRS,
WALL PAPER,
China Vases,
MOTTO CUPS, ORNAMENTS,
OIL LAMPS,
YELLOW AND COMMON WARE,
Beer Tumblers, Decanters,
GOLD FRAMES!
Spoons, Knives and Forks,
CASTORS, & TIN TOILET WARE.

☞ No Auction Bought Goods Sold by me.
☞ One Price for Cash. [apr30tf.]

GO TO
WM. H. M'CORMICK'S
WATERLOO CITY,
To Get Your
Stoves, Tinware,
AND **HARDWARE!**

He offers for sale at the lowest rates:

HARDWARE.
IRON, STOVES,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
&c.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

Bar and Sheet Iron,
Chains, Plows,
Stoves, all sizes and varieties;
Stove Drums,
Stove Pipe,
Stove Plate,
Common and Russia Iron.
Tin and Copper Ware, &c;

For sale at the lowest rates
W. H. McCORMICK.
[4-45.] Waterloo City.

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Mercantile College,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Model Business College of the West

THE important feature of *Actual Business Training*, which has been established in this College affords the right kind of education for every young man in the west. The benefits resulting to Students from this Practical Training cannot be questioned. Young men, embrace the present opportunity and secure a Scholarship in this unrivalled College.

We have introduced and now have in successful operation Departments representing the Wholesal and Retail Trade of New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and Fort Wayne, embracing Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, etc., with over five thousand samples of articles used.

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The student is first instructed in the theory of Penmanship and the Science of Accounts in its application to Trade and Commerce.

COLLEGE BANK,

Is fitted up with all the modern conveniences, and furnished with a complete set of books and blank forms, together with beautifully engraved Bank Notes on genuine Bank Note Paper, sufficient for the united business of the various "houses" in operation in the College. The business of the Bank is both natural and effective, consisting of such actual transactions as require all the forms in use in BANKS of circulation and deposit.

Each Student acts in turn as TELLER, BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER and becomes perfectly familiar with all the routine of business practiced in Banks.

The Bank is in operation every day, the books being closed at stated periods for the purpose of declaring dividends. The importance of this practical course is such as to give the student a knowledge of and confidence in transacting business such as no theoretical training could accomplish.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

This department contains samples of every species of DRY GOODS, and Students buy and sell from these samples, receiving Cash, Notes, Drafts, etc., entering each in the proper books. The managers of this department also conduct business with students in all other offices—holding correspondence, making consignments, etc., at the same time making the proper entries.

Grocery Department.

Containing samples of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, and everything found in a Wholesale Store, from which sales and purchases are made, goods shipped, insurance effected, etc.

Here a general Forwarding and Commission business is done. Shipments are made on own and joint account, and all the details of actual business carried out.

To all wishing to engage in active, successful business, whether

MERCHANT, FARMER, MECHANIC,
Teacher, Lawyer or Physician,

will find that a few weeks here can be spent to great advantage.

Young men, are you looking for a situation, or do you wish to become a thorough accountant, or splendid penman? Do you wish to be able to detect Counterfeit Money, to understand Railroading, Steamboating and Banking? If so, embrace the opportunity offered you, and secure a scholarship in our College.

For further particulars call at the College rooms, over the Post Office, or address

M. J. FRANCISCO, Principal.
March 10, 1864. (32m3d)

THE NEW ERA.

—We thank H. I. Park, Ast. Sutler of the 44th Indiana Regiment, for late copies of the Chattanooga Daily Gazette.

—Blackwood's Magazine for April has been received. It contains part VII. of "Tony Butler" a very meritorious story, continued through several numbers. "Mr. Knights Reminiscences," and an interesting article on "Our Neutrality."

SORE THROAT. Those afflicted with Coughs, Hoarseness, Irritation and Soreness of the Throat, will find nothing so efficacious as a *Throat Remedy*, as Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold by all Druggists.

THE TEST OF SCIENCE.—A close analysis of the celebrated Chemical Saleratus, made by De Land & Co., at Fairport, Monroe County, N. Y., will show that it contains no matter deleterious to health, and when used in the quantities prescribed will produce the most wholesome and nutritious bread. It is put up in red papers, and sold by the popular grocers everywhere.

—The lecture last Tuesday evening by G. B. Stebbins, Esq., upon Loyalty and Liberty, was an able effort. It was truthful, searching and convincing, to all loyalists, and we venture if there were any copperheads present it was at least evident to them that the lecture was *searching*; the manner in which the speaker scored copperheads was refreshing to unionists and loyalists. We regret that every copperhead in town was not there.

James I. Best, Esq.

The friends of the above named gentleman have obtained his consent to have his name presented to the District Union Convention as a candidate for nomination for the office of Common Pleas Judge. Since the worthy incumbent, Judge Clapp, is spoken of for Circuit Judge, we heartily approve of the nomination of Mr. Best, and from what we can learn, we think his chances for the nomination are very good. His name would strengthen the Union ticket in this county, and his legal abilities and unblemished character eminently fit him for the position desinated. He would be a worthy successor of Judges Morris, Mott and Clapp.

Shadows.

When the children are hushed in the nursery,
And the swallow sleeps in the eaves,
And the night-wind is murmuring secrets
Apart to the listening leaves;
Then I open the inner chamber
That was closed from the dust of day,
And gently undraw the curtain
Where my holiest treasures lay.

Sweet spirits that may not slumber;
Cool shadows from lights now gone;
And the echo of voices sounding,
All sounding for me alone,
And, blending among the others,
One echo is softer yet;
One shadow is cooler, deeper:
And my dimming eyes grow wet.

For the image I gaze on longest
Is the image that blessed my youth;
The angel that lit my journey
With her lamp of love and truth.
We traveled life's way together
A little while side by side;
And, when I grew faint or weary,
That light was my strength and guide.

And dearer it grew—how dearer!
Till I watched it wane and fade:
And my angel said as we parted,
Be patient, be not afraid.
And when I am sick and weary
With the heat and the dust of the day,
How the sense of her words comes o'er me;

And I ask for a patient wisdom,
As I journey the way alone;
Till I tread on the golden threshold
Of the heaven where she is gone.
When the children are hushed in the nursery,
And the night-wind is murmuring secrets
Apart to the listening leaves.

MARKETS.—Auburn, May 6, 1864.—Wheat, $1,28 @ $1,38; Oats, 50 ct; Corn, $1,00; Flour, $7,00; Potatoes, $,00; Flaxseed, $2,50; Butter, 20 ct; Eggs,12½ ct; Lard, 15 ct; Tallow, 10 ct.

ONE OF 'EM.—One of the "unterrified," named David Powell, hailing from Franklin county, Ohio, got into a drunken political discussion, in a saloon last night; boasted that he voted for Vallandigham; had voted for Pierce, Polk, Buchanan and Breckenridge, and deemed Jeff. Davis a better man than President Lincoln "or any other man" He had but recently arrived in Chicago; had no home, nor employment, but expected in a few days, he said, to go peddling Emancipation Proclamations. He was fined $4. As he returned to his place in the dock he claimed that by the grace of God he was what he is—one of the Chicago *Times'* disciples, full in the faith. —Chicago Journal., 3d.

—Two years ago the three heaviest stock operators in Wall street, New York, were not worth a single dollar. One of them was a ticket agent at Staten Island. Now he controls stock enough in one of the heavest railroads to elect a president.

"BARBAROUS WARFARE."—The London *Times* and its echoes have much to say about the "barbarous" manner in which the war against the rebellion is conducted by us. But what will they say to the fact that the allies in Denmark opened fire upon Sonderburg without notice, and killed 80 innocent women and children?

M. S. & N. I. RAILROAD.—The annual report of the President of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, for the fiscal year ending Feb. 29, 1864, has been published. The following is the main part of the text of the report:

"During the fiscal year ending of the 29th of February, 1864, the gross earnings of the road amounted to $2,884, 294 28.—The operating expenses were $1,753,516 90, and the net earnings $1,630,777 33. The proportion of operating expenses to earnings was 51,30 per cent. The increase of earnings over last year was $570,562 83; of this $361,990 94 was for gain on passenger, and $212,369 01 was for freight earnings. During the year an old claim, secured by a mortgage on property of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Company was collected, yielding $58, 246 04 to the treasury. There has been paid into the sinking fund $114,000 of that class of bonds and the Commissioners now hold $764,000 of the sinking fund bonds, making the whole amount due to this fund to this date. During the year the Company embraced the opportunity of selling at a premium $1,400,000 of the reserved common stock created as contemplated at the time of consolidation, the proceeds of which were sufficient for the purchase of $310,000 of ten-per-cent, guarantied stock, and $1,126,000 of first and second mortgage seven-per-cent, bonds, making a total of $1,436,090.

Fort Pillow.

It is all too true. The frightful and gastly calamity that befel our black troops at Fort Pillow, is confirmed to its smallest and most develish detail.

The Committees of Congress appointed to investigate the facts have reported, and, after a careful and patient and impartial investigation, they are of the opinion that it could not be exaggerated

So, therefore the Fort Pillow infamy of the rebels is before the country, and the Goverment in all its naked enormity and deformity. We shall await and the people will await, with deep feeling and resolute expectation the action of Congress and the determination of the Government. Fort Pillow must be avenged.—[Chicago Journal.

THAT

BIG NEW PRESS

HAS ARRIVED!

Now Printing

10,000 Sheets an Hour!

THE CHICAGO

Evening Journal.

THE

Tri-Weekly Journal.

THE

Weekly Journal.

The Oldest Newspaper in the Northwest!

The Largest Newspaper in the Northwest!

It is Sent out on all the Evening Trains of the Railroads of the Northwest!

It Publishes more Reading Matter than any other Paper in the Northwest!

It Gives Later and More News than any other Paper in the Northwest!

It Publishes More and has a Larger Circulation than any other Evening Paper on this Continent, except one.

It has a Larger Corps of Editors, Reporters and Correspondents than any other Paper in the West!

Printed on a Four-cylinder Steam Power Press, at the rate of 10,000 an Hour!

Just the Paper for the Presidential Campaign!

Just the Paper for the Union Unconditionally!

For the Good Old Flag, First, Last, and All the Time!

Just the Paper for Loyal Men!

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Just the Paper for Everybody!

Just the Paper to Advertise in!

It is Read in all the Respectable Families in Chicago!

It is Read in all the Offices, Stores and Shops!

It is Read Everywhere in the Northwest!

The Daily is sent to Subscribers, by mail, for $9 a year

The Tri-Weekly is sent by mail for $5 a year.

The Weekly is sent by mail for $2 a year.

Great reductions made to Clubs of Weekly and Tri-Weekly Subscribers.

Address,

JOURNAL COMPANY,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.

A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure.—Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to DR. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton St., Brooklyn, New York. v4—9

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure, By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. v1—9

STATE

Insurance Company.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Organized Under the General Law of Indiana.

INSURES

DWELMINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BARNS, HAY & GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK THEREIN, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS.

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S. LUMBARD, O. BIRD,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK.

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O. BIRD, Vice-President.
HUGH B. REED, Treasurer.
S. LUMBARD, Secretary.
GEO. W. BABCOCK, General Agent.
P. DANEL, Assist. Gen'l Agent.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Samuel Hanna, Vice-President of Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Hon. Jas. S. Fraser, Warsaw, U. S. Assessor. Hon. T. G. Palmer, Deputy Auditor of State. Hon. P. Hoagland, Pres. Branch Bank, Fort Wayne. Hon Jas. S. Collins, Attorney at Law. Hon. Edward Wilson, Judge Circuit Court.

REFERENCES IN DEKALB COUNTY.

Auburn—S. W. Sprott, W. H. Dils, E. B. Mott, John Butt, John N. Miller, Joseph Stiefel, Andrew Larimore, Aaron Wolf, J. C. Loveland, J. N. Chamberlain. Franklin Township—Hon. Miles Waterman. Butler—Simon Stiefel, Isaac Ochs Fairfield—Abraham Buss. Union—Lanslot Ingman. Corrunna—Henry Sherlock. Lawrence—Lyman Green.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
With this Home Compnay
THAT ISSUES NO POLICIES OUT OF THE STATE!

JOHN BUTT, Agent, Auburn, Ind.
March 5, 1864. [51y1.]

Hopkins & Farnham.

WATERLOO CITY.

GREAT BARGAINS

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS!

Are to be sold at

GREAT BARGAINS!

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods,
VERY CHEAP.

Notions in Full Variety,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Men's Under Wear,
Woolen Goods,
Full Stock,
Embroideries
and Edgings,
Ladies' Collars
and Head Netts.

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

Plain and Shirting

FLANNELS,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
TO BE SOLD AT
Great Bargains,
AT
HOPKINS & FARNAM.

Waterloo City, Feb. 20, 1864. [22tf]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, Indiana, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 14th Day of May, A. D. 1864,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House of Auburn, DeKalb county, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, the following described Real Estate to-wit:

Lot Number forty-seven, (47) sixty-eight, (68) sixty-nine, (69) in the Western Addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and on failure to realise the full amount of the judgment, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at Public Sale the fee-simple of said Real Estate.

Taken as the property of Milton F. Pierce, at the suit of Egbert B. Mott. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. N. MILLER, Sheriff,
De Kalb County.

Sheriff's Office, Auburn,
April 23, 1864. (4w$4,50)

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

Apothecaries' Hall;

WATERLOO CITY, DEKALB CO., IND.

J. U. WINSLOW, Proprietor.

KEROSENE OIL,

LINSEED OIL,
SPERM OIL,
AND VINEGAR.

ALCOHOL,

By the barrel, or less quantity.

White Lead,

VARNISH,
TURPENTINE,
NAPTHA.

QUININE,

OPIUM,
MORPHENE,
CREAM-TARTER

PURE WINES.

French, Sweedish and American (Catawba)

BRANDIES;

Together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

SOLD AS LOW AS IN FORT WAYNE.

Waterloo City, May 16, 1866.—22tf

THE

NEW YORK STORE!

WATERLOO CITY.

G. W. TROUT takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends in Auburn and surrounding country, a

Great Reduction in Prices of

Domestice

Cotton Goods

As well as all kinds of Foreign

DRY GOODS,

And invites an inspection of his immense stock of Shawls, Mantles,

DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS,

Housekeeping Goods, Fancy articles, Hoosiery Goods, &c., &c. G. W. TROUT.
May 23, 1861.—23tf.

Dr. Dodge's Anzeige.

Dr. Hahnemann, ein Deutscher, war der Erfinder der Homöopathie. Dies ist der Grund, warum vielleicht Dr. Dodge so viele deutsche Familien behandelt und curirt. Dr. Dodge's homöopathische Arzneien curiren alle heilbaren Fälle von Krankheiten des Kopfes, Gehirns, Ohren, Augen, des Schlundes, der Lungen, des Herzens, der Leber, des Magens und der Gedärme, und vorzüglich alle weiblichen Krankheiten. Die in deutscher Sprache gedruckten Vorträge des Dr. Dodge für Frauenzimmer werden, sobald sie vollendet sind, allen denen, welche sich an ihn wegen denselben wenden, 10 Cents per Copy geliefert werden. Dr. Dodge hat sich die Dienste eines deutschen Predigers auf seinen Reisen gesichert, und wird derselbe in deutscher Sprache sprechen. Es ist dies deshalb so eingerichtet, um es der großen Anzahl der deutschen Patienten bequem zu machen. Dr. Dodge wird präcis und ohne Fehl alle acht Wochen an einem Platze eintreffen. Untersuchungen sind umsonst. Die Patienten sollten sich genau zur Stunde der Ankunft des Dr. D. einstellen. Die Anzeige wann und wo Dr. D für das kommende Jahr seine Besuche abhalten wird, kann aus den verschiedenen County Zeitungen und aus in englischer Sprache gedruckten Circularen ersehen werden. Dr. Dodge's Familien-Medicinen-Kästchen, bestehend aus 12 Heilmitteln für gewöhnliche Krankheiten, aus 12 homöopathischen Heilmitteln, abgetheilt in 12 Pulver, so daß jedes Medizin Kästchen ein groß von Pulver enthält, ferner seine Fieber-Pulver, seine Ruhr-Pulver, seine Pulver gegen Scharlachfieber, Diptherie und eine große Menge anderer Krankheiten, können zu 50 Cents das Dutzend oder zu 25 Cents das halbe Dutzend gekauft werden. Ebenso seine Pulver gegen unterdrückten Menstrualfluß, gegen schmerzhafte und spärliche Reinigungen &c., sowie alle seine Arzneien gegen weibliche Unregelmäßigkeiten und Klagen zu 50 Cents das Dutzend. Dr. Dodge wünscht außerdem einige Schüler, welche bei ihm Medizin studiren, aber die Reise-Ausgaben selbst bestreiten können. Das Zahlen der Collegiengelder mag 10 Jahren später geschehen. Dr Dodge's Arzneien sind in allen Apotheken zu haben. Dr. D. wird in Chicago am Freitag Nachmittag von 1 bis 5 Uhr, nämlich am 25ten Decbr., 19ten Febr., 16ten April 11ten Juni und 6. August, im Sherman House, seine Zimmer-Patienten untersuchen und für dieselben verschreiben. Jedermann sollte an die Vorlesungen des Dr. D. in Bryan Hall in Chicago denken. Der Eintritt zur ersten Vorlesung ist frei.

Call at Auburn, from 1 till 5 p. m., on Friday Nov. 27, Jan. 22, March 19, May 14, July 9, and Sept. 3.

At Waterloo City, Lent's Hotel, on Saturdays, from 6 to 11 a. m., Nov. 28, Jan. 23, March 20, May 15, July 10, and Sept. 4.

At Angola, on Mondays from 8 to 6 p. m., Nov. 30, Jan. 25, March 22, May 17, July 12, and Sept. 6.

At Norristown, on Tuesday from 8 to 11 a. m., Dec. 1, Jan 26, March 23, May 18, July 13, and Sept. 7.

The Draft!

50,000 PICTURES
TO BE TAKEN!!

U. E. BABB,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that he has refitted the Picture Gallery situated near A. Wolf's Store, and is now prepared to take

AMBROTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
MELAINEOTYPES, AND
EUREKA PLATE PICTURES
Miniatures inserted in
Lockets, Pins, Drops, or Rings.

He has constantly on hand a well selected stock of plain and fancy Cases, Frames, and Photographic Albums.

Remember BABB'S GALLERY is the place to get the best Pictures taken in all North-Eastern Indiana. He is an experienced operator and takes all the various styles of Pictures in the very latest style of the Art. All who patronize him may rely upon getting first-class Pictures.

Please call and examine specimens.

U. E. BABB, Artist.
Dec. 19, 1863. [40 tf]

CLARK'S

DISTILLED RESTORATIVE

FOR THE HAIR,

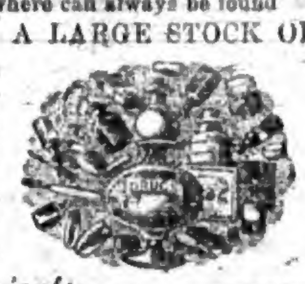
Restores Gray and Faded Hair and Beard to its Natural Color,
AND IS A MOST LUXURIOUS DRESSING
FOR THE HEAD AND HAIR.

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Restores the Color.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Eradicates Dandruff.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Promotes its Growth.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Prevents its falling off.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is an unequalled Dressing.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is good for Children
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is good for Ladies.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is good for Old People
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is perfectly harmless.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is not a Dye.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Beautifies the Hair.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is splendid for Whiskers
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Keeps the Hair in its Place
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Cures Nervous Headache
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Prevents Eruptions
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Stops Itching and Burning.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Keeps the Head Cool.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is delightfully perfumed.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Contains no Sediment.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Contains no Gum.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Polishes your Hair.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Prepares you for Parties.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Prepares you for Balls.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
All Ladies need it.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
No Lady will do without it.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Costs but $1.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere
Price, $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.
C. G. CLARK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
Lord & Smith, Chicago, Ill., General Agents. (42y1.)

New Arrangement!

THE undersigned having purchased of J. A. Vance his entire stock of Drugs and Medicines, respectfully informs the public that he will continue the business at the old stand, where can always be found

A LARGE STOCK OF



Chemicals,
DYE STUFF,
PAINTS, OILS,
BRUSHES, PUTTY,
Varnishes,
WINDOW GLASS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Spices,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
CIDER VINEGAR,
NOTIONS,
PERFUMES,
Fancy Articles,

All of which he warrants to be of a No. 1 quality. He also keeps a full assortment of

LIQUORS,

Which he will sell for medical purposes only. Physicians are respectfully invited to examine his stock. W. H. MOORE.
Waterloo City, Feb. 20, 1864. [49tf.]

TWO SIDES TO THE PICTURE!!

Leather vs. Iron.

DANIEL TILL

(Having bought out the Hardware stock of the late firm of J. C. Boyer & Co.,) has fitted up the south side of his store, where he keeps one of the best assortments of miscellaneous

HARDWARE,

In this city or county. His stock consists of

Stoves, of all kinds.

Farming Implements,
Joiner's Tools,
Shelf Hardware,
Kitchen Cutlery, &c.

All of which he will sell as low as can be afforded in this market.

A good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES!

May be found on the north side of the store.

Also, LEATHER OF ALL KINDS,

From the best Tanneries, constantly on hand

N. B.—I have adopted the cash system, as much as possible. Those who are indebted to me by Note or Book account will please call soon and settle the same. D. TILL.
Waterloo City, Feb. 6, 1864. [v4 39tf]

$500 REWARD! $500

HAVING JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK

Of All Kinds of

GOODS!

We are prepared to

REWARD ALL OUR CUSTOMERS!

FOR TRADING WHERE THEY

Sell Goods Cheaper!

THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE IN DEKALB CO.

We do that Trick at

M. & A. HALE'S.
Feb. 13, 1864. [v4—48.]

D. W. Altenburg & Bro.,

MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN

CABINET WARE

& CHAIRS.

We are at present receiving a fine assortment of the celebrated South Bend manufacture of

Cane-Seat & Plain Chairs,

which we offer to sell cheaper than can be afforded any where else in this county. We also manufacture and sell cheaper than anybody else.

BUREAUS (plain and fancy),
CUPBOARDS, SINKS, SAFES,
LOUNGES, TABLES, SETTEES,
BEDSTEADS (French and Cottage),
CRIBS, &c., &c.

UNDERTAKING.

We pay particular attention to this business. Having a first-class Hearse, we are prepared to attend to burial services whenever called upon. Coffins, plain and ornamental, made on short notice.

The highest market price paid for Lumber, and taken in exchange for Furniture.

D. W. ALTENBURG & BRO.
Auburn, Feb. 20, 1864. [49m6]

GRISWOLD'S

HACK LINE!

Between

AUBURN AND FORT WAYNE,

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Hack leaves Auburn, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Fort Wayne, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FARE—Between Auburn and Fort Wayne, $1.25.

This Hack arrives at Auburn in time to connect with the Auburn & Waterloo City Hack, which connects with the Cars running East and West on the Air Line Railroad, and also with the Waterloo City & Angola Hack. By this Hack line passengers can go from Fort Wayne to Angola without stopping over night.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Express and Banking Business. Light Freight carried on reasonable terms.

OFFICE: At the Griswold House in Auburn, and at the Hedekin House in Ft. Wayne.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY.—In connection with the Hack Line may be found a first class Livery, where good horses and carriages can be had at all times on reasonable terms.

JAS. GRISWOLD, Proprietor.
Auburn, Jan. 10, 1863. 4tf

HAIL! ALL HAIL!!

NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

IN WATERLOO CITY.

EATON & CARR,
Have just received their new

WINTER GOODS.

They have a full stock of Goods, which they are selling very

Cheap for Cash or Ready Pay!

They keep their stock full at all times, and you can rely upon getting what you want there, and at a

LOW PRICE!

Our stock consists

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKREY,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

You can always

GET GOOD BARGAINS,

At their Store, as they never allow themselves to be UNDERSOLD when you pay cash.

EATON & CARR.
Waterloo City, May 16, 1863.—22tf

THE NEW ERA.

Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun!

Being at that time a member of Congress, and having occasion to call upon the President on some business of a constituent, I found him in his reception room, in the presence of some fifteen or twenty persons usually assembled there, most of whom he had probably never seen before, to whom he was discoursing warmly on the great topics of the day. "Mr. Calhoun, talks of a reserved constitutional right of nullification, as if any constitution could provide for its own destruction.—He has got a few country lawyers to back him; but," and the President said, placing his hand on a large file of letters, "I've got the people of the United States. If he means the law of nature, that's another thing. But what is the law of nature?—It's Andrew Jackson with his musket on his shoulder, and that's a game, he'll find, that two can play at."

As he uttered the last words, he straightened himself up and made motion of "carry arms." This was a definition of the *jus naturæ*, (law of nature,) different from those of Grotius and Pufendorf, but not ill adapted to the exigencies of the times. In fact General Jackson had determined to set his iron heel on the incipient rebellion, and he made no secret of his firm purpose, with the first overt act in Carolina, to arrest Mr Calhoun. Happily for him and his friends, the compromise tariff brought forward by Mr. Clay, at the next session, (with the best intentions I am sure, though as a member of Congress and a warm friend of Mr Clay, I voted against it,) formed a bridge, over which nullifiers were able to make a not wholly ignominious retreat.

Looking back on these transactions under the light of experience, there is good reason for the opinion, that it would have been better for the country, infinitely better for the South, if this treasonable conspiracy had been allowed to run its natural course and meet its just fate. If the serpent of nullification had been strangled in 1832, by the hero of New Orleans, secession would not under her lead in 1860–61, have shot forth its hydra heads throughout the South.—[Edward Everett.

Mich. Sou. & N. Indiana RAIL ROAD.

1864. Winter Arrangement. 1864.

On and after Nov. 16th, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo Station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING EAST.

Leave Waterloo at.....5:18 a. m. and 2:37 p. m
Arrive Toledo at.....9:00 a. m. and 7:35 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Leave Waterloo at.....2:37 p. m. and 10:49 p. m
Arrive Chicago at...10:30 p. m. and 6:00 a. m.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO With Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Rail Road, for Monroe and Detroit—with Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia—with Dayton & Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati—with Wabash Valley Rail Road, for Fort Wayne, and Points South-West.

AT DETROIT With Grand Trunk Railway, for Sarina, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston—with Great Western Rail Way, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston; also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, for Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

AT ADRIAN With Trains for Monroe and Detroit and Jackson

AT WHITE PIGEON With Trains for Constantine

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R CROSSING.—With Trains for Lafayette, Green Castle, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO With Chicago and Rock Island—Galena—Milwaukee—Burlington and Quincy—North West Rail Way—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis—Illinois Central—and to all points West and South-West.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago Time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo Time. ☞ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany night trains on this route. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters and Ventilators are attached to Summer Trains on this route. ☞ Time and Fare as *quick* and *low*, as by any other Rail Road Line.

H. H. PORTER, *Gen. Superintendent.*
D. R. RUDELL, Agent, Waterloo.

Toledo & Wabash R. R

1864. 1864.

Direct Route to the Mississippi River.

AT ST. LOUIS, QUINCY AND BURLINGTON WITHOUT BREAK OF GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Through from State Line and Quincy Without Change of Cars.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1863, trains will leave Toledo as follows:

EXPRESS, (except Sundays) 12.35 p. m.—Leave Fort Wayne, 5:25 p. m.; Peru, 8:00 p. m.; Logansport, 8:46 p. m.; Lafayette, 10:30 p. m.; State Line, 12:30 a. m.

MAIL, (except Saturdays) at 12:10 a. m; Fort Wayne, 4:30 a. m.; Peru, 7:40 a. m.; Logansport, 8:22 a. m.; Lafayette, 10:00 a. m.; State Line, Ill., 12.00 a. m.

Connecting at Logansport with the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad, and at Peru with the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad for Indianapolis, Madison, Louisville, &c.

TRAINS ARRIVE at Toledo from the West: Mail, 3:20 p. m.; Express, 4:20 a. m.

Freight Trains leave Toledo daily, (except Sundays,) at 6:20 and 10:15 a.m.; at 1:45 p.m

☞ No passengers carried on Freight trains ☞ For the accommodation of Way Passengers between Toledo and Fort Wayne, a Passenger Coach will be attached to the Freight Trains leaving at 4:35 p. m. on Saturdays.

GEORGE B. BURROWS,
General Superintendent.

General Superintendent's Office,
Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 16 1863.

C. KLOTZ,
MERCHANT TAILOR
and dealer in
Ready Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing
GOODS &C.
Opp. Pub. Square, AUBURN, DeKalb Co. Ind.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY & SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—its reports of the Howard Association—Sent by mail in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 5-6

DR. ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS
ARE NOT
TO BE EXCELLED
AS A
STOMACHIC
AND
Regulator
OF THE
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

These Bitters
are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great Regulator of the system.

In the Bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilious Fever,
Fever and Ague,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Jaundice,
Kidney Complaints,

and all diseases of a similar nature.

These Bitters
are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them

Highly Tonic.

Dr Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the poor man's Friend.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the rich man's Solace and Comfort.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
invigorate the weak and debilitated.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
drive away melancholy and make Life enjoyable.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a fac-simile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeiters. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

C. W. Roback, Proprietor, No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FOR SALE BY
GEO. WAGGONER,
AUBURN, IND.

C. W. ROBACK, Compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, Distiller and Manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. WARTENSLEBEN,
House, Sign & Ornamental PAINTER,
AUBURN, IND.

1864.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL
RAIL ROAD!
RUNNING FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURGH!
330 Miles of Double Track.

FROM all portions of the West, North-West, and South-West, this line and its connections form either the shortest or the best route to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. The traveler may with confidence rely upon sure connections, high speed with perfect safety, and every appliance for comfort that can be procured. New and elegant passenger cars, for day and night service, have recently been added to the equipment of the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road.

FOUR DAILY THROUGH TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA!

THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK!

THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO BALTIMORE!

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

FAST MAIL.—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3.00 a. m. arrives at Altoona for breakfast at 7.40 a. m. reaches Harrisburg at 12.45 p. m., and Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGERS by this train leave Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m. and arrive in Baltimore at 5.40 p. m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train leave Philadelphia at 6.46 p. m. and arrive in New York at 10.00 p. m.

THROUGH ACCOMMODATION—Stopping at all Stations—Leaves Pittsburg at 6.00 a. m., arrives at Altoona for dinner at 11.25 a. m., reaches Harrisburg at 5.10 p. m., and Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 4.35 p m, arrives at Altoona for supper at 9.20 p m, reaches Harrisburg at 2.30 a m and Philadelphia at 7.20 a m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGERS by this train leave Harrisburg at 2.50 a m and arrive in Baltimore at 7.00 a m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train leave Philadelphia at 3.00 a m and arrive in New York at 12.00 m.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8.45 p m, arrives at Altoona at 1.20 a m, reaches Harrisburg at 6 00 a m, and Lancaster for breakfast at 7.20 a m, arriving in Philadelphia at 10.35 a m.

BALTIMORE PASSENGELS by this train leave Harrisburg at 7.00 a m and arrive in Baltimore at 11.50 a m.

NEW YORK PASSENGERS by this train have a choice of routes. A sleeping car runs through from Pittsburgh to New York, without change, via. Harrisburg and Allentown, arriving in New York at 1.45 p m. By way of Philadelphia, passengers reach New York at 2.35 p m.

Tickets for sale to Boston by Boat or Rail. BOAT TICKETS GOOD ON ANY OF THE SOUND LINES. *FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.*

SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
Philad., New York & Baltimore.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE

FREIGHTS.

of all discriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any points on the Rail Roads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, *by Rail Road direct.*

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania and Central Rail Road, *are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Rail Road Companies.*

☞ Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R.

To Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburg;
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburg;
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio;
R. C. ELDER & Co., Madison, Indiana;
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Kentucky;
W. M. AIKMAN, Evansville, Ind.;
R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Missouri;
CLARKE & Co., Chicago, Illinois;
J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, O;
J. M. LOVE, Marysville, Ky;
HALL & Co., Marietta, O;
E. AYRES, Muskingum River;
W. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, O;
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, O;
N. H. HUDSON, Ripley, O;
R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this a most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW York and BALTIMORE MARKETS.—This will be found the shortest, quickest, and most direct route for Stock to New York—[via Allentown] and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philad'a.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Phil.
Feb. 13, 1864. [48tojan'65]

I. W. BOWEN,
CORRUNNA, INDIANA,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STATIONARY, &c
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS.

☞ His stock of articles in the above line I always kept complete and is of the very best quality. ☜

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY
☞ *GO TO BOWEN'S.* 51

NEW
DRUG STORE.

H. GREGG, M. D.,

Is just opening out at

No. 1, RHODE'S BLOCK,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

An entirely new and carefully selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES,
BRUSHES, TURPENTINE,
FINE SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PURE LIQUORS,
VIALS, BOTTLES,
COAL OIL, LAMPS,
AND LAMP
TRIMMINGS.

Together with

Every Article
USUALLY KEPT IN A
FIRST-CLASS
DRUG STORE.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in my line will consult their own interest by giving me a call, as I *positively* will sell as low as they can purchase the same article in Fort Wayne.

Auburn, Oct 17, 1863. 4—31

Immense Arrival
OF
BOOTS & SHOES!
F. & C. RAUT,
AT THE
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,

The Very Latest
WARNEWS
IS THAT WE HAVE ON HAND THE
Largest Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Of all Styles
In Northern Indiana.
CHEAP!

☞ We employ experienced and competent workmen, and manufacture to order Boots and Shoes, neat and substantial. We warrant all of our work.

Call and See

Oct. 17, 1863. F. & C. RAUT. 4—31

BOOKS and STATIONARY.

J. W. CASE,
No. 1, Rhode's Block.
keeps constantly on hand
An elegant stock of
BOOKS,
AND
STATIONARY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
CAP, NOTE & LETTER PAPER.
PENS INK & PEN HOLDERS, &c.
CHEAP! CHEAP!!
Oct. 17, 1863. 4—31

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative of wonderful efficacy in in diseases of the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, Debility Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and reserative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element: no fiery excitant: but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistable as a remedy and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DISPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits* and *Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Prepared by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere. 4—35

CLARK & LONG,

COR. VAN VLECK STS., WATERLOO CITY

Dealers in

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,

And any thing that anybody wants, at

REDUCED PRICES.

☞ *CALL AND SEE.*

CLARK & LONG.

May 29, 1863.

H. HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows *Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits,*

In one of which the Patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,

BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once effected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,

Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.* A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females—Females—Females.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucharrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

Secret Diseases

In all their Stages. At little Expense.
Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience.
And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and wornout Matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE from whatever cause originating and no matter HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases or which it is Recommended.*

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

Cures Guaranteed!
Advice Gratis!!

Address letters for information to

H. H. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST,
104 South Tenth-st., bel. Chestnut, Phila.

HELMBOLD'S *Medical Depot.*
HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse*
594 Broadway, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits and Unprincipled Dealers who endeavor to dispose "*of their own*" and "*other*" *articles on the reputation attained by* Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

" " Extract Buchu.
" " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.

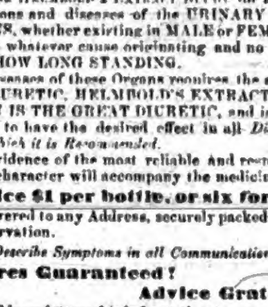
SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER

Cut out the Advertisement and send for it.

4—36ly *And avoid Imposition and Exposure*

Wheeler & Wilson's



130,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

J. BARRON, Agent,
Kendalville, Indiana.

Jan. 16, 1864. [44tf.]

JOB WORK

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch at this office. Terms reasonable.

THE NEW ERA

Microfilmed for:
ECKHART PUBLIC LIBRARY
Auburn, Indiana

1860 - 1864

MICRO PHOTO DIVISION
BELL & HOWELL COMPANY
IL